Dept of Public Works

THE WATCHMAN.

VOL. II. SAINT JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1877. NO. 49

New Advertisements.

C. FLOOD'S

PIANOFORTE & ORGAN WAREROOMS,

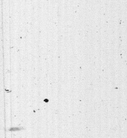
NO. 87 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

ORGANS

by the Mason & Hamlin and Smith American Company.

The leading and best established Manufacturers on the Continent.

The Mason & Hamlin was the only Organ given First Rank with Medal at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, 1876.



These Instruments have a world-wide reputation. The most popular and the only Instrument that has a European First Class Endorsement by Musical Doctors and professionals as the same sing for themselves. Call and see and hear them. Send for Circulars and Catalogues.

Parlor and Church Thousands now in use. They are to be found in every Town and Village in Canada and the United States, as well as in every Important City and Town in the Old World.

ALSO, THE LARGEST STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES,

including the celebrated

WM. BOURNE and HALLETT & CUMSTON PIANOFORTES.

Catalogues and every information forwarded when requested.

Instruments sold on instalments and exchanged.

Sheet Music, Music Books and General Musical Merchandise. dec 9

SKATES! SKATES!

C. G. BERRYMAN.

11 CHARLOTTE STREET.

ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND DOMESTIC SKATES, in variety, comprising

Acme, Whelpley, Marsden, Wood Top, (Men's) Wood Top (Ladies) Long Reach.

Narrow and Broad Straps, Buckles, Gimblets, Screws, etc. Extra parts and Screws for Acme Skates.

☞ Skates Ground and Polished in first-class style. dec16

CARD.

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

Retail Business,

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

No. 25 WATER STREET,

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

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

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

J. HARRIS & CO.,

New Brunswick Foundry,

aug 28—3m Portland, St. John, N.B.

2000 AGENTS WANTED.

SOMETHING NEW. JUST OUT.

SELLS AT SIGHT!

Send 25 cents for Sample that may be

Worth $1000 Cash to You

BEFORE JULY.

☞ NO SAMPLES FREE. Send Registered Letter. ☜

ADDRESS W. H. HEFFERAN,

mar3 3m General Agent, 33 King Square, St. John, N. B.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE!

OF

DRY GOODS!

JOHN K. STOREY

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

Rich Black Lustres, at Former prices, 15, 18, 20, 25, 30 cts. per yd. Worth 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 " "

¾ Fancy Dress Goods, at Former prices, 12, 15, 18, 20, 25 " " Worth 25, 30, 35, 40, 45 " "

Japanese Poplins, at Former prices, 15, 18, 20, 25, 30 " " 25, 28, 30, 35, 40 " "

Rich Black Silks, 75, 85, 90, 1.00, 1.10, 1.25, 1.40, 1.50 Worth 1.00, 1.10, 1.25, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00

Pim Brothers' Irish Poplins, very low.

Lyons Poplins at 75 cts., worth $1.00 per yar

Black Cashmere at 70 and 80 cts., former prices $1.00 and $1.20.

Scoured Winceys and Dress Tweeds at 10, 12 and 15 cts., worth 15, 18 and 20 cts. per yd.

Scarlet and White Flannel, very cheap. Also—GREY FLANNEL from 25 cents per yard.

An endless variety of Canadian Tweeds, from 50 cts. to $1.00, all wool, worth from 75 cts. to $1.35 per yd.

Tweeds for Boys' Suits at 30 and 40 cts. per yard. Also, a good assortment of Haberdashery and Small Wares at nominal prices.

A Choice Lot of BLK and COLD KID GLOVES at 75 cents, worth $1.10 per pair.

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

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

Grey and White Cotton, very cheap.

Brown Holland Stripe Russian Towels and Toweling.

Bleached and Unbleached Table Linen, from 25c per yd.

White and Colored Counterpanes, very low.

A choice lot of White Blankets, from $2.00 per pair. Also, Grey Blankets at very low prices.

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

JOHN K. STOREY,

feb 17—10i Imperial Buildings, No. 2 KING STREET.

JAMES H. PULLEN,

CHARLOTTE STREET,

Has on hand a Splendid Assortment of

PAPER HANGINGS,

IN ALL THE

LATEST STYLES,

selected personally, and workmen

To Hang Them in First-Class Style,

PAINTING, GRAINING, GLAZING, &c.,

DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

OATS, FEED

AND

CORNMEAL!

3000 BUSHELS NORTH SHORE and CARLETON COUNTY OATS;
150 SACKS FEEDING CORNMEAL;
150 SACKS FEED.

FOR SALE BY

mar24 JARDINE & CO.

New Advertisements.

GOLDEN BALL CORNER PHARMACY,

Just received:—

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

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

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

CALL AND EXAMINE!

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

LADIES' PROMENADE SCARFS, in White, Navy Blue and Cardinal Red. These goods are clean and fresh and are really a splendid lot;

CHILDREN'S POLKAS, GAITERS and TIES;

MEN'S CARDIGAN JACKETS;

LINED GLOVES and MITTS, KNITTED VESTS;

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

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

Cardinal Red Silk Scarfs in great variety.

A few doors below Hannington's drug store.

SCOTT & BINNING,
dec30 38 King street.

DENTAL NOTICE.

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

(HALL'S BUILDING,)

Cor. King and Germain Sts., St. John, N. B.

June 30 1y

Portland Foundry.

JOSEPH McAFEE,

(Late ANGUS McAFEE,)

WAREHOUSE:

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

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

COOKING STOVES,

SHIP, PARLOR AND OFFICE STOVES,

MILL CASTINGS.

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

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

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

☞ Work done to order with quick despatch. ☜

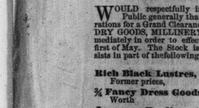
july29 1y

SPRING GOODS.

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

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

SPECIAL NOTICE!



International Steamship Company.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK!

On and after THURSDAY, MARCH 29th,

and until further notice, the Steamers of this Company will make two trips a week,

SAINT JOHN TO EASTPORT, PORTLAND AND BOSTON.

Leaving Saint John and Boston every Monday and Thursday Morning at 8 o'clock.

H. W. CHISHOLM,
mar3 AGENT.

TOBACCO.

IN BOND OR DUTY PAID:—

40 BOXES CHALLENGE, 12's;
35 boxes PRINCESS LOUISE, 12's;
55 boxes CHARTER OAK, 12's;
50 boxes FLORENCE, 6's;
150 caddies SAILOR'S SOLACE, ½'s, ¼'s, 8's.

FOR SALE BY

D. BREEZE,
mar24 1m 1 KING SQUARE.

Cherry Tooth Paste,

MADE BY JOHN OSNELL. An elegant preparation for the Teeth and Gums.
Get it at the Drug Store of
mar31 GEO. STEWART, Jr., No. 24 King street.

GREAT BARGAINS!

IN

HARDWARE,

AT

45 GERMAIN STREET.

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

mar24 4i J. B. LYONS & CO.

New Advertisements.

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

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

NOTE.—*Electric*—Selected and Electrized.

READ CAREFULLY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CATARRH.

Constitutional CATARRH REMEDY.

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

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

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

Established 1865,

GILMORE & CO., Attorneys at Law,

Successors to Chipman, Hosmer & Co.,

629 F Street, Washington, D. C.

American and Foreign Patents.

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

United States Courts and Departments.

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

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

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

Pensions.

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

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

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

United States General Land Office.

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

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

Wanted cash for them. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

Mail Contractors and others.

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

Liberal arrangements made with attorneys in all classes of business.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 24, 1876.*

I take pleasure in expressing my entire confidence in the *responsibility* and *fidelity* of the Law, Patent and Collection House of GILMORE & CO., of this city.

GEO. H. B. WHITE,
(*Cashier of the National Metropolitan Bank.*)

FURNITURE EMPORIUM,

SMITH'S HALL,

146 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, (up stairs, next door north from Auction Room). This Immense Hall has been fitted up by us in a first-class manner, and is now completely stocked with the most superb, elegant, and best assorted class of goods which can be obtained from the most famous establishments on the Continent. We have just received our Spring Stock, which comprises many new styles, and surpasses anything we have heretofore offered in this market. It comprises 42 Parlor Suits, upholstered in Hair Cloth and Rep, Satine, Terry and Cotoline, all the latest brilliant, gorgeous and lasting colors, and most durable fibre. The carving and gilding on these Suits are master pieces of workmanship; among them will be found those having Sofas 5 feet in height, (this is the very latest style). In Walnut Suits we have No. 3, and different styles, including the Mediæval and Eastlake. One of these, a late arrival, is especially worthy of inspection. We have also some very fine Ash Sets, trimmed with walnut, having marble and marbelized slate tops. In addition to these we have Wood Top Sets, both in ash and walnut. Our stock of Bedsteads, Easy Chairs, and Patent Rockers, in H. C., Rep and Satine, is more complete than ever before. In Patent Rockers we are showing the latest improvement. In Easy Chairs we have a most complete variety, some of which cannot be surpassed. As formerly, we are making a specialty of Dining Tables and Chairs; we have some of the latter upholstered, in morocco, of the best styles manufactured. We have also as a special feature, a Dining Room Suite, in leather, Eastlake style. Our stock of Sideboards and Book-Cases, in walnut, is more extensive and superb than ever, and includes 12 in wood and 12 in marble tops. The stock of Book-Cases includes one rolling fro nt secretary book-case, a fine specimen of mechanism; and others of various styles and sizes. We have also an unusually fine lot of Hat Trees, Whatnots, H. C. and Rep Sofas and Lounges; also Lounges in morocco, Library Tables, Card Receivers, Camp Chairs and Rockers, Wood and Marble top Centre Tables, and a full complement of Fine Furniture, in Bedroom Sets, Sinks, Bureaus, etc.

mar17 3m STEWART & WHITE.

Notice of Removal.

We beg to announce that we are now

REMOVING OUR STOCK

from our present premises

To Our New Warehouse

IN

CANTERBURY STREET,

which with upwards of

100 PACKAGES

OF

NEW SPRING GOODS

already received, we shall be prepared to place before our customers

On Wednesday, 21st instant.

EVERETT & BUTLER.

St. John, March 20, 1877. mar24

PRINTED BY MCKILLOP & JOHNSTON, CANTERBURY STREET

The Watchman.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1877.

THE ONTARIO BANK AS A POLITICAL POWER.

When Mr. Mackenzie's Minister of Justice was recently declaiming in Parliament with great warmth and a magnificent burst of holy indignation against members who allowed railway corporations to contribute towards the expenses of their election, Dr. Tupper, whose reliable memory and stock of facts have proved so troublesome to his opponents, proposed the following perplexing conundrum for the benefit of this Minister:—

That hon. gentleman himself ran an election in West Durham. A distinguished gentleman, well known to the people of this country—who he believed lived in West Durham—was Mr. Simpson, the President of the Bank of Ontario; and did the hon. gentleman not know that on the counter of that bank lay a subscription paper to secure money to pay that hon. gentleman's expenses? Did he not know that when customers came into the bank, they were requested to put their names to this paper and subscribe? And did he not know that, having paid the hon. gentleman's election expenses, which had been subscribed for on the counter of the Ontario Bank, and having collected the money to do so, the Bank of Ontario had drawn out of the pockets of the people of Canada something like $50,000 a year, from the hour that hon. gentleman had taken his seat in the Government of Canada down to the present moment? And yet that hon. gentleman talked about purity to hon. members of this House, and about purity in running elections.

Subsequently, Mr. Bowell moved for an Order of the House for the production of copies of correspondence between the Finance Minister and the Ontario Bank respecting Government deposits in the Bank since November 1st, 1873, and the House so ordered. Mr. Bowell showed that even during the past year this Bank has had on hand of the public monies no less a sum than an average of $275,542, for which *it pays not one cent of interest.* The capital of the Bank is $3,000,000. All the other Banks of Ontario have a capital of $13,074,600, or nearly four and a half times as much as the Bank in question, and yet the Government deposits in these only amounted to $134,620. The kindness of the Government to the Ontario Bank is not accounted for solely by Dr. Tupper's explanation of the Bank's kindness towards Mr. Blake, although that, no doubt, had its weight. There were other causes operating. During the discussion to which Mr. Bowell's motion gave rise it was distinctly stated by Hon. Mr. Gibbs, of South Ontario, who had been a director of the Bank, that the deposits were handed over to this Bank as the result of "an agreement which Senator Simpson, the President, "made with the Government, whereby he promised that he would procure for Government six "constituencies:—North and South Ontario, North "and South Victoria, and East and West Durham. "He gained five of them, but since then the Opposition had secured four of them." Another member of the House, Mr. McQuade (from one of the constituencies mentioned) then rose and stated that "he (Mr. McQuade) was running," the notes paid out being Ontario Bank bills. Sir John A. Macdonald stated that Senator Simpson was personally canvassing in South Ontario when the Finance Minister went into the constituency to entreat the electors to vote as the Bank President wished them. Then there was the documentary evidence bearing on the question. Mr. Bowell read extracts from a published letter of President Simpson, from the President's circular to the Bank's customers, written in and dated from the Bank parlor, and also from the circular of the manager of the Bank to the same customers. The President, in a letter to the *Globe*, admits that he had correspondence with the Finance Minister, in which he urged him "to do the right thing" by the Bank in the matter of the Government deposits. The President's circular to the Bank's customers urged them to vote for the Government, saying: "If they (the Gov') are sustained our Bank and other Ontario banks, and through them the country" [meaning those who needed discounts at his Bank] "*will have the use of the Government surplus until required.*" This positive assertion is clear evidence of a binding agreement. The "other" banks, it appears, did not receive much consideration, Mr. Simpson's agreement not having included them to any great extent! The Manager of the Bank (Mr. Holland) wrote to the customers in equally positive terms: "We [the Bank] *are largely interested* in the success of the present Government, and its continuance in power *will add largely to the success and prosperity of the Bank.*" The evidence which these letters, the President's personal canvassing, and the extraordinary use which the Bank has been enabled to make of the Government deposits from that day until the present, all point to the existence of a positive, clearly defined agreement such as Mr. Gibbs, a director of the Bank, has described. If further evidence is needed it is shown in the utter failure of the Government to account satisfactorily for the presence of these deposits in that Bank in preference to all other Banks. An explanation was, indeed, attempted by Mr. Cartwright, but it was no sooner stated than it was demolished by Mr. Gibbs. The Finance Minister declared that the large deposits of Government moneys were needed in this Bank because it had agencies at Prince Arthur's Landing on Lake Superior and at Winnipeg, and that the Government required to pay out money. To this Mr. Gibbs replied that "before the Ontario Bank established "an agency at either of these points, it had double, "treble, quadruple the amounts on deposit that it "now has for conducting the business of the Gov-"ernment at those points. * * * At that time "[when the Government deposit was made] *the "Ontario Bank had no intention whatever of opening "offices in Manitoba and at Prince Arthur's Landing.* It was after it became a debtor of the Government that the idea rose that it would be able "to pay off the indebtedness by means of disbursements in the North West." Mr. Gibbs showed that men who had always hitherto supported him, voted against him in 1874 in consequence of the pressure from the Bank President, and Sir John stated that had the return of Mr. Gibbs' opponent been contested before the Courts, as he had advised, it would have been set aside for "undue influence."

This election episode shows very clearly, first, the value of the Government's professions in reference to free elections, and, second, their conception of the uses to which the public funds may be applied. The facts speak so plainly for themselves that no comment is needed.

MR. GRIFFIN AND MR. ANGLIN.

Certain Grit journals lately had something to say about bringing the Ottawa correspondent of the Halifax *Herald* to the Bar of the House with the intent to punish him for some personal reflections on a member of the House, Mr. Yeo, of P. E. I. It would have been in better taste for the correspondent to have omitted his references to Mr. Yeo, and the same remark will apply to two-thirds of the "personal" references which newspaper correspondents make to Parliamentarians, the friendly notices generally showing the very worst taste. But be this as it may, we notice that the correspondent (who, by the way, is the editor of the *Herald* and one of the most pleasing writers that ever sat in the gallery of the House of Commons) is bound to keep on the safe side henceforth, as he has taken to quoting the words of Mr. Speaker himself. Here is a very satisfying extract from his racy correspondence:—

[Ottawa Letter, March 26th.]

"PERSONAL."

I notice that Mr. Anglin's excellent paper has been "going" slightly for your correspondent, on the ground of "ill nature" and so on; and I have been led to curiously inquire into Mr. Anglin's right to do so. I have been curious enough to look into the Journals for 1873, and I find the following resolution:—

"That the article published in the *Morning Freeman*, dated 12th April, 1873, under the head of "Editorial Correspondence, and read by the clerk "of the House at the table, is a *scandalous, false and "malicious libel* upon the honor, integrity and character of this House, and of certain members "thereof; and that the said publication is a high "contempt of the privileges and of the constitutional authority of this House."

In this article the Nova Scotian members were reviled with a lively blackguardism which nothing could equal, and a virulent vulgarity which has never been excelled. And among those who were thus reviled were Dr. Forbes, Frank Killam; MacKay, (C. B.,) and Ray—all of whom are yet in Parliament, and in all probability prepared to vote to sustain Mr. Speaker Anglin in his eccentric dealing with the public purse. It would be very unparliamentary to call it dishonest dealing; and it would be uncharitable to call it disgraceful and dishonorable dealing; if I mentioned the word "dirty," it might recall Mr. Anglin's famous article; if I referred to a "wretched old man," it might be thought I was referring to the Speaker, but I am not; if I said that Mr. Anglin had been rendered "loathsome in the eyes of honest men," it might be held to be offensive; but that is what he called Forbes, and Killam, and MacKay, in 1873. And, yet, it is this gentleman's paper that talks of "ill-nature" and "unfairness" in the *Herald* correspondence. "*O Geordie, jingling-Geordie,*" says King James, in the Fortunes of Nigel, "*it was grand to hear Baby Charles talking of the guilt of dissimulation, and Steenie lecturing on the turpitude of incontinence.*" I wonder if the excellent people whose admiration I have been exciting during the session by my flattering criticisms, will think there is an attack upon the Speaker, and extend to me the compliment of a summons to the Bar *now*. I have done my best to deserve it.

OUTSIDE OPINION.—While the Opposition in Canada are endeavoring to induce the Government to give the country such a Tariff policy as will aid in building up native industries and make us comparatively independent of other countries, the organs of English manufacturers are congratulating the Government on resisting what is now pretty generally recognized as "the well understood wishes of the people." So great a political hit is this regarded that the Toronto *Globe* has been at the expense of having the London *Times'* opinion specially telegraphed by cable, and all the Grit journals have taken a special pleasure in circulating it. We have no doubt that the Government journals can secure for publication thousands of such selfish opinions, expressed by the representatives of English and United States manufacturers, to back up their Anti-Canadian policy. If it was generally known abroad that such opinions and this class of literature were in request by Government scribes in Canada, foreign manufacturers would be only too glad to pay telegraph tolls, supply editorials, compile statistics and generally "give tone" to the Canadian Press in foreign interests. We throw out the hint for the benefit of those journals who appear to be going to great expense to secure the transmission by telegraph of the opinions of those whose interests lie in holding the Canadian market for their own manufactures and in preventing the establishment of Canadian manufactures.

THE COLWELL CASE.

Mr. DOMVILLE moved for an order of the House for a return of all correspondence, telegrams and papers in connection with the dismissal of William Colwell, Locker in the Custom House Department, St. John, New Brunswick; also, all papers, telegrams and correspondence in connection with the investigation carried on by Inspector Codlin, together with his report thereon,—date of dismissal, —copy of medical report as to his health after examination,—a statement of all other official appointments which were offered him,—copy of letter addressed by Commissioner Johnson, at Ottawa, to the Department of the Minister of Justice recommending him for an appointment,—together with a statement of the fund from which the sum of one hundred dollars was paid him,—of the grounds for such payment, and the account to which such payment was charged in the Public Accounts. In making the motion, Mr. Domville said the matter ought not to have been placed in his hands, he not having the honor to represent the City or County of St. John. It would more properly have been taken up by one of the members representing the city or county, but having been requested to bring it before the House, he did not decline because he thought it was not right that any New Brunswicker should not get the justice that he was entitled to. Colwell was an officer in the customs at St. John, and he complained that he had been improperly dismissed, and that although he had made repeated applications to the Government, he had never been re-appointed, and had been unable to obtain satisfaction. He claimed an investigation, and while making serious charges against those who are in authority, he asked for a committee not only to investigate the case, but to go thoroughly into all the circumstances connected with it. He had made an affidavit which he presumed a member of the Government, but he (Mr. Domville) had no knowledge how far these charges were founded. His complaint was on the 12th Jan., 1875, he was suspended. The Collector of Customs, J. R. Ruel, wrote him a letter stating that he should suspend him. The charge against him was, that he had deserted the post assigned to him without authority, and without complying with rule No. 3, and depositing the keys with a person belonging to the Department. Further, that he had previously been guilty of misconduct. Colwell's statement was that he had been taken suddenly ill and had to go home, and left his keys with a person expecting another locker to take his place, but the locker did not turn up, and the keys went into the hands of another party. He came to Ottawa and had frequent interviews with the Department. On the 12th October, 1875, he received a letter from Mr. J. Johnston, to the Minister of Justice, recommending him for employment in the North West. Now this man was discharged as being an unfit person, and yet three months after he received a letter from Mr. Johnson to the Minister of Justice recommending him for other employment, and he got a gratuity of $100. Having waited upon the Minister of Justice he was offered employment if he would go out to Manitoba. He declined to go without getting an appointment first, and he returned to St. John. He alleged that he was there locked up in a room until he would give the $100 back.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—The locker locked. [Laughter.]

Mr. DOMVILLE—But he had the satisfaction of knowing that they did not get the $100 back from him. These facts suggested something strange. An examination had been made by the Department and nothing could be found against him of any material consequence. One or two persons stated that they had seen him drunk, but it appeared that the man had received a serious injury on his head, and this might well give him in hot weather the appearance of being the worse for liquor. It further appeared that his salary, which was $600 in 1874, had been increased by $100 in 1875, and he was promoted from tide waiter to be locker. It appeared that there was really no substantial charge against him. Before he (Mr. Domville) asked for a Committee of investigation, he must ask to have the papers brought down, and when the facts were before him he would decide whether he should go on with the case or drop it.

Mr. BURPEE had no objection to all the papers being brought down. When Colwell was first suspended he remained suspended for some time. The Inspector of Customs was instructed to make an investigation, and he reported against Colwell being retained in the service. Colwell remonstrated against the report, and said he could refute the charges. All the conversation he (Mr. Burpee) had with him was this, he told him that if he could refute the charges he would get the situation back again or something else. He also told Colwell that he could go to St. John, and there would be an investigation. An investigation was made, and he thought the hon. member for Kings would be convinced when he saw the report that the Department could not act otherwise. He believed that Colwell's conduct in this matter was such as the Department could not overlook. The case was an exceptional one. He never met one like it. Everything would be brought down. Mr. Johnson informed him that there was an official letter from him to the Minister of Justice respecting the man, but that there was a payment of $100 to him.

Mr. PALMER said he had not heard before of Colwell's case. No doubt he had a perfect right to choose for himself by whom he would be represented here, and had properly chosen the hon, member for King's, who went with such care into these enquiries.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—It was stated by the hon. member for King's that after this man had been suspended for misconduct, he came to Ottawa and got a letter to the Minister of Justice recommending him for employment. It was now stated that there was no official letter. This was not the question, but the point was whether there was a letter recommending him for employment in Manitoba. If so, it looked as if there must be something wrong. He went to the Minister of Justice and was told he must go up there first; but he would not go on a wild-goose chase, but must have his appointment first. The facts demanded enquiry.

Mr. BURPEE knew of no communication at all to the Minister of Justice. He knew that Colwell made a direct contradiction of the charges against him, and was told that if that were so he would get other employment.

Mr. BLAKE understood the member for King's to say he had no knowledge of any letter. He had an indistinct knowledge of some one from New Brunswick wanting an appointment. He did not think he saw the individual and he never offered him an appointment. He believed he wanted an appointment with some conditions as to salary and duties which were inadmissible. His ideas of what was required were so wide of what could be entertained that the matter broke off there.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—Perhaps the Minister of Justice will be good enough to look up the correspondence and see what communication he received on the subject.

The motion was carried.

CONCERNING HOBBIES.

[Parliamentary correspondence Halifax Herald.]

Bills, motions, questions, and the return of papers follow each other with dull routine. One of the gentlemen who makes a motion on an annual subject calls to mind the interesting fact that this house, as well as all other deliberative bodies, has the full complement of people with hobbies, and they ride them annually with praiseworthy persistance. Thus it is the by no means blameable fancy of Mr. Cook to think that he can prevent little wharf rats, and drunken sailors from getting drowned at wharves, by a bill allowing municipalities to borrow money to provide some means of either prevention or rescue. In like manner Mr. Dymond, who shares with Mr. Ed. Jenkins, of London, the honor of being the most bald-headed man in the world, has a beautifully humane theory that the abolition of capital punishment would cause an immediate diminution of crime. Hitherto the house has not listened to him with any flattering degree of attention; and as men who get distinguished for any one particular kind of excellence, acquire in public estimation a higher degree of excellence than they deserve in many other particulars; so Mr. Dymond, having shown a decided weakness on this question of capital punishment, has acquired a corresponding reputation for weakness in others; and so he bears the combined burthen of being considered at once an eccentric, and a too froward and fierce free lance; yet a sort of bondman to the *Globe* and its "Big Push" despot.

Dr. Brouse is another gentleman who rides a humanitarian hobby. Sanitary reform is one of his pet theories; and he has annual motions regarding vital statistics which contradict their name by being very dead and dull subjects of discussion. I might go on to describe Dr. Orton's hobby of agricultural hobby, and Mr. Bunster and his British Columbia hobby, and so on; but it might prove tedious. There are some peculiarities among members which make one's observation of the house not unamusing. It is the peculiarity of Mr. Cheval, a funny little French member, not wanting in intelligence, to wear a suit of clothes that look as if he had got them at a fire and they had been made for some one else, and a cap that makes him look like a "Boaun's" mate on the "batter." This cap is occasionally tossed away by some facetious friend, and good Mr. Cheval patiently goes after it, and replaces it on his thinning locks with as much dignity as Cesar might have replaced his laurels. It is Mr. Cauchon's vanity to read everything through a magnifying glass much the size of a frying pan. It is Mr. Holton's forte to look like a great amiable parliamentary Owl, blinking his white eyes and smiling, and talking "holy oily" points of order, and doing little gentle services for his friends in the house, patronizing the Speaker and looking at the house with a "God bless you" look of benevolence, as much as to say "I am the evident opinion of Mr. A. G. Jones that he is by far the most "superior person" in the Commons, and that the Government is greatly aided by his gentle and sad-seeming occasional support, and his melancholy and meaningless hatred of Sir John A. Macdonald. When Mr. Jones rises and shuts his eyes and gives out the melancholy music of his "few remarks" he is evidently of opinion that he is going to destroy something or somebody, and is excessively sorry for the necessary cruelty. But somehow nobody has ever died of the disease of Montreal that the *present balance had remained untouched for upwards of a year before the resignation of your Ministry*; and Mr. Mackenzie intimates that he expects a statement to be made of the payments made out for the $6,600 which you withheld as already pledged in accordance with that resolution.

Yours, etc.,
JOHN LANGTON, Auditor.

It thus appears that the balance lying to the credit of the Secret Service Committee, of whom Sir John was one, and which amounted at the period of resignation, in October, 1872—to $22,170.04, had not been touched for a year previously—that is, October, 1871—but lay in the safe keeping of the Bank of Montreal. Thus the story which the Grits got up, and which so industriously whispered and insinuated, has been blown to the winds, and Sir John once more stands before the country justified in the assertion, "These hands are clean."

WHAT'S IN THE PAPERS.

This is what the Toronto *Mail* calls a "bad bargain." We are greatly mistaken if the country does not pronounce it a very dishonest swindle:—

The steel rails purchase of 1874-5 cost the country as follows:

	£	s	d
Mersey Steel and Iron Co.,	231,932	6	9
Morton, Rose & Co.,	3,061	4	6
Mr. Sandberg, for inspection,	3,906	16	6
Patent Nut and Bolt Co.,	1,337	8	0
Guest & Co., Dowlais,	118,440	14	10
Ebbow Vale Co.,	58,836	5	0
Naylor, Benson & Co.,	54,462	16	3
Anderson, Anderson & Co.,	10,574	11	8
West Cumberland Steel and Iron Co.,	115,902	9	6
Insurance on Rails to British Columbia,	2,746	7	0
	£600,805	0	0

Or, in Canadian currency, $2,925,920, being an average of $58.50 per ton.

The rails purchased have been disposed of as follows:

	Tons.
Laid in track from Fort William westward, 25½,	2,285
Delivered at Railway wharf, Fort William,	14,057
Delivered opposite Winnipeg, at St. Boniface,	12,008
Delivered at Selkirk, Red River,	918
Delivered for the Intercolonial Railway at Halifax,	11,160
Delivered at Penitentiary wharf, Kingston,	4,575
Delivered at