Mitchell, Monteith, Orton, Ouimet, *Palmer*, Pinsonneault, Platt, Plumb, Pope (Compton), Robillard, Robitaille, Rouleau, Roy, Short, Stevenson, Thompson (Cariboo), Tupper, Wallace (Norfolk), White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Wright (Ottawa), Wright, (Pontiac)—Total, 67.

NAYS—Messrs. *Appleby*, Archibald, Aylmer, Bain, Barthe, Bechard, Bernier, Bertram, Biggar, Blackburn, Blain, Blake, Borden, Borron, Bourassa, Bowman, Boyer, Brouse, Brown, Buell, Burk, *Burpee* (St. John), *Burpee* (Sunbury), Carmichael, Cartwright, Casey, Casgrain, Cauchon, Charlton, Cheval, Christie, Church, Cockburn, Coffin, Cook, Coupal Cunningham, Davies, Dawson, Delorme, *De Veber*, Dymond, *Ferris*, Flemming, Flynn, Forbes, Frechette, Galbraith, Geoffrion, Gibson, Gillies, *Gillmor*, Goudge, Greenway, Guthrie Hagar, Hall, Higinbotham, Holton, Horton, Huntington, Irving, Jette, Kerr, Killam, Kirk, Laflamme, Lajoie, Landerkin, Laurier, Macdonald (Cornwall), Macdonald (Toronto), Macdonnell (Inverness), Macdougall (Elgin), McDougall (Renfrew), McKay, (Cape Breton), Mackenzie, McCraney, McGregor, McIntyre, McIsaac, *McLeod*, McNab, Metcalfe, Mills, Oliver, Paterson, Perry, Pettes, *Pickard*, Pouliot, Power, Ray, Richard, Roscoe, Ross (Durham), Ross (Middlesex), Ross (Prince Edward), Ryan, Rymal, Scatcherd, Scriver, Shibley, Sinclair, Smith (Peel), Smith (Selkirk), *Smith* (Westmorland), Snider, St. Jean, Taschereau, Thibeaudeau, Thompson (Haldimand), Thompson (Welland), Trow, Vail, *Wallace* (Albert), Wood, Workman, Young—119.

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The Watchman.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1877

"MORE FRAUD."

Under this startling heading there appeared in the St. John *Globe* of Monday last a special telegram which reads as follows:—

MORE FRAUD.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 9.—Gen. Carey, late Greenback candidate for Vice-President, was charged with buying a Colorado mine for $22,000 and charging the stockholders $50,000. The Court decides Carey must account for balance of $28,000.

Of course, the heading of the despatch, "More Fraud," did not come by telegraph; it was placed there by the *Globe* people, themselves. It is useful as showing a Reform journal's opinion of transactions such as General Carey's when committed in the United States. Similar operations have been carried out in Canada and Britain, but owing to something in the institutions or in the air of these countries, the harsh term of "fraud" is never applied to them. They are generally treated as sharp financial transactions, which are perfectly legitimate, and, when completely successful, to be commended as evidences of an advanced and acute civilization.

One of the heaviest operations of the kind ever attempted in Canada,—probably the very heaviest and the most successful, and therefore the most worthy of imitation—was that in which the Hon. L. S. Huntington, at present Postmaster General of Canada, engaged a few years ago. Mr. Huntington, in his life time, has entered upon many patriotic undertakings, but in none has he achieved the same amount of success or brought into the country an equal amount of "foreign capital," as by the scheme or schemes which have recently introduced his name into the Courts of England and Canada. The St. John *Globe*, if it were treating the subject and applying to it the same designation which it affixes to similar operations in the States, might "inadvertently" speak of the Huntington business as a "fraud." Being a Reform journal, it would probably not be called to account for libelling a Reform Minister; but an Opposition journal needs to be very careful how it speaks of Reform politicians; and when libel suits are being brought every week against the Opposition Press, it is proper that Opposition journals should use only the most polite expressions in speaking of the financial operations of gentlemen whom Providence, for some inscrutable reason, has set to rule over this Dominion of Canada. We shall content ourselves, therefore, with placing before our readers, as briefly as possible, the principal facts of a case which has a striking similarity to that of General Carey's out West, but which we, of course, would not have the hardihood to refer to as "a fraud."

It would appear that in 1872, Mr. Huntington conceived the idea of making some money by selling some mining property in the Eastern Townships of Quebec and in Ontario to British capitalists, and for this purpose associated himself with one Alexander McEwen, "merchant," of Lombard St., London, Eng. He was at the time the largest shareholder and virtually controller of the "Huntington Mining Co.," who owned what was spoken of as "the Huntington copper mine," in Quebec Province; he was also the sole owner of a mining property adjoining. He had personally worked the "Huntington mine," and the working had proved unsuccessful, resulting in heavy losses to the Company, both himself and the Company being involved in heavy indebtedness at the time he commenced operations to sell to distant capitalists. To aid the sale of these and other properties he and his associates formed an English joint stock company, called the "Huntington Copper and Sulphur Company, Limited," duly incorporated in Britain. They issued a prospectus,—in which Mr. Huntington appeared as a Director,—fixing the Company's capital at £200,000, sterling, or, say, $1,000,000, on which it was proposed to call up £160,000, stg., or about $800,000. This prospectus represented, among other things, that "in six months the Huntington mine could be put into condition to raise and ship 2,000 tons of ore, selected up to 6 per cent., at a monthly profit of over £5,000 stg., besides 1,000 tons of 2½ to 3 per cent. ore for treatment at the mine, giving a monthly profit of £1,000 stg.," the two forming a monthly profit of £6,000 stg., or an annual profit of £72,000 stg.; and that apart from the manufacture of alkali and bleaching powders, the profits of the mine on paper showed a return of forty-five per cent. upon the capital proposed to be called up, and that this might be greatly increased by the further opening out of the mines. The proprietors further stated that by such opening up the annual yield might be increased to 100,000 or 150,000 tons of ore, that the mines were in perfect working order and ready for indefinite development, with a magnificent water power on the lot adjoining. The "Huntington mine," under the influence of the representations made by Mr. Huntington and his co-adventurers, which were chiefly effective because of his public position and name, was sold for £125,000 or, say, $625,000. The allegations of the Prospectus were principally untrue; the operations of the old Company had, as we have stated, been very unfortunate; the magnificent water power for the dressing mills had no existence, the stream referred to being slack and having insufficient water at most seasons for such a purpose; the shipments of ore to England could not be carried on at a profit; the value of the mine was greatly exaggerated and its productiveness greatly overrated. Nevertheless, $625,000 was paid by the British capitalists for the property, most of the money ultimately going to Mr. Huntington personally. But the English purchasers soon began to realize that all was not well with them, as we shall see presently.

Mr. Huntington's exploits did not end here. He and McEwen, in the same year (1872) floated a second undertaking, heavier even than the other. This was the joint stock company known as the "Canadian Copper Pyrites and Chemical Company, Limited," based on seventeen mining properties, sixteen in Quebec Province and one in Ontario. They placed their capital at £600,000, stg., or $3,000,000; say, 60,000 shares at £10 each. In their prospectus,—in which Mr. Huntington appeared as a director and which was drawn up and issued with his approval—the directors submitted "a statement of the prices *actually paid* for each property to the several Canadian proprietors," as in the following table, the information being furnished principally by Mr. Huntington:—

No.	Names of Properties.	Extent. Acres.	Price. $
1	Clark Mine,	150	25,000
2	Sherbrooke Mine,	330	
3	Belvidere Mine,	294	40,000
4	Ascot Properties,	162	
5	Hartford Mine,	200	225,000
6	Capel Mine,	361	175,000
7	Morrill's Lands,	1,300	7,800
8	Carbuncle Hill Mine,	718	20,009
9	Brompton Gore Mine, ⅜ do.,	700	15,000
10	Bolton Properties,	400	100,000
11	Viger Mines,	1,600	50,000
12	Shaw Mine,	600	15,000
13	Garthley Lands,	2,827	60,000
14	St. Francis Mine,	50	28,000
15	Acton Mine,	100	25,000
16	Brome Mine,	50	4,000
17	Lavant Mine,	1,090	50,000
		10,912	$839,800

"The above," says the prospectus, "are the *bona fide* prices which are to be paid by the present "vendors" (namely, Messrs. Huntington and McEwen) "to the Canadian proprietors," and they add as follows:—

"In acquiring these properties considerable outlay had to be incurred by the vendors, and they had to make large advances on account of the purchase moneys. The Directors have therefore agreed, over and above the prices payable to the Canadian proprietors, to pay to the vendors the sum of £15,000 for expenses incurred in Canada in securing the properties, and commissions paid Canadian agents, and also a premium of £35,000 which is to include all charges for promotion. Both of these sums will be taken by the vendors in fully paid-up shares of the company. As the properties have been advantageously acquired, and in many cases have considerably increased in value, the Directors are of opinion that these sums are fair and reasonable."

These properties were accordingly sold to English and Scotch capitalists for the amount of $839,800 *plus* the $250,000 paid to Messrs. Huntington and McEwen, which $250,000 was to cover all charges made by these gentlemen for their services in connexion with the enterprise and the commissions supposed to be paid to Canadian agents. On this, second, scheme, therefore, Mr. Huntington would seem to have been well rewarded, but a good deal remains to be told. The $839,800 alleged to have been paid the "Canadian proprietors" remains to be explained; and this is the explanation, showing that an unusually large proportion of this sum, also, went into Mr. Huntington's pocket. (The following paragraphs should be read slowly and carefully:—)

That as respects the Clark mine, hereinbefore first above mentioned, the proprietor thereof in Canada only received ultimately the sum of $20,000, and that the said plaintiff (Huntington) received or retained or was returned, the sum of $5,000 or thereabouts.

That instead of $225,000 stated as the price to be paid by the plaintiff (Huntington) and the said McEwen for the Hartford Mine herinbefore fifthly mentioned; the proprietor only received ultimately $170,000. And that the said plaintiff (Huntington) received or retained or was re-paid by the proprietor the sum of $55,000 or thereabouts.

That instead of $175,000 stated as the price of the Capel Mine hereinfore sixthly mentioned, the proprietors thereof only ultimately received the sum of $125,000, and the plaintiff (Huntington) retained or was returned by the proprietors the sum of $50,000.

That instead of $20,000 named as the price of the Carbuncle Hill Mine hereinbefore eighthly mentioned, the proprietors received only the sum of $15,000 or thereabouts, and the plaintiff (Huntington) received, retained or was re-paid by the proprietors the sum of $5,000 or thereabouts.

That instead of the sum of $100,000 mentioned as the price of the Bolton Mining properties hereinbefore tenthly mentioned; the person purporting to be the proprietor of the said lot only received the sum of $1,500 or thereabouts, and the plaintiff (Huntington) received or retained or converted to his own use, the sum of $98,500 or thereabouts.

That in fact the said last mentioned mining properties mentioned in the said schedule, though asserted in the said prospectus and representations of the plaintiff (Huntington) to have been purchased by him in common with the other mining properties mentioned in the said schedule, were really the property of the plaintiff (Huntington) and had been for a long period of time previous to the said contract. And that the plaintiff (Huntington) included the same in the schedule, representing the said price of $100,000 as the price to be by him paid to the Canadian proprietor thereof, whereas in truth and in fact he was the proprietor thereof; or if not the proprietor of the entirety thereof, of the greater part thereof; and the whole of the said $100,000 was with the exception of the said $1,500 retained by himself as such proprietor.

That instead of the sum of $4,000 mentioned in the said schedule as the price of the Brome property, being No. 16 of the said schedule, the said plaintiff (Huntington) received and retained or was re-paid by the proprietors, and appropriated to his own use the sum of $1,000 or thereabouts.

That instead of the sum of $50,000 mentioned as the Lavant mining property, the proprietors thereof ultimately received the sum of $40,000 thereof; and the plaintiff (Huntington) received and retained and was re-paid by the proprietors the sum of $10,000 or thereabouts.

In fact, the "Canadian Copper Pyrites and Chemical Company, Limited," found that in addition to £35,000 stg. and the £15,000 stg. which the company paid Messrs. Huntington and McEwen in full for all commissions and charges, for "promoting," there was a sum of $323,000 which Mr. Huntington had received from the parties who were represented as the Canadian proprietors—making altogether on this transaction $573,000 received principally by himself, on this transaction alone! This, added to the $625,000 received from the British capitalists for the "Huntington Mine," made a sum of about $1,200,000 which Mr. Huntington and his financial friend received, chiefly in cash, as the result of the combined operations, Mr. Huntington's own portion being in the vicinity of a million.

Within two years of the time when these properties were sold to British Capitalists, the new proprietors allege and have sworn in the courts, they had sustained a loss of $1,200,000 by this purchase; that these mining properties (including the "Huntington Mine") proved unremunerative and worthless, and now represent but a small fraction of the original nominal value paid for them by these British stockholders. The "Canadian Copper Pyrites and Chemical Co." sued Messrs. Huntington and McEwen in the British Courts for fraudulent mis-representations of the value of the properties and for the sums of money appropriated by Mr. Huntington in addition to the bonuses and commissions paid him by the Company. Mr. Huntington let the case go by default, while Mr. McEwen pleaded ignorance of the contrivances and peculiar arts of Mr. Huntington. Previous to 1875 seven actions had been entered in the Courts of Quebec Province against Mr. Huntington by the same Company, charging the principal facts above given and praying that the contract made with him in 1872 might be cancelled on the ground of fraudulent representations and dissimulation on the part of Messrs. Huntington and McEwen.

It may be wondered how it was possible for these gentlemen to work such havoc with the capital of British investors. The course adopted appears to have been very thorough. We have seen how Mr. Huntington worked up the business on this side of the Atlantic: but Mr. McEwen appears to have done even better for himself and partner on the other side.

Among the Directors in both of the Companies formed in Britain was Mr. William Henderson, the patentee of Henderson's Metal Extracting Processes, Glasgow, well known in Scotland and respected as a high authority on mining matters. Messrs. Huntington and McEwen secured this gentleman by giving him the sum of £10,000 in paid-up stock of the "Canada Copper Pyrites and Chemical Co.," the £10 shares of the Company selling soon after its formation at £8. Henderson's name and reputation drew in others. Messrs. James Bain, of Glasgow, James Morton, of Greenock, Michael James Jamieson, of Glasgow, and John Swanston Wilson, of Glasgow, all men of means and influence were also directors in both companies. £3,000 stg. was divided between Messrs. Bain, Morton, and Jamieson, as a bonus. When those gentlemen discovered the true character of the transactions, they returned the £3,000 to the "Canada Copper Pyrites Co." Henderson refused to return his £10,000, and was sued by the Company, and was condemned to repay the amount and did refund it under constraint of the judgment of the Court. Among the Directors of the same Company was James Taylor, of the "Farmers' Club, Salisbury Square, London, England," whom the Company decided to send to Canada to verify the statements of the promoters, examine the mining properties and generally look after the interests of the British capitalists, standing between them and the Canadian promoters. To secure a favorable report from Mr. Taylor, Messrs. Huntington and McEwen secretly agreed to pay the investigator £10,000 stg. in paid-up stock of the "Canada Copper Pyrites and Chemical Co.," this sum being made payable *pro rata* of the sums of money forming the price of the sale of the properties, "each of the payments being thereby converted into a premium or *honararium* to him for his approval of a corresponding quantity of the property." By the influence of Messrs. Huntington and McEwen, Mr. Taylor, after receiving the £10,000 from them, was engaged by the Company as their managing director in Canada at a salary of £3,000 stg. a year. The Company had no knowledge of the Huntington-McEwen payment to Mr. Taylor until after they had accepted the conveyances which he had been paid for recommending and after they had paid over the purchase money. With all these advantages Messrs. Huntington and McEwen "stood to win" and they did win.

The facts as given above have been brought out in the Courts in Britain and Canada. They were embodied in the Montreal *Gazette's* plea in response to Mr. Huntington's declaration of libel, in 1875,—a suit, by the way, which has never come to trial. This plea has just been published in the Toronto *Mail*, and the statements have been scattered broadcast over Canada. If the statements are libellous, Mr. Huntington, with his well filled purse, will be in a position to get a verdict,—if he sues on account of the publication. He has not sued yet. In the Courts on the other side of the Atlantic, and in the opinion of the stockholders of the Companies, the transactions are treated as fraudulent. But, although a St. John "Reform" journal like the *Globe* is at liberty to characterize such transactions, we, as an Opposition journal, have no opinion to express. We merely leave the facts to speak for themselves.

IRREGULAR AND MYSTERIOUS PROCEEDINGS.

The Minister of Customs and the Government should ask to be delivered from their friends, especially from all such friends as the St. John *Globe*. Our cotemporary, while inspired by the utmost devotion to a bad cause, exhibits an amount of verdancy in its allusions to the Colwell Case which is in pleasing contrast to the brazen-faced defences of governmental sins sometimes put forward by unscrupulous organs. It tells its readers that if THE WATCHMAN had known the full particulars in the Colwell Case, "it would have taken "another course, as it appears to think the Warden "of the Penitentiary should be supported in his en-"deavors to have subordination and efficiency in "his department. Why not, then, the same as re-"gards the Collector of Customs at this port?" Again: "There is great responsibility upon the "Collector of this port, and he must make his sub-"ordinates 'toe the mark.' All who know any-"thing of Colwell know that this could not be done "in his case." "Colwell was justly dismissed from "the service for inefficiency and inattention to his "duties." And so on. All of which shows how amusingly a verdant journalist can injure the cause he espouses.

The *Globe* having laid down its platform, we have to ask him to stand firmly upon it while we enlighten his understanding in regard to the matter of "discipline" and "subordination" so necessary in the Customs, as in every other Department of the Government service.

When the Collector expected that his Locker was on duty, this officer was really absent from his post. Leave of absence, in a department governed by proper ideas of "discipline," should be received only through the Collector or with his knowledge. But in Colwell's case, for some mysterious reason, the Locker passed by the Collector and dealt directly with Minister Burpee at Ottawa. As a matter of fact, Colwell was off duty on a leave granted to him direct from Ottawa and without the knowledge of the Collector, who was responsible for the maintenance of "discipline" at this port. Collector Ruel's own testimony on this point is conclusive. Writing the Minister on the 5th June, 1875, he states that in consequence of Colwell's conduct he "has cancelled a leave of absence which had been "granted through telegraphic advice from Com-"missioner Johnson at Ottawa." Again, on the 5th July, Collector Ruel wrote that he had ordered Colwell to return to his duty, which order he had disobeyed; and he adds that "yesterday I was *in-"formed by Tide Surveyor Johnson* that the Minis-"ter of Customs had granted Colwell leave of ab-"sence for three weeks, or I should have suspended "him." On the 12th July the Collector wrote that on the 9th July Colwell had resumed charge of the warehouse assigned to him, "the leave granted by "the Hon. Minister of Customs having, I presume, "then expired." It appears, therefore, that Locker Colwell had two distinct leaves of absence granted by the Minister at Ottawa, independent of the Collector at St. John,—one running when the Collector wrote on the 5th June, and a second, for three weeks, which expired on the 9th July, and that the Collector had not been notified from Ottawa that such leaves had been granted. The tone of the Collector's correspondence shows very clearly that he was disposed to complain of this breach of "discipline," of which the Department at Ottawa, in collusion with the Locker, had been guilty. The *Globe* probably understands now where the responsibility for such gross violations of order and discipline really belongs.

But let us go a step further. There is documentary evidence to prove that Collector Ruel reported the Locker's conduct to the Department as disgraceful; that he charged him with numerous offences of the very worst description in a public officer; that he distinctly informed him, officially, that: "You have heretofore been generally neg-"lectful of your duty and guilty of conduct unbe-"coming an officer in the service of the Crown," and "you are no longer to consider yourself a Locker in the Customs Department." This was backed up by Inspector Cudlip, whose report added fresh charges against Colwell of the most serious character. Commissioner Johnson at Ottawa also took a hand in; he hunted up an affidavit showing how the Locker, when in Ottawa, had spent his time; and he otherwise used his influence to secure dismissal beyond recall. These officials all agreed that the Locker was not fit to hold a public position in Canada. The "discipline" of the Department called for his dismissal, and he was dismissed, although Colwell had sufficient influence with the Minister to get his case re-opened after the first investigation and secure a second enquiry, with the result just described. Under these circumstances, how did it happen, after Colwell had been thus dismissed in disgrace, and was, as Collector Ruel suggested, unfit to be retained in any position under "the Crown," that less than three months after Inspector Cudlip's final report against him he received the following official letter of introduction and recommendation, to be presented at the Department of Justice in Ottawa:—

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT
Ottawa, Oct. 29, 1875.

Should the bearer, Mr. William Colwell, be enlisted in the North West Mounted Police Force, *the undersigned recommends that his attention be directed, as much as possible, to the prevention of smuggling*, etc., IN THE INTERESTS OF THE CUSTOMS, as he has been *an officer of Customs for many years.*

(Signed) J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

We do not now enquire into the influences which brought about this remarkable endorsement of the ex-Locker. On that point we need only remark that after Commissioner Johnson's determined efforts to assist the Collector and the Inspector in getting rid of Colwell, he was not likely to give this document of his own motion; he is not "that sort of man." We would as soon expect to hear of Mr. Ruel or Mr. Cudlip volunteering the recommendation of *their* own motion. Any one who doubts that this document really emanated from the same quarter to which the Locker applied for leaves of absence, ought to be satisfied when he recalls the fact that from the same source the order was given by which Colwell received a gratuity of $100, the payment of which was not denied by the Minister in Parliament when the matter was discussed, and, moreover, cannot be denied. When the *Globe* demonstrates the necessity for maintaining "discipline," we feel like asking him what sort of departmental "discipline" it is which permits the officer who is dismissed and degraded in Saint John to be employed by the same Government in the West; that finds a Commissioner of Customs, under instructions from the Minister, recommending that a man be employed to protect the Customs revenue in one section of the country, when the same Commissioner, acting on his own judgment, had helped to expel this party from the Customs in another part of the country? Very odd idea of "discipline," as well as of public policy, they must have who see in such proceedings anything approaching to "discipline," anything, in fact, but evidence of a "something rotten in the state of Denmark." The *Globe* must abandon its theory that such transactions are in the interest of the "discipline" of the Customs Department. Its platform is admirable, but the facts of the case do not conform to the platform. To the minds of most men, another and a very different explanation is suggested by the intimate relations in which the Minister and the Locker appear to have stood.

It is understood that Colwell claims to have laid the Minister of Customs under obligations at various times and in various ways. Whether his statement is true or not, there is no doubt that he has sworn to the allegations in that statement. We do not now refer to this fact for the sake of setting up a theory of our own in explanation of the very serious breaches of Departmental discipline of which the Minister of Customs has been guilty, but we think it proper that the *Globe*, which has taken up the cudgels for the Minister, and which has the ear of the Minister, should give satisfactory explanations on the following points:—

Why did the Minister of Customs, at Ottawa, entertain applications for leave of absence, from a subordinate officer which did not come through, and were not recommended by, the Collector of the Port?

Why did the Minister grant such leave of absence without communicating with the Collector?

Why did the Minister re-open the case and grant a second investigation, after the Collector reported on the case and submitted the evidence which in his and the Inspector's judgment justified the officer's dismissal and which the Department itself deemed conclusive?

Why was the officer, after his dismissal, received so cordially by the Minister at Ottawa?

Why was he recommended to apply for a position on the North West Mounted Police Force and advised to have the usual preliminary medical examination?

Why was he then and there paid One Hundred Dollars by the Customs Department, which owed him nothing?

Why was he introduced to the Department of Justice by the Minister of Customs, through his Deputy, with a view to his appointment in the North West?

Why did the Minister of Customs, through his Deputy, recommend him (a discharged official) to the Department of Justice, especially in connexion with the duties of a Customs officer on the Police Force?

We maintain, 1, that these proceedings are wholly irregular; 2, that they are unprecedented; 3, that they are demoralizing to the Customs service and to the public service generally. And that, therefore, they call for full, public and satisfactory explanation on the part of the Minister and those journals who speak for him.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

On Monday night a vote was taken in the Commons on Mr. Bowell's motion, declaring that the payment of large sums of money by the Government, for printing for the Post Office Department, to a member of the House (Mr. Anglin) was a violation of the Independence of Parliament Act. The Government had called on their supple majority to vote down so clear, truthful and necessary a proposition, and the majority voted accordingly. Seventy-two (72) votes were recorded for the motion and one hundred and eleven (111) against it. Among the latter were those faithful ones, the New Brunswick Ten, who follow wherever the Government lead, whether in support of coal oil duties, tea duties or general jobbery, and in opposition to the interests of agriculture and manufactures, the Independence of Parliament and the principle of Economy. The Government offered no justification of the act of bestowing patronage on a member of the House. They would neither admit nor deny that the giving of this patronage was a violation of the law. Their principal plea in self-defence was that they had stopped the printing when their attention was called to it by Postmaster General Huntington, thus virtually acknowledging that the main declaration of Mr. Bowell's resolution was not to be gainsaid. And they called on their supporters to vote the resolution down and remand the subject to the Standing Committee on Elections and Privileges, a course which the obedient majority adopted. Sir John and the other speakers on the Opposition side pointed out that the object of the resolution was to censure the Government for contravening an Act of Parliament and adopting a course directly contrary to what they had advocated when in Opposition, and that there was no desire to vacate Mr. Anglin's seat. They also pointed out that the Government, to save themselves, were willing that Mr. Anglin should be sacrificed, although he had fought with them in Opposition, had contributed largely to their triumph in '73, and was their own nominee for the Speakership. The course taken by the Opposition was, of the different modes of proceeding open to them, the least likely to interfere with the reputation and dignity of the gentleman whom Parliament had chosen for its Speaker; but the Government were bound to put Mr. Anglin in the forefront of the battle and keep him there; and they have so planned that the Speaker of the House, their own Speaker, on whom they forced public printing which he had no expectation of receiving, must appear before a Committee and submit to an examination and shoulder all the responsibility of a transaction which the Government themselves refuse to say is according to law and which Government organs in sundry places are urging them to leave Mr. Anglin to explain the best way he can. The Government should have plainly admitted their wrong doing, taken the responsibility and thrown themselves on the mercy of the House, and so closed the affair; but they have chosen to keep the matter open in the hope that Mr. Anglin will do something to relieve them of all responsibility or that the Elections and Privileges Committee will devise some scheme for "pulling them through."

But whatever may be their hopes with regard to the manipulation of their Parliamentary majority and their Committees, the result of Mr. Bowell's motion has been to expose very thoroughly the pretensions to purity set up by Mackenzie, Blake, Huntington & Co. when in Opposition. Prior to securing the Government, they fairly rent the heavens with noisy denunciation of everything approaching to interference with the independence of members of Parliament. How they did roar against jobbery in every shape and form! What a scent they had for the slightest odor of corruption! With what eloquence and indignation they protested against the public patronage being so exercised as to influence, even by a hair's breadth, the action of "the people's representatives!" Since the world began the heavens had not looked down upon a body of men who were at once so pure, so upright, so consistent, so unselfish, so indifferent to place and power and patronage, so far above the reach of all selfish and party and political considerations, so determined to promote a return to righteous dealings in political affairs, so wholly devoted to the interests of the country, so elevated and dignified in all their proceedings! It seemed as if Providence had reserved for the closing quarter of the nineteenth century, and for this Dominion of Canada, the honor of producing a band of statesmen who would put to shame the professions and examples of all past Legislatures and political Parties; whose wondrous works in the interest of good government would be quoted in all the coming ages, and whose patriotism and purity and personal holiness would stand for an example until the end of Time. But, alas! the vision passed. The mist parted. The holy men are not with us; but in their places we have —— well, the men who voted down the Anglin Post Office Printing Scandal! Only these and nothing more! The robes of righteousness have been laid aside. The garments of purity are as dead stock. The eloquent tongue which spoke of an elevation of the standard which would be marvellous in our eyes, is now devoted to special pleading, the object of which is to prove that the violation of an Act of Parliament is not a violation; that what was Jobbery in 1872 is purity and patriotism in 1876; and that for the members of the Reform Party of Canada who may be caught with "their arms to the elbows in public plunder" (as they used to say when in Opposition) there are only the sympathetic votes of their fellow members, and condolences on the matter of their "persecution" by those odious Tories. And so disappears all the false glamour, all the mist of self-righteousness, which surrounded the Patriots of the old Opposition, who stand to-day exposed in all their nakedness to the scorn and ridicule of all who remember the savage persistency with which they sought to fasten jobbery and corruption on their opponents.

THE "GLOBE" AS AN ORACLE.

There is a greenness or sappiness about the *Evening Globe* of late which is admirable in its way. On Wednesday evening it was terribly belligerent over the Anglin Printing Scandal and compared the *Telegraph* and *News*,—who, though now belonging to the Reform Party, had been ventilating the Scandal,—to blood-thirsty wolves, etc. But on Thursday evening, having received new light on the subject, the *Globe* said:—

There cannot be a doubt that the affair will require continual explanation in the West, where the local circumstances are not so easy to be understood. It is just as well, however, to have the matter ended. The policy of the Government giving work of any kind to members of Parliament is a bad one; and we claim credit for the present administration that even in this case it put an end to it as soon as it could.

This is truly delicious! "They put an end as soon as they could,"—to what? Why, to a breach of a specific law of Parliament which themselves had committed! One would suppose from this paragraph that when the present Government came in they found a member of Parliament violating the laws of the land, and that they "put an end to it as soon as they could." No one would imagine from reading the *Globe* that the Government, soon after reaching power, took the Post Office Printing from Mr. Willis and handed it to Mr. Anglin, then an M. P.; that this was done in view of Mr. Anglin's known hostility to Mr. Burpee and the possible uncertainty of his attitude at a General Election, then approaching; that Minister Burpee, especially, was the prime mover in the matter, having special regard to the vote which Mr. Anglin was supposed to influence in Sunbury, Queen's and St. John; that Postmaster General Macdonald's personal attention was called to the matter, and especially to Mr. Anglin's inability as an M. P. to hold both the work and his seat, a few months after the printing had been handed to Mr. Anglin; that Mr. Macdonald declared the arrangement was one of Mr. Burpee's own; that, about the same time, the attention of the Government, as a body, was drawn to the subject by the public press; and that in the last year and a half scarcely a week has passed in which the matter has not been discussed in the leading journals of the several Provinces. Under such circumstances the *Globe's* intimation that the Government put an end to a scandal of their own creating "as soon as they could," is so decidedly vealy as not to call for serious attention. That other wise remark to the effect that "the affair will require continual explanation in the West," may be accepted as more reasonable. Indeed, we may safely assume that the *Globe* is right in admitting that the Government's explanations are so unconvincing as to need to be constantly repeated, even to their own supporters. There can't be much doubt on this point. In the West,—in fact, everywhere outside of the *Freeman* and *Globe* offices, there is a vast public who can't understand why an act which was called "jobbery" and "corruption" when there was no law against it, is any the less "corrupt" and job-like when it is specially prohibited by law as well as condemned by public opinion.

THE VOTE ON THE TEA DUTIES.—Messrs. Mitchell, Palmer, and Costigan, Oppositionists from New Brunswick, voted against the increased duty on tea. Mr. Domville was absent in St. John when the vote was taken, but he was known to be entirely opposed to the new duty. The Government supporters from our Province came up to their work like brave fellows and put the new duties through in good style. Messrs. Appleby, Burpee, of St. John, Burpee, of Sunbury, Deveber, Ferris, "Judas Iscariot" Gillmor, McLeod, Pickard, Smith, Wallace,—none of them were missing. Excepting Appleby, it was precisely the same batch who voted for the coal oil duty of fifteen cents a gallon last year—a duty so scandalous and objectionable that the Government were compelled by the Opposition to remove it this session.

HANDSOME SUITE.—Messrs. Stewart & White have just opened a superb drawing room suite of furniture of rich and unique design. It is called "The Persian," and takes its name from a set of similar pattern which the Shah of Persia lately presented to the Prince of Wales. It is exquisitely made and consists of one large sofa, four smaller ones, and two handsome chairs, substantially and curiously upholstered. Connoisseurs and lovers of the beautiful should call and see this magnificent specimen of artistic workmanship. It is, perhaps, the costliest suite of drawing room furniture ever imported into this city, and the enterprising firm take great pleasure in showing visitors its beauties and excellencies.

THE MAYORALTY.—Mr. Milligan having retired from the contest, Dr. Earle had a "walk over" on Tuesday last, but in consequence of the impossibility of withdrawing the nominations of Messrs. Milligan and Nowlin, the polls had to be kept open and the Doctor's supporters had to be on hand. It is to be hoped that in future elections, when there are really no contests, similar annoyance and expense to voters and the city will be avoided. It is expected that some changes will be made in the chairmanships of the Council's committees.

NEW FIRM.—Mr. H. M. Hamilton, who has conducted the "Royal" Sewing Machine Agency in St. John with so much energy, has entered into partnership with Mr. Lonsbury, who has been a successful travelling agent for the same Company, to conduct a Manufacturers' and Produce Agency at their offices, Germain street, under the firm name of Hamilton, Lonsbury & Co. These gentlemen offer first class references in the Upper Provinces, but the best reference they can produce is the very high opinion for ability and integrity which is entertained by all who have had business relations with them. We hope to hear of their success.

THE REASON of the great and extraordinary success of the *Peters' Combination Lock* over all others, is that it is really burglar proof, the three principal methods of picking being fully covered by its peculiar construction, and that it can be opened and locked again much quicker than any other. It has all the merits which any other lock can show, and it is placed upon the market at a price so low that it comes within the reach of all who wish a perfect lock. For sale by Joshua Peters, Moncton.

FASHION NOTES.

In view, we suppose, of "April showers" we have of late been frequently interrogated as to the style of

WATER PROOF CLOAKS

most fashionable at the present time; but owing to the fact that we ourselves were not very well advised, we preferred to leave the subject in abeyance until something like certainty could be attached to this department of the Spring fashions. Now that such a time may be supposed to have arrived, however, we feel safe in answering that the majority of the new water proofs are cut in sacque or Ulster form. Many people still cling to the circulars, so popular for the last few years, and, indeed, we are inclined to think that for summer wear, they present advantages peculiarly their own; but still, so far as the fashion of the thing is concerned, they are no longer the first choice, that special place being now granted to a long, double-breasted sacque, with close sleeves, pointed hood, and belt extending across the back from one side seam to the other. In shape this sacque bears a very close resemblance to a gentleman's Ulster coat, having, like it, barely three seams, of which two are side seams, while the other extends all the way down the back, being fastened near the bottom with a row of buttons four or five in number. Like an Ulster, also, the sleeves, which are sufficiently ample to slip on over dress and cloak sleeves, have no turned up cuffs, nor, in fact, trimming of any kind, unless a small pocket with flap and button, and intended to hold such trifles as change, checks, or railway tickets, may be looked upon as a species of trimming. The hood, which is a Russian model, large and very simple in shape, is furnished with buttons and can be removed at pleasure, though being really ornamental, we doubt if the sacque will be often used without it. The belt is not a necessity, at least, if the coat is made to sit as gracefully in the back as it is intended that it should; but still it gives a very nice finishing touch, and when sufficiently loose, that is, drooping, instead of going tightly across it, adds rather than detracts from the grace of the garment. Above all things, however, this belt should never be permitted to extend the whole way around the waist, such a fashion being effectual in making the most stylish sacque look clumsy and causing the most sylph-like form to appear thick-waisted and dowdy. The pockets in front may be as ample as the most generously disposed cutter choses to make them, but whether large or small, a buttoned flap should not be omitted, as it not only adds to the appearance, but also keeps the contents of the pocket secure from the invasion of even adept pickpockets. The only trimming for such a coat as the one we have just described is to put four or five parallel rows of stitching around the bottom hem, which should be about an inch wide. Outside trimmings, such as braid or scallops, are no longer used to any extent, it being very justly thought that they are incongruous with the very nature of water proof cloaks, which should in every way be plain, light and simple. Dark-blue water proof is still the most fashionable color, though a very great many people prefer plaids of gray and brown, such as those shown at Messrs. W. W. Jordan's, McKenzie Bros. and W. H. Lawton's. According, however, to the strict letter of the law, those plaids should be more used for travelling cloaks than mere water proofs, the former being more elaborate in their make-up, and admitting of more trimming and ornamentation than a wrap, which is only intended for rainy weather.

The prettiest

TRAVELLING CLOAKS

we have yet seen were of mixed Scotch cloth, brown, with very slight dashes of color, trimmed with wide Titan braid, and having laid down the back from neck to foot a row of pleats, in Watteau fashion, four on each side, and all turning towards the middle. The shape is something like that of a water proof, but fits more tightly, and being intended for almost constant wear while travelling, they need to be altogether more dressy and tasteful. For any one who looks forward to sojourning in American localities throughout the summer, a cloak in this style and shape might very conveniently be made from gray or ecru linen; but for those whose travel is limited to the Provinces, we should advise something more substantial,—a linen "duster" being anything but comfortable when the dust is settled by rain, mist or fog.

Among the

NEW CLOTHS

imported for the spring trade, there are as we have anticipated, quite a number of grays, browns, and even lighter shades, but as yet none of these are much worn. This may be owing to the fact (a fact only half confessed, however,) that we Provincialists are a doubting, cautious people, that we need to be fully convinced as to the veracity of a fashion before we adopt it, and that when we have once adopted it the innate faithfulness and loyalty of our natures make us cleave to it so long that our enemies overlook the loyalty and simply call us old-fashioned and behind the age. At all events, whether or not this theory be correct, we have heard a great deal about the light colored wraps and Dolmens to be worn during the present season, but we have seen very few, and store keepers and mantua-makers tell us that, in St. John, at least, they will not be so popular for ordinary street wraps, as half-long sacques of silk and matelesse. Among the samples of the latter which have been shown us so far, as pretty cloths as we have yet seen are at Messrs. Fairall and Smith's, where also a very full supply of new and exceedingly handsome braids and trimmings may be seen. The braids comprise over thirty patterns in matelesse, while the novelties in the way of trimmings are galloons in pale brown, seal brown, and white, and black and white, quite pretty enough to suggest that they had been worked by hand, did not their price, twenty five and thirty cents per yard, forbid such a suggestion. In addition to being a very fashionable trimming, the price certainly is very tempting to moderately supplied purses, while as if to harmonize still further, the same firm are now showing some remnants in dress material marked at a merely nominal figure. Several remnants of navy blue and myrtle green, admirable for making-over purposes, have been marked from seventy-five cents down to twenty-five, and a limited quantity of exceptionally good black brilliantine, that all-pervading and never-to-be-banished summer material, is shown at the same low price.

Other cloths of thicker quality and perhaps more adapted for gentleman's wear, are largely shown at Messrs. T. R. Jones and Everitt and Butler's, whose establishments, by the way, may now be found side by side and, taken together, present a very wide field for any one in search of the latest novelties in the way of English and American goods. At Messrs. Thos. R. Jones & Co's. the stock of cloths and gentleman's furnishing goods is particularly large and varied, while at Messrs. Everitt & Butler's the dress and fancy goods, millinery and indeed every other department is so extensive that it were useless to attempt an epitome of it in a column so necessarily condensed as ours.

In children's, particularly

BOYS' CLOTHING,

respecting which we have been asked many questions, Messrs. Wetmore Bros. have a particularly nice stock, and the fashion books, especially that of Butterick & Co., show several new patterns, among which one of the neatest and most convenient is a little suit with knee pantaloons and a belted frock coat. This coat is single breasted, with a rolling collar. The front has a long and broad box pleat on each side, and set on these pleats are four pockets, with laps to come over and button—a feature which appeals at once to the youngster for whom the coat is intended, as who ever saw a boy that did not delight in pockets, even if he had nothing in the world to put in them excepting a bad cent and a few bits of twine? The back has a square yoke and two large box pleats, and all around it is passed a cloth belt, a slim waist being no object to a boy, and the clumsiness consequent on belting in, no objection. Gray Scotch tweed makes up excellently in this way; apropos of which we may casually mention that for gentlemen as well as little boys, tweeds will be more fashionable throughout the summer than dress or fancy cloths. The small pantaloons that accompany this little coat we have just described, are in the trim French fashion, fitting closely over the knee and reaching to the calf of the leg, where they are fastened by three buttons and button holes. No trimming is needed, the simplest binding of silk braid making the neatest finish. The pantaloons should button over long stockings, of the same, or some other dark, color, but not striped, striped stockings being no longer *en regle*.

Speaking of children's

HOSIERY,

however, brings us to the consideration of that intended for ladies, a subject, by the way, which occupies a great deal of attention at present among the exquisites of fashion. In Paris, ladies are wearing the most delicate colors and the finest materials, as, for example, those striped with lace insertion and others powdered with gold dust; and even in other places less pretentious than Paris, "old maids and matrons, young maids and children" are beginning to show great contempt for the unique clocking, barring and striping so much in vogue a season or two ago. All such vagaries of fashion are now receding in the distance, and their place taken by cream or flesh color silk, or else Lisle thread stockings, either white or ecru, embroidered above the ankle with navy blue silk.

As a matter of course, such dainty hosiery requires equally dainty covering in the way of

SHOES,

in order to supply which are shown slashed sandals, which display the stockings beneath almost as closely as though the foot were shoeless. Newport ties and Lady Dufferin shoes will also be worn as much as ever throughout the coming summer; but as our summer is still separated from us by the bridge of a great many weeks, the most appropriate boots for the intermediate season are high buttoned boots in pebble goat or French kid. Buttons are more fashionable than lacing, though laced boots are still extensively represented. In shape, the most popular boots have comfortable broad soles with extensive edges, which prevent all crowding and leave the foot in its natural symmetrical proportions, always supposing the foot is symmetrical, which, unfortunately, all feet are not. Low heels are also very much worn, and, for very small children, heels are altogether abandoned, though, out of regard for the child's feet, we think it as well not to give them up altogether, heelless boots being very liable to make a flat foot flatter and to strain the muscle of either a high or low instep. Boots made entirely of serge do not promise to be at all fashionable through the summer, but laced serge boots with "foxings" of kid still hold their ground, which ground, we are inclined to think, is a very ugly one and very unbecoming to the feet which happen to stand upon it. Even Tampico pebble, which is very nearly as cheap, is very much nicer, and, above all things, does not give the appearances of golashes, which foxings certainly do. The matter of boots, taken altogether, may seem trifling, but it is so very far from that, that we heartily agree with the Frenchwoman who declares that a woman is well dressed when she has "good gloves, good boots and a pretty pocket-handkerchief." Certain it is that however fine may be our raiment, shabbiness in either of those particulars, but especially boots and gloves, (for by clever manipulation we may hide the shortcomings of a handkerchief,) upsets the whole effect and makes our finery unavailing.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

ACROSS AFRICA, by Verney Lovett Cameron, C.B., D.C.L. New York, Harper & Bros.; St. John, J. & A. McMillan.

One never tires of reading about this vast and still unknown land; and this latest work—a massive and splendid volume—by Commander Cameron of the Royal Navy, will enlist the attention of very many readers and students. It is a work of great ability and written in a fine spirit. Much that has hitherto remained veiled in darkness has been opened up, and the author has materially paved the way towards the civilization of the country and the crushing out of the slave traffic. He has resided in Africa three years and a half, and during the whole of that time he has been, in the main, exploring the country, learning the habits and customs of the people and examining largely the whole method and system of the conduct of the business of slave trading. The book is full of stirring personal adventures, and while it is not a mere volume of sayings and doings, it is a complete record of a long sojourn in the wilds of a wild region, enlivened here and there by deeds of tremendous power and great bravery and endurance. The idea, originally, was not to make the narrative a book of travel, but an extended report of Commander Cameron's Expedition. The story grew, however, happily in the writing to its present proportions, and we have as a result a noble contribution to the history of this immense territory. The author possesses a masterly and elegant style, and a way of putting things which carries conviction with it. He writes with vigor, and his sentences are terse and often epigrammic. Apart from the information which is given in an easy, natural manner, the general reader will be greatly pleased with the scope and system of this work as a whole. It reads in many chapters like a volume of fiction, and it is as thoroughly interesting as a novel of genius. The author has been careful in collecting and arranging his facts and grouping his incidents, and the reader may rely upon the truth of every statement which is put forward. Every page has a fascination of its own, and "Across Africa" is undoubtedly one of the most notable books of the year. It is quite recent, too, being brought down to the spring of 1876. A well executed map accompanies the letter-press, showing the author's route; and a large number of full-page plates, facsimiles and wood cuts embellish the pages. They are done in fine taste and add considerably to the value and appearance of this account of a journey from the East to the Westcoast of Africa. This book will attract the attention it richly deserves, and secure a large circulation.

OCEAN TO OCEAN, by Rev. George M. Grant. Toronto, Belford Bros.; St. John, J. & A. McMillan.

This is a reprint of Mr. Grant's fascinating book of travel through our own territory. It is enlarged, revised and otherwise improved. An additional chapter has been added, which brings the work down to present date. A number of illustrations give the book a fresh and handsome appearance, and we can commend this edition to our readers for its cheapness and neatness. It augurs well for our literature that such books find a ready sale and pass into new editions so rapidly. The popularity of the author is increasing.

THE STARLING, by Norman Macleod, D.D. Toronto, Belford Bros.; St. John, J. & A. McMillan.

The publishers have acted wisely in bringing out in so attractive a shape Dr. Macleod's charming story of *The Starling*. This ever fresh and always delightful tale ranks as one of Macleod's best books. The copy before us is beautifully published and uniform with *The Earnest Student* and *Old Lieutenant and his Son*. No better book could be placed in the hands of the young.

The Messrs. Harper & Bros., of New York, have just issued two delightful additions to their neat *Half-hour Series*. These comprise the charming tales from Shakspeare by Charles and Mary Lamb. The one volume contains the Tragedies, the other the Comedies of the poet. These standard works are English classics, and in the present form they are easily carried in the pocket and suitable for rail-car and steamboat reading, the type being legible and clear. We are glad to have these exquisite things in this shape. The low price of the *brochures* will ensure for them a large sale, and a further knowledge of Shakspeare's genius will reach the many in consequence. This *Half-hour Series* is becoming very popular, and the class of works under this general title will include only the standard writings of the great authors. In this way the publishers hope to inculcate a love for the better class of literature and secure for their readers the masterpieces in letters at a price which seems to be a merely nominal figure.

—Veterinary Surgeons all over the country are recommending *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* for the following troubles in horses:—Loss of appetite, roughness of the hair, stoppage of bowels or water, thick water, coughs and colds, swelling of the glands, worms, horse ail, thick wind and heaves.

—A friend of ours, who is chief clerk in the Governmental Dispensary, says that no medicine chest is now complete without *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. We always supposed it was prescribed by law; if it is not, it ought to be, for certainly there is nothing in the whole *materia medica* of so much importance to the soldier and the sailor as *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* *

THE KINGAN MYSTERY at Weldford Station appears more mysterious than ever. Chadwick, junior, who must have passed the spot when and where Kingan was killing himself, or being killed, on the fatal night, now admits that his previous testimony was false. He had said that he saw and heard no one, but now he declares that he saw several persons together near the spot, including a man in his shirt sleeves. There is certainly something here worth probing. The Inquest will be resumed on Monday next, when Mr. Thomas D. Kingan is expected to be present.

MR. P. J. QUINN, 7 Market Square, has now in stock a very large and choice assortment of Canadian Tweeds, just received direct from the mills, which are declared by judges to be superior value at the offered prices. Mr. Quinn's custom tailoring is acquiring rapid popularity, on account of prices, material and style, which are all satisfactory.

THE THEATRE.—Mr. Nannary's Company have had fair houses during the week. On Thursday evening, "Pique," which had been announced some days in advance, was put on in very good style. The play (the plot of which we have not the space to describe) is above the average of American acting plays, and, we fear, is only too life-like. The several roles were taken by the leading members of the company with spirit and good taste, and everything passed off smoothly. The house was crowded and the audience were greatly pleased. "Pique" was repeated last night to a good house, and will be put on again to-night and at the matinee.

AUCTIONS.—Mr. Hanington will have auctions for Saturday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, —Bank Stock, Furniture, Carpets, Room Paper, Currant Bushes, etc. See advts.

CARRIAGES, ETC.—Leave your orders for summer carriages with Crothers, Henderson & Wilson, Waterloo street, near Peters. The reputation of this firm for first class work—durable, yet fashionable—is well established, while their prices are moderate and their guarantee entirely reliable.

GROCERIES.—Steeves Bros. (71 Prince William street), wholesale, have on hand a large stock of Spring Goods, which they offer to the Trade.—The same firm handle immense quantities of dry goods and find their business extending annually.