



Large Reduction from Former Prices.

WE are offering the balance of our stock of Straw Hats for Men and Boys at 50c. Just received from the makers of New York City. Price 50c. Sent by mail.

THORNE BROS. 3 King street.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 17.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Vote for Mr. Tilley, always true to the interest of the workingman.

The Opposition meeting in Botwick's hall, last night, was a great success. The hall was crisscrossed. Messrs. Palmer and King addressed the meeting. When it closed they were loudly cheered.

Littered Stockton, the janitor of the Reform rooms in Canterbury street, turned out two of our city police, who looked into the meeting, because he suspected they favored the Opposition candidates.

The Reform Candidates, knowing it was impossible to muster a sufficient crowd to fill the Mechanics' Institute, and fearing the Opposition would hold a meeting there, hired the building and kept it locked up. What brilliant tactics!

The Opposition meeting in the City Hall, last evening, was a grand success. The room could not begin to hold the large numbers who sought admission. Mr. Tilley made a very able speech.

Last evening's Globe admits that the present Government have made many mistakes, but appeals to the electors to support it because it did not intend to wrong. This country is hardly rich enough to afford the luxury of being governed by a parcel of acknowledged imbeciles.

The Reformers held a meeting in Carleton, on last evening, and with the assistance of a band of music, a torch-light procession, and all their friends that they could induce to go from the East side, managed to fill about one-third of the space in the hall in which the meeting was held. "Only this and nothing more."

The Freeman says: "In St. John we may again hear that Mr. Burpee is false to Mr. Wilton."

Indeed he will, and have we not heard of Mr. Burpee and his clique being false to Mr. Anglin, his superior in everything? Do we not know Mr. Burpee was false to Mr. Simons Jones? Does the Globe of this city not feel that Mr. Burpee can be false to even so solid a supporter as Mr. Ellis was a few years ago, when he was allowed to remain at home, and Mr. Burpee went off to Ottawa with Mr. Palmer? False Burpee!

For what reasons are you asked to support the present administration? Is it because their members have displayed more ability than their predecessors? Is it because the country has prospered under their rule? Is it because their continuance in office will better the condition of the country? Is it because their administration has been more economical than the former one?—Not at all, but because they were not mixed up in the Pacific Scandal. Well, all we can say is that, judging by their record, they only lack the opportunity to eclipse even that famous transaction.

When the Editor of the Freeman was asked, in 1874, why he did not work harder to secure Mr. Burpee's election, he said he thought Mr. Burpee ought to be assisted if he did not work against him. Now, we would like to know what Mr. Burpee has done since that time to raise himself in the estimation of Mr. Anglin, or why it is that the latter gentleman is apparently so anxious to have the whole government elected in his honor? Would it not please him just as well to have Isaac left at home today as five years ago. Of course it would; but then it would not be politic to say so publicly.

The trustees of the Longview Insane Asylum, a State institution, located at Carleton, near Cincinnati, had a special meeting to-day, when Mr. Andrew Mullane, one of their number, made a charge that Dr. Miller, the Superintendent of the institution, has recently established a room in the building for the purpose of dissecting the bodies of the inmates who died there while under treatment. His statement was further substantiated by the story of an assistant, named Dougherty, who says that the bodies of four or five patients, who died this summer, were thus disposed of, and after they had got through with them the flesh and other portions not used, were sent through pipes into the sewer, and from thence into a pond in the neighborhood. Hitherto the patients dying there have been given decent burial at the public expense, if their friends did not claim their bodies. This revelation created quite a sensation in the board of trustees. Miller, the Superintendent, has been in the asylum only about three months.

England the bicycle business is a very profitable one. There are 130,000 bicycles in the country, and the price of a bicycle is about £10.

TO THE ELECTORS.

Electors of St. John, before another day dawns it will be decided by whom this Dominion will be governed for the next five years. Never before in the history of your country has so much depended on the intelligent use of the power you possess. Although the Government of the day has, by subsidizing the press of this city, endeavored to keep you in ignorance of its true character, permitting nothing to appear in these papers but their own varnished story, still, we have every confidence in your judgment, faith in your ability to discover the truth concerning the great issues which depend on the result of this election. Before going to the polls to-day, we ask you to consider what this Government has done for the benefit of the country since its advent to power! How have its members carried out the measures which they advocated in opposition and the promises they made when before the country in 1874? They promised, if elected, to reduce the number of Ministers. Did they do so? No! They promised to reduce the number of civil servants. Did they do so? No! On the contrary, they increased them and pensioned off others to make room for their hirelings. They promised that they would govern the country more economically than their predecessors. Have they done so? Certainly not! but on the contrary, largely increased the expenditure and then seek to excuse it by asserting that they were compelled to carry out the improper engagements of the late government. If these engagements were unnecessary, or improper, what legal or moral obligation compelled this Government to perform them? They promised to reduce the cost of collecting the revenue. Have they done so? No! On the contrary they greatly increased it, while the revenue has very much fallen off. They promised to reduce the tariff on Tea, Sugar, etc. Have they done so? No! But instead, have increased it, and in such a way that the poor man is made to pay an unequal proportion of this improper tax. These are but a few of the long list of broken promises which this Government have to answer for, but they truly indicate how little confidence the people of the country can place in it.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL ON PROTECTION.

The case of Ireland in the seventeenth century and that of Canada at the present day are nearly parallel. Our neighbors across the border protect and encourage by every means in their power their manufacturing, while refusing Canadian, an equal footing. England pursued the same course towards the Irish industries. Lord Dufferin, our present much-respected Governor-General, in a speech delivered in his place in the House of Lords, pointed out how England protected her industries by excluding Irish manufacturers from her market. He said that "as early as the commencement of the sixteenth century, the beggars of Roscommon, Tipperary, and Queen's County, under the produce of the English glass counties in their own markets. By an Act of the twelfth of Elizabeth, Irish cattle were declared a nuisance, and their importation into England prohibited. Forbidden to send beasts alive across the channel, they killed them at home, and began to supply the sister country with cured provisions. A second Act of Parliament imposed prohibitory duties on Irish salted meats. The hides of the animals still remained, and we tanned them thoroughly with the bark of our Irish oak trees, but the same influence put a stop, by English law, to the exportation of our leather. Our cattle trade thus abolished, we tried sheep farming. The sheep breeders of England immediately took alarm, and Irish wool was declared contraband by a Parliament of King Charles II. Headed in this direction we tried to work up the wool at home, but this created the greatest outcry of all. Every maker of Russian flannel and broadcloth in England rose up in arms, and by an Act of William III. the woolen industry of Ireland was extinguished [in breach of the Treaty of Limerick which the said William had signed] and twenty thousand manufacturers left the island. The cheapness of Irish labor and provisions still giving us an advantage, even though we had to import the raw materials, we next made a dash at the silk business, but the English silk manufacturers proved as pitiless as the woolstaplers. The cotton manufacturer, the sugar refiner, the soap and candle maker, (who especially dreaded the abundance of our soap-producing soap), and any other trade or interest that thought it worth its while to petition, was received by the Parliament with the same partial cordiality, until the most searching scouring failed to find a single vent through which it was possible for the hated industry of Ireland to breathe. But they excluded from the markets of Britain, the hundred harbors of Ireland, gave her access to the universal sea. As early as the reign of Charles II, though Irishmen fought and died to procure his return from exile, the Levant, the ports of Europe, and the oceans and countries

beyond the Cape of Good Hope were forbidden to the flag of Ireland. The colonial trade alone was in any manner open, if that could be called an open trade which for a long time precluded all exports whatever, and excluded from direct importation to Ireland such important articles as sugar, cotton and tobacco. And what has been the consequence of such a system pursued with relentless pertinacity for two hundred and fifty years? Thus dolored from every other trade and industry, the entire nation flung itself upon "the land," with as fatal an impulse as when a river whose current is suddenly impeded rolls back and drowns the valley it once fertilized; but even here again difference of race, creed and class legislation, placed the principle interest now left, that of tiller of the soil, and the man who claims the soil as his property, in positions of relative suspicion and antagonism, until even this last resource fails to yield food and shelter to a people so highly gifted and so industrious, and nothing remains for them to preserve life but to hurry away in mass to other lands, where, if nature be even less bountiful of resources, the human laws and human agency growing from them are certainly more favorable to the cultivation and rewards of industry, perseverance and enterprise.

The supporters of the government are continually denying that England ever had a Protective tariff, but here is an authority on the subject, which they will hardly dare to dispute.

MR. JOHN O'DONOGHUE OF TORONTO ON THE MACKENZIE GOVERNMENT.

In a speech made by that able politician in Guelph, a few days ago, after showing that the Mackenzie Government had violated all their professions in reference to reform administration, Mr. O'Donoghue said:—

"I have as much reason as most men to refer to these things, because of the part of the community to which I more particularly belong. No man ever gave a more loyal support to the Reform Party than I did. In the City of Toronto I stood on the platform with the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie when no other Irish Catholic in Canada could be found to do it. I did it when my own co-religionists were most hostile to me for taking such a position. But I then believed in the profession of the Reform Party that they would conduct public affairs economically, and I gave them my support and influence, in the hope of one day seeing the country governed on true principles of Reform. I had the assurance of Messrs. Brown and Mackenzie that if by giving them my influence they attained power, we should be partners with them. They pledged themselves to this—because without our assistance they would never have obtained power and that inasmuch as we were lending them one-fifth of the community, we should be treated on an equality with other classes. Whatever a man may be in this land, it is his birthright to feel he is on an equality with his fellow-men of every class. It is by fostering this feeling, and by teaching our children to grow up in this sentiment, that the people will be united in national harmony, and will be ready like one man to sacrifice their lives in defence of this young Dominion when menaced 'Civilians.' These promises were made, and the faith of the Reform party was pledged that when they obtained power their grievances should be remedied. One of these was that while there are 88 constituencies in this Province sending members to the House, not one of those who are not one Irish Catholic in Parliament. I say it is humiliating, and humiliating to the Reform party, because we helped them honestly and with their word, and when they got into power we expected them to keep faith with us. They have not done so, and we stand in exactly the same position in this Province as when they took office. We are not prepared to continue this, and shall never be content till we are placed on equal terms with other classes of the people. You will hear some Protestants say that they think it is a wrong thing for Catholics to unite in this way of that sort, but bring it home to yourselves how you would act if you found you were deprived of your political rights because of your religion. Would you not seek to remove the ban of exclusion? We united for the purpose of conferring one with the other, to ask ourselves the reason why it was that while when the elections came on, we were called upon like other men to give our votes and had to bear our full share of the burden of the battle, we were excluded from representation. We found that there was no other reason for our exclusion except our religion. Why should they be in a country like this? Why should they be in connection with the Reform party, who have always held aloft the banner of civil and religious liberty? Where is the use of Reformers' profession if the fact be that their narrow prejudices will keep them away from recording their votes for as when we appear as candidates for Parliament? It is a fact that wherever Catholics have contested seats they received a large vote before the ballot was introduced by the Reform party, but the Reform party, by the introduction of the system of polling, this is not honest, or keeping faith with us. If the Government find that they have power and are turned out, they will have to blame their own narrowness and narrowness of disposition for it."

On Tuesday, Aug. 27, the Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough visited Cork, and were the guests of the Mayor on an excursion down the river. After making a trip up the Carrigrohilly river, their Excellencies and a large party were entertained by the Mayor at dinner at Hawthoburn. In responding to the toast of his health, the Lord Lieutenant admitted that the successive bad seasons had thrown a kind of a damp upon the country, and that the agricultural classes are in a position of considerable embarrassment, but he trusted the depression will be only of a temporary character, and that the harvest now being reaped will prove a beautiful one.

THE IRISH VOTE.

The Montreal Catholic Chronicle says in many parts of the country there is a good deal of agitation about the "Irish vote." In Toronto, for instance, the Tribune and Irish Canadian are fiercely assailing each other, and both say that the Irish Catholic vote should be on their side of the house. We think this is a mistake. We fail to see any grave issue which should induce Irish Catholics to quarrel at all. There is nothing of vital importance to Irish Catholics to be discussed that cannot be discussed from either side of the House of Commons. Let Irishmen take sides the same as other men, looking out, however, for such men as are not the slaves of party and who will do justice when questions affecting Irish Catholics are before the country. We think that neither the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie nor Sir John A. Macdonald are the best possible men, but if the Irish Catholics can send broad-minded generous politicians to the House—men who will see common justice done—either Sir John or Mr. Mackenzie may be induced to treat Irish Catholics claims with more consideration than they do. We want, in fact, men of independent character who will not blindly follow every leader on either side. At the same time we may have friends on both sides. Let us take a case in point. The great commercial issue now before the country is Free Trade or Protection. We are for Protection. Some of our own people may be for Free Trade, but that is no reason why the "Irish vote" should be massed on either side. A time may come when an outrage against the Irish Catholic people would force them, in defence of their manhood, to throw all their power upon one side of the contest, but that time is not come, and there is no fresh issue before the country on which the Irish Catholics look at the character and reputation of the candidate. Let them review the history of the men who desire to represent them, and if they are not swayed by Protection or Free Trade, let them vote for the men who will fight their battles best. We ask our readers if Messrs. Burpee and Develer are the men able to fight their battles? They could not fight their own battles on Nominations day, how can they be expected to battle for others?

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Robert Bonner, of New York, is said to be worth \$10,000,000. He has spent in advertising over a million dollars.

The unfortunate career of Miss Mason, the Newport young lady who figured in the New York race course some months ago in the role of a jockey, was closed on Tuesday by death in one of the hospitals of that city. At the expiration of the term of her confinement here she returned home, but found that her family had removed to Boston. A relative denied her admission. The police station again received her and finally the institution where she died. Her brother and sister were present at her death.

A serious attack was made on Monday, Aug. 19, on the police at Lurgan. Two constables having arrested a man for party expressions, a very Protestant part of the town—they were set upon by a mob of some hundreds and stoned and pelted. The crowd afterwards broke the barrack windows, and had to be charged by the police at the point of the bayonet. Seven or eight persons were arrested, and held at a place called Ball's Mill, near Banbridge, some Protestant bands were passing a Catholic party, when they were attacked, and in return fired on the people. The Protestants turned back and wrecked many Catholic houses. A number of arrests were made.

Still another horror has been added to the long catalogue of dark and mysterious crimes for which Boston has been noted. The victim was a woman, respectfully dressed and about fifty years of age. Her name has not as yet been discovered and, of course, there is no clue to the murderer. The scene of the tragedy is almost the same as that of the Loocher murder, the lonely tract of land that lies along the Back Bay containing portions of Boston and that part of Brookline known as Longwood. The body was found Tuesday night, but the officers have kept the matter private since that time until now, when the medical examiner was summoned he proceeded to help an autopsy, and the facts proved beyond doubt that the woman was strangled, and the body thrown into the water. (Is the crime for ever-shed?) floated to the surface, and the find who so ruthlessly murdered the defenceless woman to-day knows that his deed of blood is known.

F. C. Fader, recently assistant editor of the Western Magazine, formerly assistant editor of the Lincoln Journal and Lincoln Globe, a prominent member of the Young Men's Christian Association and a great temperance leader, was arrested in Omaha by the sheriff of Medina county, Ohio, on a requisition from the Governor of Ohio, charged with the embezzlement of several hundred dollars from Hubbard, Brown & Co., of Cleveland. He was about to marry the daughter of a leading Lincoln lawyer, but now it is feared that he has a wife and children in Ohio. No young man in the State had more influential friends. He had just recovered from dangerous gunshot wounds received from a horse thief while boldly defending a friend's property. He admits having a wife and children.

The Most Rev. Dr. McCarthy, late Vice-President of Maynooth College, was consecrated on Sunday, Aug. 25, in the Cathedral, Kilmaree. The Right Rev. Dr. Crooke, Archbishop of Cashel, was the consecrating Bishop. The Bishops of Limerick, Clonfert, Down and Galilee, Waterford, and Meath, besides some two hundred and fifty priests, were present. The consecration sermon was preached by the Most Rev. Dr. McCauley, Dublin, and in the course of his observations His Lordship paid a high tribute to the memory of

the late Dr. Moriarty. Immediately after the ceremony a congratulatory address was presented to Dr. McCarthy by the Earl of Kenmare, on behalf of Kerry. The Bishop replied in brief but suitable language. The Bishops and clergy dined at the palace in the evening.

POLLING PLACES.

King's, No. 1.
City Election:—At Ferguson's Block, Dock street.
City and County Election:—Same place.
King's, No. 2.
City:—At Lyon's, Dorchester street.
City and County:—Same place.
King's, No. 3.
City:—At Jas. Bond's, 75 Dorchester street.
City and County:—Corner of Hazen and Dorchester streets.
Wellington, No. 1.
City:—At Nelson's, Waterloo street.
City and County:—At Scribner's, Waterloo street.
Wellington, No. 2.
City:—At Sweeney's, 135 Brussels street.
City and County:—At Pratt & Orr's, 159 Brussels street.
Wellington, No. 3.
City:—At Stewart's, 197 Waterloo street.
City and County:—At Sinclair's, 254 Waterloo street.

Prince, No. 1.
City:—At Honeywell's, 250 Union street.
City and County:—At 234 Union street.

Prince, No. 2.
City:—At Porter's, 116 Brussels street.
City and County:—At French's, 140 Brussels street.

Prince, No. 3.
City:—At Aikin's, 242 Brussels street.
City and County:—At Seymour's, 212 Brussels street.

Queen's, No. 1.
City:—At Thomas M. Reed's, 83 Prince street.
City and County:—At Hannington & Millidge's, corner of King and Germain streets.

Queen's, No. 2.
City:—At Bustin's, 94 Princess street.
City and County:—At Campbell's, 86 Princess street.

Queen's, No. 3.
City:—At New Police Station, King street.
City and County:—At the same place.

Queen's, No. 4.
City:—At Silas Brown's New Building, Pitt street, West side, between Princess and Leinster streets.
City and County:—At the same place.

Duke's, No. 1.
City:—At Norris Best's, corner of Duke and Water streets.
City and County:—At Finnegan's, Prince William street.

Duke's, No. 2.
City:—At Mrs. Hawley's, Queen street.
City and County:—At Watson's, corner of Saint James and Charlotte streets.

Duke's, No. 3.
City:—Corner of Saint James and Pitt streets.
City and County:—Same place.

Sydney.
City:—At Miller's, corner of Britain and Germain streets.
City and County:—At H. Maxwell & Sons', Britain street.

Guy's.
City:—At the City Hall.
City and County:—At the same place.

Albert.
City:—At Samuel Black's.
City and County:—At J. E. Hamm's Office.

Brooks.
City:—At Cushing's Office.
City and County:—At Leonard & Wetmore's.

Non-Residents.
City:—At the Court House.
City and County:—At the Court House.

Portland, Ward 1.
Division 1:—At the Engine House.
Division 2:—At J. S. Verner's Office.

Ward 2.
At the Old Engine House.

Ward 3.
At the Police Office.

Ward 4.
At the Skating Rink.

Lancaster, No. 1.
Division 1:—At James Olive 3rd's office.

Division 2.
No. 2:—At C. P. Baker's.

Lancaster.
No. 2:—At the Police Office.

Musquash.
No. 1:—At the School House, near Davidson's.

Division 2.
No. 2:—At the School House, Black River.

Division 3.
No. 3:—At the School House, Loch Lomond.

Saint Martins.
Division 1:—At the Masonic Hall.

Division 2.
Division 2:—At Pattinson's.

Division 3.
Division 3:—At Harding's Mills.

POLICE COURTS.
(Before H. T. Gilbert, P. M.)

Michael Kelly acknowledged that he was drunk on Sheffield street. Two months in the Penitentiary was the penalty imposed.

Wm. Cronk, who came to the station for protection, was let go sometime previous to the opening of the Court. Michael Moran, a Britain street drunk, and Geo. F. Handon, drunk on Union street, were fined \$8 each. Robt. McCarthy was next on the list.

THE ELECTIONS!

The State of the Poll as far as heard from.

CITY ELECTION.

King's Ward.

No. 1 District.	TILLEY.	DEVERER.
" 2 "	37	115
" 3 "	54	74
" 4 "	71	62

Wellington Ward.

No. 1 District.	88	68
" 2 "	82	51
" 3 "	63	53

Prince Ward.

No. 1 District.	89	76
" 2 "	75 <td>70</td>	70
" 3 "	53	79

Queen's Ward.

No. 1 District.	66	60
" 2 "	89 <td>60</td>	60
" 3 "	67	53
" 4 "	84	64

Dukes Ward.

No. 1 District.	65	86
" 2 "	50	63
" 3 "	53	64

Sydney Ward.

No. 1 District.	59	105
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Guy's Ward.

No. 1 District.	180	81
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Albert Ward.

No. 1 District.	71	84
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Brooks Ward.

No. 1 District.	79	65
Non-Resident	53	57

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BY TELEGRAPH.

MONCTON.

A Splendid Chapman Meeting!

A THOUSAND PRESENT

Brydges Hissed Down in Smith's Meeting!

MONCTON, SEPT. 16.

There was a magnificent meeting in the Rink to-night.

Chapman spoke exceedingly well for an hour, making a good impression. He was followed by Landry who made a capital speech, clearing up Smith's charges and completely answering every one of his statements so far as reported.

Landry spoke for an hour. Hanington is now speaking.

Our speakers had excellent receptions, and the audience of over a thousand persons cheered repeatedly, and were most enthusiastic and confident.

Sir Albert addressed about four hundred in the old Meeting house. Numbers left his meeting after a short time and went to the rink.

Our success to-morrow is as certain as any future want. We shall lead with at least five hundred, unless the most lavish expenditure of money is made, and even that cannot succeed.

LATER.

Hanington spoke an hour with great effect and carried the sympathies of the entire audience as he detailed the corruption and extravagance and persecutions of the workingmen.

When half through, Smith's meeting broke up and the people came to the rink. Killam followed Hanington and squarely denied the Knight's statements respecting him.

Landry, meantime, having heard that Sir Albert had read one of his private letters to his audience, went to see him and challenged him to come to the rink and hear him (Landry) read his letters.

Sir Albert refused.

Mr. Landry then spoke again, explaining his meeting with the Knight and the character of the letters read. He was enthusiastically cheered.

The Opposition meeting was a grand success for our side.

Brydges was at Smith's meeting to set a good example to the employees. He attempted to speak, but the people hissed him down.

NORTHUMBERLAND

Mr. Mitchell sure of his Election

NEWCASTLE, SEPT. 16.

The return of Mitchell is considered certain, accounts from the outlying districts confirming the belief that he would have four or five hundred majority.

It is expected that the last meeting between the two candidates will be at Chatham this evening, when there will be a big time. Mitchell's friends feel confident that they are fighting a winning battle and are working well to secure a handsome majority.

It is expected that, including Newcastle, Mitchell will lead in all the upriver parishes, while Snowball cannot possibly lead in more than two or three parishes in the whole County.

One of the best posted and most prominent inhabitants of North Kent estimates that in that large parish Mitchell will poll eight of every ten votes; Blenheim and Ludlow, the two upper parishes, will go almost solid against the Government. Alnwick, where Snowball got a large vote the last election, and where he counts on a large majority this time, it is said by those who know, will be decided, which will be a great victory for Mitchell.

Wm. DOHERTY & CO., Custom Tailors, 48 MARKET SQUARE.

WHERE they will, with a first-class assortment of goods, be prepared to attend to those who may favor them with any orders in their line. LADIES' SACQUES a specialty.

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