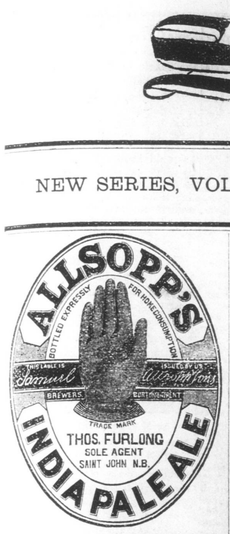
ETHING NEW.
COW HOMESPUN !
rial is specially adapted for
AUTUMN WEAR.
ts and suitable for Ladies, Children, and Misses,
1-2 CENTS PER YARD !
ll worth 18 Cents.
UYERS
SHOULD CALL AT
. MANSON,
MMERCIAL PALACE,
12 KING STREET,
St. John, N. B
VED THIS WEEK !
s and Bales Grey and
Cotton.
s Batting, 12 and 19
s
s Blankets, Grey and
Prints; 3 cases Win-
s Buttons and Small
s.
dition to our former stock.
JONES & CO.
RNEY TWEEDS,
he New Colourings and Designs,
h Tweeds,
otch Cheviots,
Ulster Cloths,
so, a splendid assortment of
RCOATINGS
xtures, well worthy of inspection.
derclothing,
Half-Hose,
Silk Scarfs,
Gents' Linen Collars and Cuffs,
en Hdk'fs,
"hm'd and stitched,
nts' Muslin Ties and Bows,
Gents' Kid Gloves,
—ALSO,—
Silk Hankerchiefs,
rich colorings and designs,
LAWTON'S SONS,
KING STREET.
CULAR NOTICE !
LEAVE TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS
the City and County, that WE WILL
DAY, 25th inst.,
—IN—
's Building, 17 King St.,
With a general Stock of
Y GOODS,
WHOLESALE TRADE.
ices will be very tight we will mark
SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
ectfully solicit a share of the Trade.
BUTLER & CO.
may29
FALL IMPORTATION
Ex "Nova Scotian,"
PACKAGES
CONSISTING OF
n's Coatings Overcoatings
D FANCY TROUSERING.
Crochet, Cluney & Languedoc
-IN WHITE AND BLACK.
ACK and COLORED SATINS.
kings, Rolled Linings, Towels, Etc
goods having been personally selecte
Cash, they will be found far ahead o
offered.
A. EVERITT,
96 Germain St., Masonic Building.
T RECEIVED.
E Oil Bergamot;
Bale Bac Capsici;
Nixey's Blacklead;
rey's Stove Varnish;
a Liquor Ammonia;
Extract Logwood;
Ground Dyewood;
Spirits Turpentine;
obinson's Soaps;
Methylated Spirits;
nsect Powder;
hamomile Flowers;
inny Senna Leaves.
w by T. B. BARKER & SONS,
25 and 27 King street.
SH STIFF HATS !
just opened our first shipment of
s London Stiff Hats,
KE AND MEDIUM QUALITIES.
DSLEY BROS,
Commercial Block,
King St., St. John, N. B.
ERS. RUBBERS.
JUST RECEIVED:—
ASES RUBBERS
—IN—
mens, Misses', & Children's
All Sizes at
JAMES McCONNELL'S,
15 King Street.
ples. Apples.
Y BOAT FROM BOSTON:
NYACK PIPPIN APPLES;
bls. Golden Sweets do.
bls. Haglow do.
bls. Red Astracan do.
bls. Ex. Sweet Bough do.
bls. Hartford Sweets do.
PUDDINGTON & MERRITT,
55 Charlotte Street.
K, $12 a day at home easily made
outfit free. Address TRUE & CO.,
ne
JOHN WEEKLY FREEMAN
ry Saturday morning from the office of
54 GERMAIN STREET.
ONE DOLLAR per annum in ad-
id or delivered in any part of the city
Portland.
unts inserted at reasonable rates.

St. John Weekly Freeman.

NEW SERIES, VOL. IV. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1880. NO. 9.



Always in Perfect Condition.

THOMAS FURLONG,

Sole Agent for New Brunswick.

oct11

75,000 Copies Sold.

THE MOST POPULAR BOOK EVER PUBLISHED in the United States is Archbishop Gibbons'

"Faith of Our Fathers."

Being a plain and practical exposition and vindication of the principal tenets of the Catholic Church.

Recommendations, Opinions of the Press, &c,

From the Rev. B. A. Maguire, S. J., Missionary.

Philadelphia, April 6th, 1878.

Messrs. Murphy & Co., *Gentlemen*:—I have used the admirable book of Archbishop Gibbons, "The Faith of Our Fathers," in my Missions in various parts of the country with great success. For our own people, it is an admirable defence of the old, unchanging faith calculated to protect them against the errors of the age. For our separated brethren, it is the the best book to present to them in which to find a clear, calm and pleasing exposition of our religion The mild, gentle tone and apostolic spirit pervading the work, cannot fail to make a good impression, even on the most prejudiced minds. I trust the book may have a good circulation. B. A. MAGUIRE, S. J.

"It will be read with interest even by those who dissent from its doctrines."—*Montreal Gazette.*

The *Catholic Standard*, of Hobartstown, Australia, in one of its late issues, contains an earnest exhortation, of a clever correspondent, to have Catholic booksellers, there, order more copies of the Most Rev. Dr. Gibbons' "Faith of Our Fathers, as excellently adapted to multitudes in Australia who have no religion, and feel the need of having some.

Price $1.00, cloth; cheap edition 50 cents. For Sale wholesale and retail by

T. O'BRIEN & CO.
53 King Street,
St. John, N. B.

july24

12 CURES OF RHEUMATISM,
3 CURES OF NEURALGIA,
6 CURES OF HEADACHE.

The above is the result of one week's sales, in the city of Saint John, N. B., of

ABERNETHY'S REMEDY.

Proof of the above will be cheerfully furnished to interested parties by

R. D. McARTHUR,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
Wholesale Agent for New Brunswick.

For Sale by Druggists, - - - 25cts. per bottle
A Liberal Discount to the Trade.

july17

NEW LIQUOR STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER thanking the public for the favors he has received for the past five years, wishes to inform them that he has rented the Store,

No 22 Sand's Build'g, Water st.

And has opened there with a large stock of Superior Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c., which he offers for sale low in Bond or Duty paid. These goods are his own importation, and purchasers can therefore rely on getting the best qualities at the lowest possible prices He offers the following goods in store, in Bonded Warehouse 35, and to arrive:—

140 Qr-Casks } Pale and Brown Brandies,
170 Casks, }
40 Qr-Casks Irish and Scotch Whiskies, including celebrated "Banagher Whiskey;"
100 Cases Whiskey:
20 Qr-Casks, } Geneva—J. H. Henk's and Blanken
12 Hhds., } heym and Nolet;
50 Cases, }
125 Qr-Casks Port and Sherry Wines—some of a very superior quality;
20 Barrels Bass' Bottled Ale;
20 Barrels Canadian Spirits and Rye Whiskey;
25 Cases "Red Heart" Rum;
Old Tom Gin, Ginger Wine, Kentucky Bourbon Whiskey, Jamaica and Demarara Rum, Encore Whiskey, Rose's Lime Cordial, &c.
10,000 Havana Cigars;
25,000 Domestic and German Cigars.

The business on Brussels streetwill be continued as usual, and orders left there will be promptly attended to. All kinds of goods sold at lowest rates to responsible people, and all goods delivered free of charge.

H. McCAFFERTY,
No. 22, Sand's Building, Water Street, and cor. Brussels and Richmond sts.

june7

Chestnuts, Quinces, Cocoanuts, &c.

Received per Steamer last evening:

CHESTNUTS — QUINCES
COCOANUTS, — MALAGA GRAPES,
Cotawba GRAPES, — Isabella GRAPES,
Duchess PEARS, — BANANAS,
ORANGES, — LEMONS,
APPLES — Sweet Potatoes.

FOR SALE LOW BY

Logan, Lindsay & Co.

oct9

Trunks and Satchels.

WE have just received FORTY PACKAGES. For sale at lowest possible prices.
Wholesale and Retail.
C. & E. EVERITT,
oct2 11 King Street.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,

48 Bundles just arrived per "Nestorian,"

—ALSO—

7 Bdls. Firth's Drill Steel;
19 " Rd. Machine Steel;
AND FROM BOSTON:—
120 Bdls. Navy Oaum.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO.,
oct4 Dock street.

BOLTING CLOTH !

WE CAN SUPPLY

All Numbers, best quality

BOLTING CLOTH,

AT LOW PRICES.

W. H. THORNE & CO.,
Market Square.

sep18

Ladies' Kid Walking Boots.

Just Received from Boston and New York:

6 CASES LADIES' FINE DONGOLA KID WALKING BOOTS, Light and Heavy Sole, in 3 different widths.

Children's Shoes, in great varieties.

ALSO—9 Cases LADIES' and MISSES' AMERICAN SLIPPERS, in all the leading Styles.

My Stock is now complete in every department, and very low for Cash.

JAMES M'CONNELL,
may22 15 KING STREET.

"CITY A."---Landing.

1 Car SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR.

of the above Favorite Brands.

GEO. MORRISON, JR.

sep18

$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

ROYAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF ENGLAND.

FIRE and LIFE.

Capital, - - - $10,000,000.

Capital Paid Up,	$ 1,447,725.00
Reserve Funds,	7,607,173.95
Life Funds,	12,238,979.31
	$21,292,978.76

Invested in Canada for protection of Canadian policy holders, $600,000.

The Royal Insurance Company

Has the Largest Surplus of any Fire Insurance Co. in the World.

J. J. & J. SYDNEY KAYE,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK. oct9

The Liverpool and London

AND GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY

Insures against loss or damage by fire, property of every description

At Lowest Current Rates

LIFE INSURANCE

ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

No. 118 Prince William street,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
nov1

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY
—OF—
Liverpool and London,

Capital Ten Million Dollars.

Twenty-second Annual Report.

The REPORT and ACCOUNTS for the year 1879, presented to the Shareholders at the Annual Meeting on Thursday, May 20th, 1880, at which BERNARD ESDAILE, Esq., Mayor of Liverpool, presided, showing in the

FIRE BRANCH

That the Premiums, for 1879, after deducing Re-insurances, amounted to $2,450,710, and the Losses to $1,562,215. In the

LIFE BRANCH

That New Policies had been issued for $1,677,350, and that the Life Fund, by the additions made to it in the year, now represents 67.4 per cent. of the entire net Premiums received on every Policy in force.

The Surplus in the new's accounts, amounting to $459,985, was disposed of as follows:—

$200,000	-	Added to Reserves.
102,400	-	Carried forward to next account.
157,585	-	Appropriated for Dividend.

The Cash Assets were shown to amount to $4,991,721
The Income of the Company is now 15,076,380
The Co, has paid in satisfaction of Claims 15,323,680

NEW BRUNSWICK AGENCY.

The Claims paid in this Province exceed $1,000,000.

C. E. L. JARVIS,
GENERAL AGENT,
118 Prince William Street
june19

Wholesale Dry Goods

WAREHOUSE.

A Large Assortment & Variety

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

All Goods of this Season's Importation,

AND ENTIRELY NEW.

Masonic Building, 96 Germain St.

A. EVERITT,

oct9

Landing and to Arrive!

282 CHESTS, Half-Chests and Boxes CONGOU TEA:
35 Casks SCOTCH REFINED and BARBADOES SUGAR;
100 Kegs BI-CARB SODA;
50 Sacks RANGOON RICE;
25 Cases MORTON'S PICKLES, Mixed and Assorted;
100 Boxes MUSCATEL LAYER RAISINS;
20 Barrels CURRANTS;
2 Cases COLMAN'S MUSTARD, in Tins;
1 Case CITRON PEEL;
5 Casks French White Wine VINEGAR.

Retailers who want a good reliable TEA that will give general satisfaction can be suited at

STEPHEN & HIGGINS,
Wholesale Grocers,
sep4 Dock Street.

FANCY GOODS, HARDWARE.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,

HAVE OPENED 4 Cases from Paris, via Havre and Liverpool, containing New and Beautiful Designs in

VASES, OPERA GLASSES, FANS, PORCELAINES, Shell and Pearl Goods, VELVET CASES, Leather Boxes, GLASS BALLS, DOMINOES, Feather Dusters, Game Bags, etc., etc.

FROM LIVERPOOL:

1 Case variety of Flyers, Tin Saws, Gimblets, Squares, Bench Vices and Fine Tools.

42 Prince Wm. Street.

oct2

New Goods via Boston.

NOW OPENING:—

NEW POMPADOUR PRINTS; New Pompadour Trimmings Black and Colored Cambrics;
FANCY PRINTS, FANCY PRINTS;
FANCY DRESS GOODS;
Tartan Plaids, Wool Plaids.

ALSO,—White Flannels, Fancy Flannels, Colored Flannels, White Blankets, Grey Blankets, Brown Blankets, Rugs, etc., etc.

Wholesale and Retail.

H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH,
sep18 Prince William Street.

MEN'S HEAVY BOOTS !

The Subscribers Have Now in Stock

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Men's Cow Hide, Kip and Calf

WELLINGTON BOOTS,

Which we are selling at Very Low Prices.

Wholesale and Retail.

FRANCIS & VAUGHAN,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
Commercial Block, 28 King street.
sep25

Dominion Standard Measures.

WE HAVE NOW A FULL STOCK. Also improved Howe Scales; Alarm Cash Drawers and shop Fittings of all kinds.

Wholesale and Retail.

W. H. THORNE & CO.,
june1 Market Square

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

NEW BOOKS!

Memoir of the Most Rev. Dr. McDevitt,
BISHOP OF RAPHOE;
PRICE, - - - $1.50.

ALSO,—JUST RECEIVED:—

A History of Our Own Times,
—FROM THE—
Accession of Queen Victoria to Berlin Congress,
No. II., Containing Vols. 3 and 4.
PRICE - 20 CENTS.

T. O'BRIEN & CO.,
53 KING STREET.
oct16

FAMILY

GROCERIES !

PUDDINGTON & MERRITT,
(Successors to R. E. Puddington & Co.)
No. 55 CHARLOTTE STREET.

HAVING just received a large assortment of General Groceries, for Fall and Winter trade, our Stock is now complete in every department, and we are prepared to serve all who may favor us with a call with promptness and dispatch.

TEAS

We keep constantly in stock a large assortment of Teas, in Golong, Japan, Hyson, Congous and Souchong. We have just imported a choice lot of Teas, in 30 lb. boxes for family use. All the above are selected especially for our trade. Samples sent on application.

SUGARS

In Black, Powered, Granulated, Scotch Refined and Porto Rico, Barbadoes.

FLOUR

All the leading brands of Family Flour. Also Corn-Meal; Granulated Corn and Royal Irish Oatmeal.

CANNED GOODS.

A large assortment in Fruit, Vegetables, Meats and Fish.

Also a large and well assorted Stock of PICKLES, SPICES, SAUCES, etc., etc., and all Goods usually kept by a first-class Grocery Store.

All Goods delivered free in the city.

oct16

ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE !

MEN'S COTTONADE PANTS $1.00 and $1.20 per pair.
Men's Canadian Tweed Pants, our own manufacture, assorted patterns, lined and unlined, all sizes, prices $1.60, $1.75, $2.00 $2.25 and $2.50 per pair.
Men's Black Pants from $2.75.
Men's Diagonal Pants with welt and lined from $2.50.
Fine English and Scotch Tweed Pants, all wool, our prices $3.50, $3.75 and $4.25 per pair.
Men's Strong Working Reefers, price $4.50.
Men's Pilot Reefers, Velvet Collars and Quilted Linings, all sizes, prices $5.00, $5.50 and $6.50, up.
Men's Extra Heavy Over Coats, (tweed lined), suitable for tearamture, price $5.50.
Men's Pilot Over Coats, Velvet Collars and Quilted Linings, sizes 36 to 44, prices $6.50, $7.00, $7.50 and $8.00, up.
Boys' Tweed Suits from $5.00 per suit, upwards, full suit—Coat, Pants and Vests.
Boys' Ulsters from $4.00 up; Youths' Ulsters from $5.00 up; Men's Ulsters from $6.50 up.
Boys' Reefers and Over Coats, all sizes.
A very large stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Rubber Coats, Umbrellas, Canty Goods, Etc., Etc.
Clothing made to order in best style and at lowest prices. All goods marked in plain figures. ONE PRICE ONLY.

J. CULLINAN & SON,
Popular Clothing House,
216 Union street, opp. Dockrill Block.
oct16

Good News for the Afflicted !

IMMEDIATE RELIEF !

HEADACHE relieved in less than 3 minutes by using ABERNETHY REMEDY.
RHEUMATISM relieved in less than 3 minutes by using ABERNETHY REMEDY.
NEURALGIA relieved by a few applications of ABERNETHY REMEDY.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

Relief guaranteed in majority of cases.

For sale by

R. D. McARTHUR,
Medical Hall, No. 59 Charlotte street,
sep4 Opp. King Square.

$2.50. $2.50.

—AT—

W. W. JORDAN'S

JUST OPENED ANOTHER LOT OF

Gossamer WATERPROOF CIRCULARS

AT THE ABOVE LOW PRICE.

SUNSHADES AND UMBRELLAS !

Silk, Alpacca, Brazillian, Laventine, Cambric. Good Value.

CORSETS!

A FULL STOCK OF

Desirable Styles in all Sizes.

MARKET SQUARE

aug14

TOBACCO!

JUST RECEIVED:

125 Pkgs. TOBACCO !

Crown, Cameron,
Pilot, Napoleon,
Brunette.

J. & W. F. HARRISON,
11 and 12 North Wharf.
sep18

JEWELLERS' HALL,

14 KING STREET.

JUST OPENED:—
VERY CHOICE ASSORMENT OF

A LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,

IN PRICES FROM $25.00 UPWARDS,

These watches are all warranted for two years, and are first rate time-keepers. New Goods in all the Latest Patterns in fine gold and gold-plated Jewellery AT LOW PRICES.

sep18 T. L. COUGHLAN.

MILL SUPPLIES.

RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING;
RUBBER AND HEMP PACKING;
CASKETS, LACING LEATHER;
NUTS, WASHERS;
MACHINE BOLTS STOCK AND DIES;
LUBRICATING OILS, BABBIT METAL.

T. McAVITY & SONS,
jan31 13 King street

Hoegg Lobsters !
Hoegg Tomatoes !

Always at

HARDING & BATHAWAY'S,
sep18 17 and 18 South Wharf.

Damaged Clothing.

WE are selling a lot of DAMAGED COATS VESTS, PANTS, CAPS, SHIRTS, &c., wet by the late fire.

MULLIN BROS.,
sp11d Cor. Dock street and North Wharf.

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, October 23, 1880

The Tory papers rejoice as greatly in the increase of revenue as if it were not caused by the increase of taxation and the increase of imports. The official statements show how much astray Sir S. L. Tilley was in his calculations, and how little the N. P. has done to increase the amount of domestic manufactures. He calculated that the increase of duties would add only about $2,200,000 to the revenue of 1878-9, and that the total revenue would be only $25,517,000 when his tariff was in full operation. Hon. Mr. Burpee showed that if the imports were as large as in 1877-8 the increase under the operation of the present tariff would be about seven million dollars. How much of that seven millions would go into the Treasury he did not estimate, but now some of the leading Tory papers say that if the increase be as great for the rest of the year as it has been during the first quarter, the total revenue will be twenty-eight millions, or two and a-half millions more than the Minister estimated. This, perhaps, is but a trifling blunder for a Protectionist Finance Minister to make. Indeed some of the Tory papers appear to regard it as proof of the ability of the Minister and of the success of the N. P. The revenue from Customs, he estimated, would be $15,300,000. His admirers now say it will be $18,900,000, and wish the world to accept this as proof of the superior wisdom of Tory statesmen. The revenue for the month of September was as follows:—

Customs	$1,757,847
Excise	446,333
Other Sources	402,103
Total	2,606,283
Same month, 1879	1,913,067
Increase	$ 693,165

For the quarter ending 30th September last, the revenue was as follows:—

Customs,	$4,732,023
Excise,	1,238,926
Other Sources,	1,194,699
Total,	$7,165,590

Being an increase over the corresponding quarter of 1878 of $1,977,695; and over the same quarter of last year of $2,130,505, as follows:—

Increase in July,	859,541
Increase in August,	437,799
Increase in September,	643,165
Total,	$2,130,505

The revenue for September, 1880, was much the largest ever collected in Canada in any September. The following shows the amount of Customs duties, and of total revenue collected in each September since 1873:—

	Customs.	Total.
1873,	$1,174,668	$1,974,513
1874,	1,088,329	2,471,814
1875,	1,228,867	2,066,573
1876,	1,187,371	1,947,935
1877,	1,213,234	2,025,221
1878,	1,201,366	1,625,789
1879,	1,139,021	1,913,067
1880,	1,757,846	2,606,229

The people know that they paid these enormous sums, and they do not rejoice, as the Tory papers do, because the taxation is so heavy.

The Montreal *Gazette* boasts that the market value of the stocks of the principal banks of the Upper Provinces has increased from about thirty-nine millions in January to forty-six millions in October—an increase of nearly seven millions, and that other stocks have increased in proportion. It asserts that the increase is due to the improved condition of trade, the improved condition of the assets of banking corporations, etc., and that it is evidence of the satisfactory condition of Canada under the present Government. If the market value of bank stocks is to be taken as a criterion of the relative merits of this and the last Government, the *Gazette* should compare the present prices with those quoted when the Mackenzie Government fell. Then Bank of Montreal stock was worth nearly twenty per cent. more than it is worth to-day and the value of the other stocks named was also much higher. The *Gazette* knows very well, too, that a chief cause of the increase in the price of stocks is that so much money is lying idle, that all the banks have reduced the interest on deposits, and that the increase is not due to an increase in the amount earned by the banks, or in the amount of the dividends declared of late years. The *Gazette*, knowing this, should not have sought to mislead its readers, but should have told them the whole truth.

The Tory papers must believe that their readers are very ignorant, or that they are willing to see those who are ignorant mislad and humbugged. One of their tricks is to assume that the Liberals rejoice in the misfortunes of the country, and that they are grieved by any evidence of prosperity. We said a few days ago that the country, as a whole, was more prosperous now than it was at this time last year, and the Moncton *Times* calls this an unexpected admission, and pretends to regard it as an admission that the N. P. is doing little or no injury to the country. The *Times* ought to know that the Liberals always anticipated a change for the better, and an improvement in business, and that it was because they did anticipate such improvement that they refused to increase the rate of taxation. The improvement, though long delayed, should have been more rapid because of the fine harvests of Canada during the past two years, and of the high prices for which wheat and some other articles sold; but the N. P. has, we believe, seriously retarded the improvement by crippling trade and adding so seriously to the burdens of the country.

The *Nouveau Monde* asks why the FREEMAN, which took objection to what the Montreal *Herald* said about the expulsion of the religious from France, supports the Liberal party, one of whose organs is the *Herald*. We might easily retort by asking why the *Nouveau Monde* supports a Government of which Sir John A. Macdonald is leader, and Mr. M. Bowell is a prominent member, etc., etc., but we prefer to say that the FREEMAN works with the Liberal party when it believes the policy it maintains to be best calculated to promote the present welfare and to ensure the future greatness of Canada, and that it never condemns, or attempts to discredit anything proposed or done by the Tories unless it believes it to be essentially evil or dangerous.

Sir Charles Tupper arrived home the week before last. He can not feel quite satisfied with the work done by that Royal Commission in his absence, and he may find some difficulty in satisfying the public that he is in no degree responsible for the corruption and jobbery with which the department reeked while those contracts for sections A and B, and those other sections in the Rocky Mountains were competed for. It is stated now that Andrews, Jones & Co., not only lodged the $50,000 which Sir Charles reports that they lodged, but another $50,000 of which he makes no mention. This renders the propriety of refusing them the five days they asked in addition to the time given them to deposit the whole $200,000, much more questionable, as there could be no doubt of their earnestness, and the amount which would have been saved by accepting their tender was, undoubtedly, very large. The Toronto *Globe* says:—

It appears that Sir Charles Tupper was not only guilty of rejecting a tender for Section B which would have saved $214,765 to the country, but was also guilty of [illegible] an important fact in a return purporting to set forth the circumstances officially connected with the case. The blue book published in accordance with the order of Parliament states that Andrews, Jones & Co. deposited $50,000 as security for the performance of the work on Section B, and that they asked for a week in which to deposit the remainder of the security required. It has now been ascertained that they put up $100,000 in all, an additional sum of $50,000 having been deposited with the Government the day after the first $50,000 were placed in the hands of the Receiver-General. It was bad enough to reject their tender even though they had put up but one-quarter of the $200,000 demanded as security, still worse to mulct the country in the sum of $214,765 after they had put up one-half of the required sum. Sir Charles Tupper will find it as difficult to excuse himself for having concealed the truth as to defend his assertion that it was in the public interest to waste nearly a quarter of a million rather than allow Andrews, Jones & Co. one week of grace. It must have been clearly seen by Sir Charles after they had put up $100,000 that they would deposit the remainder of the security required. Then Chapleau was employed to do his dirty work, and notwithstanding the possession of a $4,000 bribe by the prompt action of Sir Charles in refusing to wait for Andrews, Jones & Co. It is quite absurd to suppose that Tupper was not aware of all the proceedings of the contractors and officials, for unless he had been in the league against the public interest he would not have risked the little reputation that then remained to him by refusing an extension of time to contractors who engaged to do a great public work at a sum of $214,765 less than that for which it was let. Chapleau must go; but he cannot, like a scape-goat, bear away with him the sins of Tupper.

Chapleau, in his letter, denies that Sir Charles knew anything of any agreement or understanding between himself and any of the parties tendering, but it will be said that he would, of course, make such denial, and his letter is so strange a production that it is not easy to determine what value should be attached to any of the statements it contains.

The decision in the New Brunswick fishery case is, in effect, that the public have a right to fish only where the tide ebbs and flows; that not only the ownership of the river bed, but also the right of fishing is given to the owners of the land on the banks of rivers by the grants from the Crown, unless such right is specially excepted. The Dominion Government have the right to control seacoast and inland fisheries, and this, if we understand the judgment, authorises the Minister of Marine to give fishing licenses, but not leases, on waters above the ebb and flow of tide. The best report we have seen says:—

The case involves the right of salmon Fishery in the Miramichi river, and also the validity of an instrument purporting to be a lease or license under the provisions of the Fishery Act of 1868, issued by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, 31st October, 1873. There were also certain questions submitted, as follows:—1st. Had the Parliament of Canada power to pass the 2nd section of the said Act, entitled: "An Act for the Regulation of Fishing and the Protection of the Fisheries;" 2nd, had the Minister of Marine and Fisheries the right to issue the fishery lease in question; 3rd, was the bed of the S. W. Miramichi within the limits of the grant to the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Land Company, and above the grants mentioned and reserved thereon, granted to the said company; 4th, if so, did the exclusive right of fishing in said river thereby pass to the said company; 5th, if the bed of the river did not pass, had the company, as riparian proprietors, the right of fishing *ad flum aquae*, and if so was that right exclusive; 6th, have the grantees, in grants of lots bounded by said river or by any part thereof, and excepted from the said company's grant, any exclusive or other right of fishing on said river opposite their respective grants; 7th, if an exclusive right of fishing in a portion if the Miramichi River passed to said company, or to the grantees in the excepted grants, or any of them, could the Minister of Marine and Fisheries issue a valid fishery lease of such portion of the river; 8th, where the lands above tidal water through which the said river passes are ungranted by the Crown, could the Minister of Marine and Fisheries lawfully issue a lease of that portion of the river.

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He contended that the Dominion Parliament had full control over the regulation of the sea coast and inland fisheries. The Parliament of Canada, under our constitution, would always respect private rights, but it was at the time of passing laws that these rights should be asserted. After they were passed the Court had nothnig to do but administer them. They had no reason to suppose that private rights would be any better protected by the Local Legislature. He contended, consequently that the first question—Had the Parliament of Canada any power to pass the section of the Act of 1868, entitled "An Act for the Regulation of Fishing and the Protection of Fisheries,"—must be answered in the affirmative. His Lordship also contended that owners of the soil had the right of fishing on inland rivers above the ebb and flow of the tide, but the public had the right of fishing in the sea and in the bays and arms of the sea. Crown grants of land adjacent to rivers and the ebb and flow of the tide, would carry the right of fishing therein, unless specially excepted, and even then it would not be given to the public. His Lordship afterwards went into the merits of the case, and in conclusion, answered questions No.'s 1, 3, 4 and 6 in the affirmative and No. 2 in the negative; the fifth question required no special answer, but he was of the opinion that the right to fish did pass to the company. As to the eighth question he was of opinion that the Dominion Government could grant a franchise or license to fish but not a lease. In conclusion, he directed an order to issue in accordance with the last clause.

Notice of appeal to the full Court was given.

Now that Sir Leonard Tilley has denied that he made a speech in that Dartmouth brewery, some of the Tory total abstinence organs have mustered courage enough to say what they think of the language attributed to him by the Halifax Tory organ. The Prince Edward Island *Examiner* says:—

Any man of ordinary discretion will readily admit that unless Sir Leonard was the veriest hypocrite—unless he was prepared to belie his life long priciples and forfeit the confidence of his best friends, unless he was willing to be despised by even the proprietors of Oland's Brewery, he would never dream of using the language so improperly and, perhaps, thoughtlessly attributed to him. The name of S. L. Tilley is well known as the foremost Son of Temperance in the Dominion, and his reputation will not suffer on account of such transparent reports. Our leading public men would be kept busy indeed, if they had to notice every ridiculous misrepresentation or petty slander that may happen to appear in print.

We can not suppose that the Tory *Herald* meant to slander the Tory minister.

The imports at the port of St. John in September last exceeded greatly the imports of September, 1878. This, no doubt, is owing partly to the revival in the lumber trade, and partly to the fact that stocks generally had run very low. The following is a comparative statement:—

	1879.	1880.
Value of goods entered for consumption	$261,406	$498,834
Value of goods entered for warehouse	75,729	144,765
Value of goods entered free	24,239	81,685
Total value of goods entered	$357,424	$635,244

The duties collected in September last amounted to $100,810, or nearly 22 per cent. on all the goods, dutiable and free, entered for consumption, unless, indeed, the $113,010 worth withdrawn from warehouse is not included in the figures given above, but that is improbable. The total value of our exports for the same month was $339,865, of which $78,815 were for goods not the produce of the Dominion. Of goods the produce of the Dominion we shipped in September, 1879, only to the value of $186,914; in 1880 to the value of $261,050.

General Grant has of late taken an active part in the Presidential election, and has done all in his power to injure Hancock. In a conversation published a few days ago, with his consent, he described Hancock as a man who could command a division well, but of whom nothing great was ever expected by those who knew him; as a weak man who would be wholly controlled by those about him, and, therefore, a dangerous man in times of peril or excitement, while of Garfield he spoke as a great man, etc. He gave also a strange account of Hancock's conduct when he was in command in Louisiana after the war and clothed with extraordinary powers. Sheridan had ruled the district so as to earn Grant's full approval, but he was removed by President Johnson and Hancock appointed his successor. Grant says:—

The Legislature of Louisiana passed a law authorizing the issue of seven million dollars of levee bonds, ostensibly for a levee. They conditioned their sale on bringing not less than 80 per cent. of their face value. The Governor and three commissioners were appointed to place the bonds on the market, and to avoid the law they invented a plan of borrowing money and using the bonds as collateral. They could borrow about 34 or 35 per cent. of the face of the bonds. To prevent these men from defrauding the State, Sheridan took off the heads of the governor and commissioners. The removed men were very anxious to be reappointed, and they employed Reverdy Johnson and another lawyer, agreeing to pay them $250,000 if reinstated. Reverdy Johnson came to me, but I could not be induced to reappoint them. Andrew Johnson asked me to reinstate them, and I refused. Johnson then removed Sheridan and appointed Hancock. Hancock went South, and removed the governor and commissioners that Sheridan had appointed. I telegraphed him not to appoint any men who had been removed, and to give me his reasons for wishing to remove the men. He telegraphed a long reply, costing the Government $250, and giving his reasons. I telegraphed that the reasons were not sufficient, and to send by mail other reasons. He again telegraphed about the same points, costing $150. He telegraphed that if he could not have freedom to act his usefulness would be destroyed, and he would have to ask to be relieved. I telegraphed him to revoke his order, and he asked Johnson to relieve him, as no one else could. This is the inner history of order No 40. This order resulted in the loss of many lives. I know cases and give them. His statement that the civil authorities are supreme is the truth, admitted by all in time of established peace. But I can demonstrate that he did not hesitate to place military over the civil, but that he used his military power to overthrow the civil.

Grant said further:—"We must elect Garfield. He is a great man; he has but few intellectual peers in public life. He is every way worthy. If Hancock should be elected the North would submit quietly and watch closely. As soon as things began to go wrong every Northern legislature would be convened, and compel their representative to resign or resist the solid South. I am hopeful, but I expect to witness the most gigantic frauds in Indiana and New York city."

The *Telegram* reports Hancock as saying that he will ascertain from Grant personally what the latter has said about him, and if a reply is necessary he will prepare a careful, comprehensive statement for publication.

A Mr. Manning who, with Mr. Shields, became partners with J. J. Macdonald in the now famous section "B," made an extraordinary statement under oath before the Royal Commission. He said that he knew nothing of the negotiations which led to Macdonald's getting the contract up to the time when he and Shields were called upon to pay up their share of the deposit; but he said:—

Shields spoke to me to get Mr. Close, in case we got the work, to take an interest in it; Mr. Close came into the office and said that if we got the contract he would like to join in with us; Mr. Shields mentioned the matter before Mr. Close came in; at length we agreed to give Mr. Close a one-twenty-fourth interest; Mr. Close mentioned that Morse & Co. made him an offer to have all the supplies, if he went security, but he did not want to go security; this conversation took place about five o'clock on the last day Morse & Co. had for putting up their security; it was to have been put up at three o'clock that afternoon, and the time had expired; I understood that they had no longer any chance of becoming contractors; there had been no negotiations with Close till then; up to that time none of my partners understood that on the performance of certain condition Close could at any time come in and take a share of the contract; I knew nothing then of any transaction by which Mr. Smith was silenced so as not to put up security for Jones & Co., I heard of it to my surprise, a considerable time after the contract was let; for myself, I may say that I never had a contract with the Government of any kind which I did not get in consequence of having the lowest tender; I never approached any of them to get a favor or assistance; and am only sorry to see that a charge has been made against an officer of the Government; I can only say that if I were examined as to giving information of that kind I never would have told it—I would have taken the consequence first.

Chairman—Then you are not sure that you are new correct in your answer?

Mr. Manning—I am now on oath.

Chairman—So was the other witness.

Mr. Manning—In any matter for which I can be fairly called on, I will give my statement on oath; I am very much annoyed at what has taken place

Chairman—I am sorry you find it necessary to make such a statement when giving evidence.

This shows how difficult it will be to extort from such persons all the truth about the manner in which contract letting and taking are managed now-a-days.

Mr. Manning also described the enormous difficulties he and his partners have had to encounter because the track was not laid to Rat Portage at the time named. He said:—

We were compelled to make a new road 45 miles long on the north side section 15, from Cross Lake to Rat Portage, and had, at enormous cost, to team in supplies to last all summer; cannot say when the work will be done; besides filling across muskegs, there are eight or nine bad places to be filled; one of these fills is, I understand, nearly 300 feet deep, and some are 100 feet deep; on a rough calculation, between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 yards of earth filling will be needed; we have not received definite orders with regard to the fills; either earth or rock will have to be used in filling.

The new issue of Dominion notes is not finding its way into circulation as fast as the Finance Minister calculated. Indeed, although the total amount now "out" exceeds fourteen millions, no less than 10½ millions of that amount is held by the banks as part of their reserve. The *Journal of Commerce*, in an article which was probably written by Sir F. Hincks, says:—

Sir Leonard Tilley has not made much progress in the last five months in obtaining the increased circulation of four millions which he led Parliament to believe would be the result of his new scheme. The issues have increased, and are increasing, but they are in the bank vaults as reserves. We fear very much that there is an idea prevalent at head-quarters that the banks have it in their power to prevent demands on the treasury for gold. This idea, if it exists, is a most dangerous fallacy. The banks rely with confidence, as they have a right to do, on holding a sufficient amount of legal tenders, which are as good as gold to them, but the danger is that the banks may be suddenly, or on short notice, called on to meet their own liabilities. During the period which has elapsed since Sir Leonard Tilley submitted his proposition to the House the banks have increased their reserves by about $2,000,000, a consid