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Weekly Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 4.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Baker Pasha was feted in London. What next?

England imported five hundred thousand tons of wheat from India last year.

Phosphate of lime is found in Prince Edward Island.

The Globe Printing Company, Toronto, has paid a dividend of four per cent. for the past quarter.

A general election is to be held in British Columbia, the Legislature having been desolved.

Boss Tweed was buried with Masonic Ceremonies in Greenwood Cemetery, New York.

We are pleased to hear that Mr. Quigley's lecture at Woodstock was quite successful.

It is stated that the Roman Catholic Bishop of Sherbrooke, Quebec, has prohibited political meetings at church doors.

Pope Leo XIII has sanctioned a plan for missionary operations in Central Africa, and twelve priests are already on their way there.

Temperance Conventions in Nova Scotia are nominating candidates to the Dominion and Local Legislatures. New Brunswick has not done so yet.

The Freemasons of France are preparing to celebrate the centenary of the infamous Voltaire. He is their high-priest and hero.

Andre Gauthier is creating a sensation in Paris by painting a landscape in five minutes, a potrait in six, and also by painting two pictures simultaneously, one with each hand.

The Order conferred by Her Majesty the Queen, on Sir A. J. Smith, is that of St. Michael and St. George, the usual mark of recognition of special colonial service to the Crown.

Miss Hogarth, the sister-in-law of Charles Dickens, "the truest and best friend" he ever possessed on earth, and his daughter, are compiling a collection of the letters of the great author for publication.

The total number of souls under British sway, in Africa, India, Europe, America and the Antipodes, is nearly 283,000,000, equal to one-fourth the world's population, while the area of the Empire covers a third of the world's surface.

The very latest "champion of the world" is one Bryan S. McSwyny, (MacSweeny?) Esq., champion shoemaker of the world, the man who made the shoes used by O'Leary, the pedestrian, in his recent contest in England.

Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly, the accomplished editor of the Boston *Pilot*, has another volume in the press, which will contain all his "Songs of the Southern Seas," formerly published in one volume, besides all his poems since written, and numerous poems that have never appeared.

15,000 to 18,000 men find employment in the gold fields of Australia. The gold area, so far as known, is 13,650 square miles. During the past five years the yield has been 1,612,290 ounces, valued at over $30,000,000. Since the discovery of gold in Australia, the total yield has been over 8,000,000 ounces, valued at more than $150,000,000.

Mr. Thos. O'Reilly, of Carleton, delighted the members of St. Joseph Society, (Senior,) and their friends, by his lecture in St. Malachi's Hall, on Sunday evening last. Mr. O'Reilly's acquaintance with Irish history is large, and his varied readings on this and kindred subjects did much to make the lecture very instructive.

Mr. D. O'C. McGinnis, who has been teaching one of the Fredericton schools, was the recipient of some very handsome pieces of plate this week. The presentation was made on the occasion of Mr. McGinnis' departure from Fredericton, and his withdrawal from the staff of teachers. The Mayor, Mr. Randolph, and other gentlemen spoke in terms of the highest praise with regard to Mr. McGinnis' successful efforts as a teacher.

The *Canadian Independent* low thinks that no man should be put forward to advocate the temperance cause until he has been fairly tried. This is right. What would be thought of a self-styled apostle of Christianity who would claim a position in the front ranks of teachers and preachers without first presenting credentials as to his previous career and moral character?

Mr. W. C. Brawley, of St. Stephen, addressed the public meeting held in St. Peter's Hall, Portland, on Sunday evening last, under the auspices of the St. Peter's T. A. Society. Mr. Brawley made a very earnest and pleasing address, and was quite a favorite with the large audience present on the occasion. Mr. R. J. Ritchie also spoke at some length and, as is always the case, was listened to with much pleasure and profit.

By the decision of the Privy Council, confirming the award made between Ontario and Quebec in regard to the funds held by the old province of Canada prior to Confederation, an amount of about two millions dollars comes due to Ontario, after a good many years of controversy. The only question now remaining to be answered is, where is the money to come from? Quebec is not now in a very flourishing condition and has not the amount to hand over at present. What will be done?

The N. Y. *Catholic Herald* well says:—The marriage of a Catholic with a non-Catholic can never be truly happy. For the Catholic party either loves or does not love the non-Catholic spouse. If there is no love, there can be no true happiness, and if there is love, how it must grieve the heart of the Catholic to know that the beloved one does not belong to the Church. Nothing short of the conversion of the non-Catholic can make a mixed marriage happy, and then it ceases to be "mixed."

The presentation to Mr. Geo. Stewart, Jr., on the eve of his departure for Toronto to take charge of the principal magazine in the Dominion, was an event of a pleasing and significant character. While we may be permitted to regret that the presentation was not made in such a manner as would have allowed the citizens of St. John, as a body, to do honor to a brilliant writer, we congratulate the committee on the success that attended their labors. To Mr. Stewart the demonstration must have proved a consolation and recompense for the many hours spent in prosecuting those literary works that have acquired for him so many enthusiastic friends.

The School Examinations in the City and Portland schools were concluded during the first days of this week. In all, we are pleased to hear, the work performed proved quite satisfactory, the teachers proving themselves well qualified for their work, and the pupils manifesting a pleasing enthusiasm and rivalry throughout the examinations, which were as thorough as time and circumstances permitted. A pleasant feature of the exercises was the remarkably large number of good voices to be heard in the different schools reading, declaiming and singing, The latter branch is, we are glad to note, not entirely lost sight of in the schools of the city and Portland.

Sir James Paget, F. R. S., in his recently published "Chemical Lectures," says: "Be rather afraid of operating on those, of whatever class, who think they need stimulants before they work; who cannot dine till after wine and bitters; who always have sherry on the sideboard; or who are always sipping brandy and water, or are rather proud that, because they can eat so little, they must often take some wine. Many people who pass for highly respectable persons, and who mean no harm, are thus daily damaging their health, and making themselves unfit to bear any of the storms of life."

We are pleased to learn that the agitation commenced by the city teamsters has been productive of much of the good they anticipated. Many of those who were working without licences have been brought to book. We hope that after this spurt the police will not too readily give up the race. Chief Marshall, if he can do nothing else satisfactory, can, at least, keep his eye on men who are bent on defrauding the city by non-compliance with the city bye-laws. At the same time the licensed teamsters should see to it, that their rights are not trampled on. The beginning made is good, but, at best, it is only a beginning. Let us hope that others will be made to obey the law.

And now it is said that Geo. McLeod, Esq., the most persistent non-resident in the Dominion, will again ask the men of Kent to return him as their representative to Ottawa. During the time Mr. McLeod has, by courtesy, been called the representative of Kent, Co., he has spent very little of his time in the House of Commons. Should Mr. McLeod persist, in defiance of all decency and common honesty, in thrusting himself upon the electors of Kent, it would be highly instructive and amusing to search the records of the House, to learn how many votes he gave during his term of office. Messrs. O'Leary, Johnson and Cutler, who, we hear, are all to be candidates for Ottawa, should look into the matter.

Professor Hind, in his report on the fishing industry of the Dominion, states that the largest proportion of Canadian fishing is pursued in coastal waters, and that much of it rarely extends beyond the limit of three marine miles from the coast line, there being engaged in the shore fisheries of the Dominion 29,241 boats, and 40,023 men, and in the sea fisheries 1,379 vessels and 9,007 men. In Newfoundland the fishery is all but entirely confined to the coastal waters, the number of boats in 1874 employed in the shore fishery being 18,611, and the number of person employed in catching and curing fish being 45,845. As a marine power the Dominion stands fifth among the nations of the word. For a supply of trained seamen, it depends upon its fishing population, scattered over 3,680 miles of seaboard, whose annual aggregate catch reaches the enormous sum of $20,000,000. The possession of a line of coast stretching fully 5,206 miles, where the fishing industry is pursued in open boats, is an inheritance of priceless value, not only for the annual pecuniary value of this industry, but from its direct relation to the maritime interests of British North America. Such a coast line, and coastal waters possess a value without parallel in history, and form an unrivalled security for future political influence and power.

From information received from very reliable authority we are enabled to state that the health of Rev. T. F. Walsh, St. Stephen, is good, notwithstanding reports to the contrary which have prevailed among his friends in this city and vicinity.

Another office to be created; another played-out politician in addition to those to whom we referred last week to be provided for at the public expense; another piece of jobbery and robbery which our citizens will be expected to tolerate, is the latest announcement from our moral, model and economical Corporation.

By referring to another column our readers will see that R. J. Ritchie, Esq., will be a candidate at the forthcoming election, to represent this county in the Local Assembly of the Province. Mr. Ritchie is so well known to the electors of this County that he needs no introduction by us. Born in the City, a rising member of a most honorable profession, an able speaker, a ready and keen debater, his election would reflect credit on the County of St. John, and secure for the Province a gentleman in every way qualified to guard her interests and promote her welfare. The other candidates so far in the field for the County are, William Elder, J. Alfred Clark, David McLellan and Edward Willis, and for the City, William Wedderburn, Robert Marshall and C. A. Everitt.

ALL ALIKE.—The St. John *Herald*, which struggled for a good while to be neutral in politics, has given itself up to strenuous opposition to both Dominion and Local Governments.—*Advance*.

Wrong again! The HERALD opposes only bad acts wherever found, in Government or Opposition alike. Perhaps the *Advance*, true to the traditions of the *Telegraph* office has dropped the word 'Independent" out of its dictionary and forgotten its meaning.

GLOUCESTER.—The St. John *Herald* says:

"We see it stated that a M. Comeau, an Acadian and a graduate of St. Michael's College, Chatham, is to be a candidate for the Local Legislature in the County of Gloucester. It is not said what Mr. Comeau's political principles are, but from the manner in which the announcement has been made, we would be inclined to believe that he favors the present Local Government." And the *Herald* proceeds to express its dissatisfaction with Mr. Comeau for presuming to be a candidate, unless in opposition to the Government. It appears that certain papers would have all candidates of their own political stripe, or prefer seeing the French without representation by men of their own nationality. We presume the *Herald's* doctrine is "No Frenchmen need apply" for Gloucester, but the French know too much to allow it to prevail.—*Miramichi Advance*.

Wrong, *Mr. Advance*. We are strongly of the opinion that Frenchmen should represent Frenchmen when they possess the ability and respectability required; but, for the honor of the Acadian name, we do not desire again to see such men sent to Fredericton as Kent and Madawaska have been cursed with as representatives. We do not refer to Mr. Johnson, who is, at least, honest. Mr. Comeau does not need our approbation to offer for Gloucester, but he should let the public know on which side he is.

In Wednesday morning's *Freeman* in an article headed "The Land of the Pharoahs," in which the writer seeks to prove that but for the ruinous financial policy pursued by the Khedive of Egypt, that ancient country, owing to her immense resources, might speedily become one of the most wealthy of nations, the friends of the present Dominion Government were astonished to see the following paragraph:

"In fact the Khedive has been exhibiting a policy twin in its resemblance, and evil results, to that of Mr. Cartwright. The issue in each case will probably be equally disastrous unless a change is speedily initiated."

Knowing the effort it must have cost our contemporary to make this admission we can readily understand that nothing short of a conscientious conviction of its truth could have induced such a humiliating confession.

Some of the Upper Province papers appear to think that the little check Hon. Mr. McKenzie, Premier of Canada, met with in his libel suit at Sarnia, to forward which he left the House of Commons and the great public interests of the country, may possibly make him more careful in grappling with the press of Canada. They claim that if he turned his attention to his own organs he would be better engaged than in seeking to prosecute an opponet who may possibly have fallen into unintentional error, and whose action, at all events, by the disagreement of the jury in the latest "libel" case, has been relieved of the element of malice. What a outcry there would be among the Liberals if President MacMahon, of France, went to the extremes Premier McKenzie has gone in his endeavors to restrict the liberty of the press. Strange how readily we in this free country bow to the will of our leaders. We hope that we have heard the last of the Premier and his interminable libel suits. If every public man pursued the policy so persistently followed by Mr. McKenzie, the courts would have more suits on hand than could be got through with in half a century. Mr. McKenzie's manner of dealing with the Canadian press smacks too strongly of old-world customs and despotic power ever to commend itself to the free men of Canada.

Below we give some very timely remarks from the Halifax *Presbyterian Witness*, which, although written specially for the benefit of candidates and voters in Nova Scotia are of wide and general application. No greater mistake could be made by the people of this province than by returning to Fredericton and Ottawa men who are possessed of no special ability as statesmen, or who have sacrificed their independence. We do not wish to condemn all our public men, but we do wish the eyes of the people of New Brunswick might be opened to the truth of the grave words of our intelligent contemporary with regard to scandals in public life and the folly of forcing young men into politics before their time:—

Public life is beset with dangers. How often a most promising career ends in failure and disaster! Sometimes the low, rough, coldly selfish and mean man succeeds when the son of genius, the honest patriot, the true lover of his country fails. Popular favor is very fickle, and party morals are very lax, while party exigencies are exacting in the extreme. Success—that is, the outward sign of success—often falls to the lot of the least worthy. Dangers of the most real sort surround the average member of Parliament. He is apt to sell his independence. He becomes the mere tool of a clique. He is the servant of the corner grocer. He has to step in or out to the crack of a master's whip, and that master is often one for whom he entertains but scanty respect. He is sometimes so placed as to be a traitor to himself or to his party, or to both. This is the dark side of political life, and we have not pictured it one shade too darkly. No, verily; we might have added strokes and shades of tragic blackness.

On the other hand let it not be forgotten that an honest man may serve his country honorably and well in any office, and that the desire to serve one's country is right and laudable. Only let electors beware of calling out from the privacy of domestic life men of no means, no brains, no manly consistency, no shining talents, no gentlemanly qualities,—no qualification but impudence and glibness of tongue. Really talented young men should "have a chance." But do not let them ruin themselves financially in hopeless party conflicts. Special care should be taken, we humbly submit, in selecting candidates for the approaching elections. There has been of late years a great deal said about "scandals," and there is no doubt that some grave scandals did exist. It will be the fault of the electors if the country do not turn up a clean sheet in 1879. We do not say "Vote for Reformer," or for "Liberal Conservative;" but we say with all earnestness to the electors of all parties, vote only for trustworthy men who will not disgrace you at Halifax or at Ottawa. Do not be caught by false certificates of character; judge for yourselves.

A HINT FOR THE PORTLAND TOWN COUNCIL.

We see that the old Long House, so long an eye-sore to the people of Portland, has at length been removed. We hope the Town Council, a body composed of influential and progressive gentlemen, whose desire it is to place the Town in the foremost position among incorporated localities, will not fail to take advantage of the removal of this nuisance to confer a great favor on the general public. The HERALD is glad to bear testimony to the promptness with which improvements suggested in these columns have been carried out by the former Town Council, and we hope that our endeavors in the interests of the public will meet with the same courteous treatment at the hands of the present rulers. As the land on which the Long House stood is now vacant, it would, we submit, be an excellent opportunity for making an improvement that must have suggested itself to many members of the Town Council already. This land might be purchased by the Town, the street passing near the Police Office widened and straightened, and a nice yard added to the only public building the Town possesses, we mean the Police Office. We have heard it stated that the Police Office as it now stands encroaches on Government property. By making the change we suggest, this difficulty might be easily overcome. Any one who looks at the locality will see that the road leading around back of Fort Howe should be straightened as much as possible by bringing it out through the Long property to Main street, and taking ten or twenty feet in depth off the point of Fort Howe just above the Police Station. The road back of Fort Howe is destined to become a great drive in the near future, when it is extended in the direction of the Highland Park property. We hope the Council will look into this matter at once.

THE LOCAL ELECTIONS.

The Local Government has during the week put the ship in order for the battle. Some big guns, it is understood, have been removed from conspicuous positions and others of smaller calibre have been mounted. When the ship of state has been thoroughly fumigated, ventilated and purified she will again be launched on the stormy waters of our little provincial political pond. We do not hesitate to say that the purification of the Government, if carried out as far as it should be, will be found to be one of the most difficult feats of statesmanship yet undertaken by our local rulers. At the present writing no official announcement has been made as to the extent of the changes made in the Composition of the Local Government, still it has in an informal way been stated that Messrs. Fraser and Wedderburn are to be the leaders of what will remain of the party that has been "in," for the last eight years. This change may be beneficial or it may not; but what is to be done with the Hon. Wm. Kelly, Commissioner of Public Works, whose dear familiar friend Brown, exhibited to the people of the Dominion and the world at large in such an unenviable light? Surely Mr. Wedderburn, who is known to be the very acme of honor and high-toned political honesty will not permit the ship to run the risk of being wrecked by including in the freight such a dead weight as the Hon. Commissioner. The fate of Baker, in the recent Quebec elections should be a warning and an example. If Mr. Kelly can show what has become of that per. centage he might, perhaps, be allowed to offer in the government interest again, but until he does so, the work of reconstruction should clear him from the deck before the ship is fipally launched. Mr. Theriault, who has been in Fredericton during the week as if looking for that French position in the new Government is hardly the man to elevate the Acadian race to a higher plane of public morality. If Messrs. Wedderburn and Fraser accept him they will find but little aid or comfort in the new alliance. One of the most charitable and truly edifying phases of the times is the kindly and truly good vein in which the *Telegraph*, "our paper," refers to the changes to be made in Government. Truly, had Mr. Elder lived in other times he would surely have been a martyr. In him is found, at this time at least, all the qualities that go to make a martyr or a hero. So self-sacrificing, so very loud in his praise of the men who have for the nonce supplanted him! The meek and humble are not rewarded in this world.

THE QUEBEC ELECTIONS.

The elections in Quebec have resulted in a doubtful majority for Mr. Joly and the Liberals. The reports so far received here seem to point in that direction, although there is still cause for considerable doubt. Taking it for granted that Mr. Joly has a majority, however small it may be, all who are favorable to honor and honesty in public men must feel gratified at the result of the Quebec elections. Among the names of the defeated candidates, it is pleasant to note that of Baker, the ex-Solicitor General of the DeBouchervile Government. The Goff scandal likely helped to kill him politically. This is a matter for profound congratulation. It will serve to prove to aspirants for political offices and honors, and to those that hold them, that honesty is in the end the best policy, even in politics; that those who are even suspected of undue handling of public money must be in a position to show that there is nothing dishonorable in these transactions, that they have not thereby sacrificed their independence or they must expect the most condign punishment at the hands of the people, who, after all, are not so blind to the crooked and doubtful doings of politicians as is generally believed by those who ask their votes. It is only to be regretted that M. Mathieu, who was to some extent implicated in the great Quebec scandal, did not share the punishment so promptly and so justly meted out to the ex-Solicitor General. Looking at the Quebec elections in all their bearings and in their results no one, not even the staunchest Reformer, or most confired Conservative will claim that the question of Liberalism or Conservatism was to any great extent involved, and even the great Constitutional question on which it was hoped the elections would turn, has to a great extent been lost sight of, and has been hidden from public attention by the many minor questions of a personal and local nature on which the electors were asked to pass judgment to the exclusion of greater and more important matters. To judge from the tone of the Lower Canadian press, the question of taxation and non-taxation did more to give votes to the Joly party than all else. It is a well-known fact that French Canadians generally, who are for the most part an agricultural people, are very heartily opposed to taxation of any kind, and that too many of their railways are not that unmixed good they are believed to be by other residents of the Dominion. Whatever view we take of the elections in Quebec, there is room for surprise at the result, which shows very clearly that the people of that fine province have lost nearly all their formidable dread of the Grits, Reformers, Liberals or Rouges, who under the sway of the *bete noir* of the French Canadians, George Brown, were supposed to be so unfriendly to the interests of the French-speaking population. This is something to be thankful for, proving as it does, that in the estimation of the people of Quebec, the Liberals are not after all the horrid monsters they were represented to them. Either the Rouges have became better or the electors of Quebec have become more enlightened and better prepared to form a just opinion of the relative results of the two great parties now and for years contending for power. The result of the Quebec elections will certainly be to give the Reformers a long lease of power. If they have done so well in a province so decidedly opposed to them a short time ago, they must be returned to the Dominion Parliament at the next general elections with even a larger majority than five years ago. If the "reaction" in Quebec has been so favorable to the Liberal party, what must it be in Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and the other provinces, which have all along been more or less liberal in their tendencies. The recent elections in Quebec foreshadow a magnificent victory for the Reform party at the Dominion elections, and another term of power during which the standard of purity will, doubtless, be elevated to an altitude that it has not yet attained. All true Reformers and the electors of Quebec who voted the party to power, must feel greatly rejoiced at the favorable turn things took in Quebec on Wednesday last, despite all the efforts of the Opposition. Whether M. Joly will be able to carry on the Government with the doubtful majority he has, remains to be seen.

A COMMUNIST.

The Communists in America are beginning to be heard from again. For some time past these respected gentry have been remarkably quiet. The result of the great railroad strikes in the neighboring republic last year, was not quite as satifactory to them as they wished. From recent occurrences, we should judge, that the doctrinaires of the Commune are endeavoring still to impregnate the masses of the people with their criminal teaching. Only the other day, a man named Kearney, who, last year, made himself conspicuous by his abortive efforts to excite labor strikes in San Francisco, came out in his true character, as an agent and representative of the so-called "International" party. This element has been persistently rejected wherever it has made its appearance by the good sense of the working-men, except, perhaps, a few of the idle and restless, who are always on the lookout for any short cut to fortune, which they are too lazy to court in the manly and true way open to all who desire to rise to a higher plant of social or civic life. To such creatures the doctrines of the Commune, which tends to the equality of man by the most unscrupulous means, must be particularly inviting. Being too idle to amass wealth themselves, the Communists aim at dividing the property of individuals and nations among the masses, and after the manner that seems best to such generous philosophers. Of this stripe is the man Kearney, who recently attempted to snub the illustrious Archbishop of San Francisco. Archbishop Almeny had ordered pastoral addresses to be read in the Roman Catholic Churches, and the priests had advised their parishioners to stay at home and keep away from the turbulent and disorderly meetings of the Working-men's Party. These proceedings aroused the ire of the demagogues, Kearney, the champion of the "oppressed sons of toil," and forced him to make a speech in denunciation of the clergy. Among other declarations made by this rampant Communist, was one to the effect that he was prepared even to suffer death in the interests of the masses. This frothy assertion of the infidel demagogue was made in language so blasphemous that we will not soil our columns by re-producing it here. Kearney then went on to call on the ladies of San Francisco, the Irish Catholic ladies, who are persecuted now, and have been persecuted in the past by oppressive tyranny, *to tell their pastoral advisers to attend to their religious duties in the Church and not to interfere with political duties and rights.* This is the last word of the Communists, and those who are almost unconsciously impregnated with their foul doctrines. Let priests and ministers attend to their ghostly duties, but let them forget for the consolation of Mr. Kearney and demagogues of his stripe that they are, besides being *religious* teachers, men and citizens, with the rights and duties of citizenship confided to them. What a glorious country this would soon become if Mr. Kearney and his fellow-Communists had full swing.

The danger to the country is not precisely to be apprehended from men like this blatant demagogue, but rather from the baneful effect of the doctrines taught by them, which appear to gain headway here under the delusive names of Liberalism or Radicalism, and other isms, which, although not formerly Communistic, still contain, as the acorn contains the oak, the germ of the frightful doctrines, which led to the death of Affre and Darboy in Paris, and have caused the blood of the best and most honored citizens elsewhere to be shed. Such a demagogue as the one of whom we write, and others of the same class, are not to be feared in themselves, for if allowed sufficient rope they will soon become their own executioners; but their words are such as tickle the fancy of the masses the world over. No crime is too great to be committed in the name of liberty and equality, so at least we gather from the mutterings of the average Communist. The short road to equality, which the communist in his wild ravings pretends to open to the masses is a terrible temptation to men who are perhaps not possessed even of daily bread. On such men the teachings of the Communist have immediately much influence; but what is more to be dreaded is the gradual inculcation into the minds of the youth of any country of such principles as have been enunciated by San Francisco demagogue. And it is to be regretted that such principles are daily becoming more and more popular. Not many months ago we were called upon to chronicle the efforts of the two great political parties in this Dominion to bring about the very same result sought to be attained in San Francisco by means of the Irish Roman Catholic ladies," for sooth, "pastoral advisers to attend to their own religious duties in the church and not to interfere with political duties and rights." The Communist, the Radical, the Liberal, in an advanced stage of political and religious progression, and the Conservative, although contrary to the principles of Conservatism are all tending to this result. Supposing they succeed, would the political arena be purer or greater by totally banishing Religion and religious teachers from its hallowed limits?

This is how it works. The Dominion Stereotype Company, two years ago, started a large factory in Brockville, giving employment to a great many laborers. The proprietors began to look into Mr. Mackenzie's jug-handled free trade, and found that while the American stereotypers had full liberty to send their goods duty-free to compete with Canadians on their own soil, the Yankee Government, by a heavy duty, prevented our countrymen from selling wares on the other side. What was the result? The most natural thing in the world. The Dominion Stereotype Co. removed their shop into the States, and are now not only supplying the Canadian market duty-free, but have the whole American Union open to their trade. Thus the shop that, under a wise national policy, would supply work to our fellow-countrymen, is affording employment to Americans; the money which should be circulating at home is being sent over the lines for these articles, and, with the price of manufacturing the goods, we have to pay the additional cost of a longer transportation. Thus is Mr. Mackenzie, by his insane, unpatriotic policy, depopulating the country and gradually but surely, turning it into a landscape for the pencil of another Macaulay's New Zealander. —*Cartwell Sentinel*.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

Washington, D. C., May 1.

Some time ago the indications were, decidedly, that Congress would be held in session until August, but recently there has been developed a strong purpose to get through about the 20th of June. The Senate passed a joint resolution, providing for adjournment June 10th, but action upon it in the House has been delayed for a while, and when it does come up, an amendment changing the date to about the 20th will very likely be carried. Speaker Randall has fixed upon that as the probable end of the session, and in order to accomplish the necessary work before that time, the rules have been changed so as to hereafter convene the House at 11 A. M., instead of 12 o'clock. This will add nearly one quarter to the working hours of that body and do away with the necessity of evening sessions, to which the Speaker is opposed. Those Congressmen who contemplate a visit to the Paris Exposition this summer, are anxious to get away as soon as possible, but there is a much larger number whose anxiety to get back into their "Deestriks," and look after re election, beats the Paris attractions all hollow. The approaching Congressional campaign promises to be one of the hardest fought contests in our country's history. The control of the next House is regarded of paramount importance by both parties, and the result is by no means certain. The Democrats, probably, have the greatest number of sure districts, for the reason that in several States their strength has been piled up in a few districts, in order to spread the Republican strength over a large number. This gives the later an advantage in the close districts, for, while they are not certainties, they have heretofore been naturally on their side by small majorities. Doubtless the Democrats will do the same thing when they have an opportunity. The Washington *Post* in commenting on the report that Speaker Randall had written to the Ohio Democrats, recommending a re-districting of the State, remarks, that there is one thing about Sam Randall it likes, viz: that he is a Democrat with a back-bone—something which the Democratic majority in the House woefully lacks.

The Presidents "Shival Service" order of last summer forbidding government officials to take any part in active politics, is practically annulled, and all the State organizations here, composed mostly of government officials, are re-organizing to take a hand in the campaign. Mr. Hayes says he intends to contribute his share of the expenses, and expects all his appointees to do likewise. Since the so-called confessions of the Florida returning board have been the subject of discussion here, old "Gummery" Blair, as he is facetiously called, is more sanguine than ever that his proposed investigation into the Electoral count will receive favorable action. They say that he is called "Gummery" because of his stick-to-it-iveness in the pursuit of a purpose once conceived, and he has certainly maintained his reputation in this case, in the face of many discouragements. There is an old maxim "Persistency thou art a jewel," or words to that effect, and if the old man keeps on he may yet get more aid and comfort in the end. The Judiciary Committee of the House, it is said, will make a favorable report upon his resolution. A late issue of the *National Republican* raises the question whether Mr. Hayes' salary can be paid, there being a ruling somewhere that the salary of no public official shall be paid while he is under investigation. This, probably, is not good authority. The *Republican* does not like Mr. Hayes very well.

Prof. Edison, the inventor of the telephone and phonograph, has come in for a considerable share of attention here lately. He attended the meeting of the National Sciences Association at the Smithsonian Institute recently, and astonished the old, blue mud and shell rock professors with his latest invention. It sang songs, and delivered speeches with all the minutest vibrations and intonations of voice, and these same songs and speeches it will repeat one thousand years hence, if the tin-foil is not destroyed. Sunset Cox, in his lecture upon the "Tenth Muse," lately humorously alluded to the possibilities of this invention. He said: "One may have a pigeon hole full of love letters from different persons, on tin foil with all the interjections, sighs and protestations, reproductable in tones; even the prattle of childhood may be preserved and the sounds of nature, from the enlivening chirrup of the Nebraska grasshopper, to the hoarse rumblings of Niagara, all the music of the world, from thrilling thrills of Patti, to the turbulent diapason of a congressional chorus." The young Professor is now only 31, and has a brilliant future before him.

PHONO.

Does Her Own Work.

Does she? What of it? Is it a disgrace to her? Is she less a true women, less worthy of respect than she who sits in silk and satin, and is vain of fingers who never labor? We heard this sneer a few days ago, and the tone in which it was uttered betokened a narrow, selfish, ignoble mind, better fitted for any place than a country whose institutions rest on honorable labor as one of the chief corner-stones. It evinced a false idea of the true basis of society, of true womanhood, of genuine nobility. It showed the detestable spirit of caste, of rank, which a certain class are trying to establish; a caste whose sole foundation is money, and so the meanest kind of rank known to civilization. Mind, manners, morals, all that enter into a good character are of no account with those social snobs; position in their stilted ranks is bought with gold, and each additional dollar is another round in ladder by which elevation is gained.

In matter of facts, is it more dishonorable for the merchant's wife to do her own work than for the merchant to do his? For her to look after her house than for him to look after his store? Or is a woman fit for nothing only to be "pleased with a rattle, or tickled with a straw?" It seems to be the height of ambition in some circles to be, or profess to be, not only "above work," but even ignorant of how work is to be done; and if the table is poorly spread, or if the housekeeping is at sixes and sevens, the help receives maledictions without stint, but the lady takes none of the responsibility upon herself. She look into the kitchen! She know how bread should be made or steak broiled! She know when the fourth out or the sugar in! Absurd! Help may be bad enough, but what interest can the girl in the kitchen feel in the household economy, if the lady in the parlor has none! If mistress neglects all domestic duties will maid be thoroughly conscientious? Will the husband's business go on well if he neglects it? And why should that of the wife prosper under her lack of responsibility?