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Notice of Sale.

To the ALBERT MANUFACTURING COMPANY and all other persons whom it doth or may concern :—

TO be sold at Public Auction at the office of the Albert Manufacturing Company, at Hillsborough in the County of Albert, on Monday, the thirty-first day of December next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all that certain Lot of Land and premises situate in the Parish of Hillsborough, in the County of Albert, formerly purchased by the Albert Manufacturing Company from one Joseph A. Steeves and wife, and more particularly described in a certain Indenture of Mortgage made by the Albert Manufacturing Company to Calvin Tomkins, which mortgage is recorded in records of deeds for the County of Albert, in Libro M, Folio 310, and number 6,230 of 2nd June, 1871.

The above sale is made by virtue of a certain power of sale contained in the said Indenture of Mortgage hereinbefore mentioned.

Dated this twenty-sixth day of September, A. D., 1883.

JOSEPH T. TOMKINS,
sept20 Assignee of above-mentioned mortgage.

The above sale is postponed until Thursday the thirty-first day of January, A. D., 1884, at the same hour and place.

JOSEPH T. TOMKINS,
Assignee of above-mentioned mortgage.

The above sale is postponed until Friday, the twenty-ninth day of February, A. D. 1884, at the same hour and place.

JOSEPH T. TOMKINS,
Assignee of above-mentioned mortgage.

The above sale is further postponed until SATURDAY, the 29th day of March, at the same hour and place.

JOSEPH T. TOMKINS,
Assignee of above-mentioned Mortgage.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and Large Flat in Brick Terrace, Cliff Street, with modern improvements.

—ALSO :—

Shops and Tenements on Brussels and Brunswick Streets.

mar 1 P. GLEESON.

Farm to Lease.

THE FARM at Gardner's Creek, St. John County, lately occupied by John Kerke, will be leased on reasonable terms for a number of years. It contains ONE HUNDRED ACRES, more or less, a considerable portion of which is under cultivation. For terms, &c., apply to

HUGH DOHERTY,
SYDNEY MARKET,
Britain Street, St. John, N. B.

For Sale or to Let.

THE PROPERTY 157 Waterloo street, owned and lately occupied by Hon. T. W. ANGLIN.

The lot is 66 feet by 102; the house, which is one of the largest and most commodious in the city, is thoroughly well built and well finished; has all modern conveniences, and is heated throughout by Garth's hot water system. Terms made known on application to

THOS. FURLONG.
Water Street.

TO LET.

TO LET with possession 1st May next, the two stores in the Alexandra Building, North Wharf, at present occupied by Messrs. Slipp & Harding and by Messrs. Schofield & Beer. Rent of each store $200 per annum.

TO LET with possession 1st May next, the lower flats of the Dwelling House No. 144 Leinster Street, at present occupied by Andrew Emery, Esq. The house is thoroughly built and well finished in every respect. Rent $250 per annum.

TO LET with possession 1st May next, two shops, fronting on Princess Street, in the Clifton House, corner of Germain and Princess Street. Rent Rent $100 each per annum.

TO LET with possession immediately, a shop in the Brick Building N. E. corner of Prince William and Duke Streets, lately occupied by the Joggins Coal Mining Co. Rent $125 per annum.

TO LET with possession immediately, the premises situated on the N. E. corner of Prince William and Duke Streets, suitable for a Hotel or Boarding House. Rent $500 per annum.

TO LET with possession immediately, several Offices in the West end of the Alexandra Building, North Wharf. For further particulars apply to

JAS. MACGREGOR GRANT,
mar15 52 Princess Street.

Warehouse to Let.

THE BRICK WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE on Smyth Street, lately occupied by John W. Nicholson, Esq. Possession 1st May, or earlier if required. Apply to

JAS. MACGREGOR GRANT,
mar15 tf 52 Princess Street.

Book Keeper Wanted.

DOUBLE Entry. Must have first class testimonials as to character and ability. Apply Box 359 P. O.

mar15 tf

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203 Waterloo Street,
(Next St. Mary's Church,)
ST. JOHN, - - - N. B.

Building Stone for Sale.

Estimates furnished for Stone Walls and Excavations of all kinds.
Orders left at Mr. THOMAS CAMPBELL'S Plumbing establishment, Germain Street, will be promptly attended to. mar3 tf

JAMES SMITH,

(SUCCESSOR TO FRANCIS COLLINS),

Leather and Commission Merchant

92 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

may5

M. McDONOUGH, MERCHANT TAILOR.

22 North Market Street.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Barristers have this day entered into a Professional Co-Partnership under the name, style and firm of,

ARMSTRONG & WINSLOW.

Offices: Sands' Building Prince Wm. St,

J. RUSSELL ARMSTRONG
WARREN C. WINSLOW.

St. John, N.B., May 4th, 1883. tf

JOHN L. CARLETON,

Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,

Solicitor in Equity, &c.

OFFICE:

1 Palmer's Chambers, Princess St.,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &C.

At MULLIN BROTHERS.

WE have a splendid stock of MEN'S SHIRTS and DRAWERS, all qualities, styles and prices, and are selling them cheaper than any house in the trade. Call and see.

MULLIN BROTHERS,
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The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, March 29, 1884

The great event of last week was the exposure of the conspiracy for overthrowing the Mowat Government in Ontario by purchasing half a dozen of their supporters, and the arrest of some of the conspirators' agents. Everything indicates that the plot was conceived and hatched at Ottawa. The hand of the cunning schemer Sir John is seen in every move. Sir John directed the opposition to Mowat at the general elections, raised the money so lavishly used, and sent his own trusty agents to expend it. When bribery, misrepresentation, and appeals to sectarian prejudices failed to do more than reduce Mowat's majority, Sir John issued orders that the elections be contested in the courts wherever the least evidence of a violation of the law by a Liberal candidate or his friends could be discovered. The money necessary for this expensive operation went from Ottawa, where, it is said, a number of contractors, called together and addressed by Sir John, subscribed $70,000 at sight. The Tories boasted that they would be so successful in the courts, and at the elections to be afterwards held, that Mowat would be placed in a minority. Again they were disappointed. Scarcely was it evident that Mowat still had a majority when the *Mail* began to say that of those on whom Mowat relied, five or more would not support him. This it repeated frequently. What it meant every one knows now. The conspiracy dates really from that period.

An attempt has been made to persuade the public that the conspiracy originated with an American named Kirkland, who wished to have changes made in the land laws that would give him the timber on a tract of land on the Pigeon river—west of Lake Superior, and adjoining the United States boundary—which he bought. It is true that he was in Toronto seeking such a change, and that he talked of spending $10,000 to bring it about, and that he eagerly co-operated with the agents of Sir John A, Macdonald in the hope that if there were a change of Government he would obtain what he sought. It appears to be true also that they expected him to contribute the $10,000. But this he did not do, as he could not get the money from his partner in Michigan. It was impossible to shield the Tory leaders by thus asserting that Kirkland was the chief conspirator, because to give that any appearance of probability it was necessary to satisfy the public that he knew how clever a briber Big Push Wilkinson was, and that he was able to secure his services, and the services of Lynch, *alias Stimson*, and of Marks, another influential Tory election agent, and get us add of Meek, a Tory lawyer, and of Bunting, manager of the *Mail*. The evidence of Mr. McKim, and Mr. Beaufour, and Dr. Dowling, and Dr. Cascaden, members of the Legislature, who were approached, leave no room to doubt that Wilkinson was the chief worker, and that he acted under directions or subject to the approval of Bunting, and that both were working under Sir John's instruction. Bunting denied that he had anything to do with the offering of bribes, or knew of any plot to purchase those votes, and tried to assume the position of injured innocence. But the evidence of four members of the Legislature is distinctly to the effect that he was the agent-in-chief. They all swear positively that they had lengthy conversations with him, and that the offer to bribe was renewed by him. Their statements are, to a great extent, corroborated by the documents found on Wilkinson and Kirkland when they were taken to the police station. It is contradicted by no fact. Bunting says that some of those members went to him to sell themselves to him, and that he refused to buy. He does not say why they went to him, and his statement is so improbable that it could scarcely be believed, even if it were not outweighed by het evidence of so many respectable men.

The money, it is pretty certain, came from Ottawa. Stibson, on the Saturday, exchanged $3,000 Dominion notes for the same sum in $100 notes of the Bank of British North America, and he had several thousand dollars besides in $1,000 and $500 Dominion notes. The notorious John Shields was with him at the bank. Between that time and Monday evening eighteen nice new Bank of British North America $100 notes found their way into the hands of the Speaker through two of the members to whom the bribes were offered. The chain of evidence is even now strong enough to ensure a moral conviction. Whether enough can be had to secure a legal conviction remains to be seen.

The idea of proposing that a coalition be formed in order to relieve the Province from a continuance of the evils wrought by party strife was worthy of Sir John. It is said that Mr. Meredith was prepared to move the resolution on Monday evening, but was prevented by rumors of revelations having been made, etc. This there is no evidence to sustain.

The plot was one of the most infamous ever concocted. Many Tories of the old school admit that they are thoroughly disgusted, and that the damage done the Tory party is irreparable.

One hundred and five members of the House of Commons voted for the Bill which enables Sir Charles Tupper to sit and vote in the House of Commons, although he represents no constituency. He is member for nowhere. Parliament can enable him to act with impunity as if he were a member of the House, but it can not make him a member. That only the electors of one of the electoral districts of Canada can do. The constitution is grossly violated, and popular rights are grossly outraged, but the men now in power care little about the constitution, or about principle or right. Some members of the Tory party admitted in the House that they knew that the Bill should not pass, but they voted for it, nevertheless. It is a pity that the total number was not 107. That is an historic number. But 105 should become historic now. Are there any principles upon which Sir John A. Macdonald has not yet trampled?

P. A. Landry, Esq., M. P., came all the way from Ottawa to Fredericton to testify before the House Committee that he never recommended payment of Blackall's bill. Mr. Elder being dead, the matter rests on the evidence of Mr. Landry and Mr. Quinton, M. P. P., one of whom states one thing, the other the exact opposite.

The Ontario Legislature was prorogued on Tuesday last. Mowat has not yet gone, but if justice is done some of his enemies they will soon be going—to the Penitentiary.

The Lunatic Asylum.

We have received a copy of the Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum for the fourteen months ending 31st December, 1883. At the date of the last report there were in the Asylum 357 patients—197 males and 160 females; and there were admitted during the 14 months 137—75 males and 62 females, making a total of 494. Of these 63—42 males and 21 females—were discharged recovered; 25—13 males and 12 females—improved; 39—22 males and 17 females—died; and there remained under treatment at the end of the year 367—195 males and 172 females—an increase of 10 in the 14 months. Of this number the report says 337—182 males and 155 females—are incurable. The remaining 30 are curable.

The Report contains the usual tables showing the age and nativity of the patients; their residence, occupation and civil condition; the supposed or assumed causes of insanity; the forms of the disease; the religion and education of the patients, etc., etc.

Of the large number remaining in the Asylum at the date of this report, about 10 pay wholly or partially for their maintenance. The others, all but 30 of whom are incurable, are supported by the Province.

Attention is again called to the want of proper accommodation for all these patients. The Asylum is more than full, and the subject of providing increased accommodation will soon require consideration. The Superintendent shows how this could be obtained at moderate cost by adding a story to the two-storied portions of the Asylum; but he is not in favor of the enlargement of the present structure because "practice and experience elsewhere teach us unmistakeably that another course would be a much wiser one to pursue." The plan he proposes is as follows :—

Let a large, well-wooded farm, with an abundance of good tillable soil of not less than two thousand acres of land be purchased, between this Asylum and the Fredericton Junction on the line of railway. Let this constitute the "Stock" or Province Model Farm, and to this farm when purchased remove the stock and farming utensils now upon the Stock Farm which for reasons, not hard to discover, did not prove a success. Let long inexpensive cottages be erected upon this farm, after approved models of those which have for some time been in use in several states in the American Union for the accommodation of the chronic insane. And as soon as cottages are erected with sufficient accommodation for 25, 50 or 100 patients, let that number of a suitable class to assist in farm labor be drafted from the Asylum to the Stock Farm established for the chronic insane. Let all the insane in the first instance be sent to the present Asylum and have afforded them the best means the healing art can supply, and then those who recover will of course return to their homes, those who fail may be kept here by their friends under conditions, others as this house fills up should be removed to the department for chronic insane at the Stock Farm. The reasons for having the establishment on the line of railway between here and Fredericton are: First, that there would not be required a separate medical officer in the management, as the history and condition of all the patients would be well known to the officers of this Asylum, who could at suitable periods visit and instruct as to their management, care, &c., &c.

Second, the farm, being in near proximity to the Asylum, could fine there a convenient market for its products of Wood, Hay, Grain, Vegetables, Beef, &c., and further, the situation all along the line is a healthy one, it is easy of access it is a sufficient convenient centre and far enough from the shore to be beyond the fog of the Bay of Fundy. Land and sites for a mammoth farm suited to these requirements are abundant and obtainable at moderate cost along the line indicated

We have now 50 patients more than the present buildings are designed to rightly accommodate. Experience has taught us that an extension to this house to accommodate them will cost $25,000 to $30,000. Then we have no land on which to produce food or supplies, and none can be obtained in this vicinity which would yield profit to the Asylum on account of its cost. Let us see what the price of a "New Wing" will do in the way of providing accommodation for us a little way in the country. It is not too bold a proposition, we think, to make, that it will purchase the farm of 2,000 acres, and erect cottages to accommodate 50 patients of the class best suited to be drafted at the beginning. I mean such pauper patients as have retained largely their physical health, have improved in their minds, have no home to return to, but have not mental capacity and steadiness of purpose to make their way in the world. If the system proposed be the right one, and the proposition made be correct and capable of demonstration, some progress in two important questions may have been made. Local peculiarities always modify to a certain extent every system. But it may be said that the foremost people almost everywhere favor the large cottage system situated upon extensive farms, under suitable medical management, for the chronic insane. To this important subject we beg to invite your early careful consideration.

The accounts are for the year ending 31st October, 1883, and show the expenditure to have been $45,721 for the twelve months, an average cost of $124.07 for each patient.

Sir John A. Macdonald blustered a good deal about his License Law, asserted that the decision in the Hodge case did not go so far as to declare that the Dominion Parliament has not power to pass a License Law. It was sometimes even alleged that the Provincial Legislatures could not make a law to regulate the sale of liquor; that they could only make police regulations for the management of taverns when licensed. Sir John asserted that he was quite determined to enforce his law and to throw the whole country into confusion that he may have some revenge on "that little tyrant Mowat," as he called him. Commissioners were appointed everywhere, and all concerned were called on to take licenses from them. Great was the delight of Foster and the others who, in the name of Prohibition, contributed to the preparation and passing of an Act which, if enforced, would do immense damage to the Temperance cause. But Sir John and his admirers did not take everything into account in their calculations. Quebec is as much opposed as Ontario to unnecessary Federal interference in its affairs. The Quebec *Bleus* were told that it was necessary in order to prevent absolute free trade in liquor. This being no longer seriously contended, and the Quebec men having learned what their constituents think, the motion of Mr. Houde in favor of a repeal of the Act of last session would probably have passed if some means of evading the difficulty were not discovered. Sir John more than once asked that the motion be postponed. When it was taken up last week Sir Hector L. Langevin was prepared with a Government amendment declaring that the constitutionality of the Act should be tested before the Supreme Court or the Privy Council, and meantime that the penalties be suspended by an Act of Parliament. This was as mortifying and humiliating to Sir John as his being forced to promise Quebec Better Terms when the Thirty Millions were to be voted.

Hon. Mr. Blake's speech on the Orange Bill is admitted even by his opponents to have been one of the best ever delivered in the House of Commons.

The debate on the Orange Bill was interesting only because Mr. Blake made a great speech, in which he avowed his disapproval of all secret societies, and proved the Orange Association to be essentially political. They pretend that they only ask authority to hold property in the name of the society; but that, as Mr. Blake showed, is not true. They have now that right in some of the Provinces. They can acquire it any day in Ontario by mere registration under a general incorporating Act. They want to obtain formal parliamentary recognition, and they want to force themselves as an incorporated body upon Quebec and Prince Edward Island, which refuse to incorporate them by Act of the Provincial Legislature. The Provincial Legislatures have ample power to incorporate such societies. Indeed there is room to doubt whether in a case such as this, where no necessity for a general Act can exist, the Local Legislatures have not exclusive power. Their Bill would also give the bye-laws of the association the force of law. The Orange *Sentinel* takes great pains to show how the representatives of the different Provinces and of the different parties voted on this Bill. Only one Quebec member voted for it. Very few Liberals voted for it, and those who did are chiefly from the Lower Provinces, and in all cases represent counties in which Orangemen are numerous. It must have been "pure cussedness" that caused Mr. Moffatt of Restigouche to vote for it. There are few Orangemen in his county. Perhaps there are none. It is quite certain that the majority of those who voted for him did not intend that their representative should vote to force Orange incorporation upon the Province of Quebec.

A return, moved for, we believe, by Mr. Weldon, was brought down to Parliament the other day. It shows the number of seizures made at each port of entry in the Dominion during the fiscal year ending 30th June last, and also during the six months ending 31st December last; the amount of fines exacted in each port, and the manner in which the fines were disposed of, giving the names of the seizing officers, and the amounts received by them.

During the 12 months ending in June 598 seizures were made, and the fines exacted foot up a total of $19,606.78. Of this sum the officers received, or there was remitted to the smugglers, $7.854.71. During the succeeding six months the seizures numbered 370; the fines amounted to $5,895.22; and the officers' fees and remittals amounted to $1,072 27.

It does not appear from the returns that there is any well defined rule for rewarding the officers instrumental in making the seizures, the amounts paid in some cases being excessively large in proportion to the fines exacted, and in others very small. In Montreal, for instance, where there were 76 seizures during the 12 months, the fines amounted to $3, 899.78; and the sums paid the officers to $1,500 or nearly 50 per cent. of the whole amount of fines collected. In St. John, on the other hand, where there were 25 seizures and $380 collected in fines, only $33 were distributed among the officers, or less than 10 per cent. The sum of $1000 was realized by two seizures in Fredericton, but the officers appear to have received no part of this. There were seizures at Chatham, Grand Falls, Moncton and St. Andrews, but no fines were collected.

Seizures were made as follows in the various ports in this Province during the six months ending December: Campo Bello, 1; Fredericton, 1; Grand Falls, 1; Moncton, 8; St. George, 4; St. John, 13; St. Stephen, 25; Woodstock, 6. The fines collected were: at Moncton, $140; St. George, $600; St. John, $1,404.80.

The City of St. John, with its 13 seizures, paid nearly as much in penalties as the whole Province of Ontario, in which there were 130 seizures and fines amounting only to some $1800. In the Province of Quebec there were 108 seizures, and only $15.25 collected in fines.

Special agents Grose, Simpson and Wolf appear to have been the largest sharers in the amounts paid to officers. The former heads the list with some $567.

In New Brunswick Special Agent P. J. O'Keefe received $33.33 in connection with the heavy seizures in St. John, and $8.33 for some other cases in which he was concerned with the other special agents. The other St. John officers who figure in the return are: A. McBeath, $8.33; C. F. Olive, $8.33; S. E. Gerow, $4.16; J. Humphreys, $4.16; J. D. Boness, of St. Stephen, received $24.15, and E. Shaughnessy, of the same place, $12.67.

The Grand Jury at the present Circuit Court made a presentment last week regarding the escape from justice of some of the young men implicated in what is known as the "Allandale case." The Jury are of opinion that the character of the charges, and the short time that had to elapse between commitment and trial would have justified the refusal of bail for the accused, and they add that "no course should be adopted—not even by a Judge of the Supreme Court—which should appear to aid criminals to escape from the hands of justice." It will hardly be contended that these remarks can apply to a Judge who, in his official capacity, and acting in strict accordance with the law, granted the order for bail in this case. The Jury, therefore, it would seem, must have had the conduct of some other "Judge of the Supreme Court" in their minds when they subscribed their names to the document whose concluding lines we have quoted. Perhaps the *Sun*, which published the presentment as the leading article in its issue of Saturday last, can explain what the whole thing means, and whether it has any reference to a "hushed up" affair of which mention was made in one of the papers a few days before the presentment appeared.

It is rumored that the Hon. D. A. Smith will be called to the Senate. Mr. Smith is the man whom Sir John A. Macdonald on a memorable occasion called "the biggest liar in Canada" and who retorted that "Sir John A. Macdonald is the biggest scoundrel in Canada." Sir John was then master of the situation, but the tables have since completely turned. Mr. Smith is a prominent member of the C. P. R. Syndicate, and can dictate what terms he pleases to his old antagonist. It would be a fit revenge for all the abuse heaped upon him by the Tory leaders and party hacks on the occasion referred to, if he now compelled Sir John to send him to the Senate.

The Legislative Council, by a vote of 9 to 6, negatived the section in the Government Bill authorizing the funding of $50,000 of the cost of the new bridge at Fredericton.

The disclosures in the Ontario bribery case have had a most damaging effect on the Tory party in that Province. The most respectable of the party papers condemn the bribers in no doubful terms, and on all sides are heard expressions of condemnation and contempt for the party leaders, and the party organs who seek to transfer the disgrace of the transaction from the shoulders of the would-be bribers to those of the men whom they attempted to corrupt. The Brant, Ont., *Review*, hitherto a strong supporter of the Conservative party and the N. P., says :—

"In all conscience, the people of Canada have been called upon to bear sufficient disgrace in the iniquitous proceedings of politicians in their bribery and frauds perpetrated in Muskoka, Algoma, West Middlesex, and many other constituencies, but this week has been exposed one of the most gigantic pieces of political iniquity that ever disgraced the history of a nation, which casts in the shade the Pacific Scandal, and in comparison with which the election frauds, perpetrated to some extent by both parties, sink into mere peccadilloes. This was nothing less than an attempt to overthrow the Ontario Government by the purchase of Government supporters who were in straightened circumstances, or who were thought to be dissatisfied, by the payment of large sums of money and the offers of lucrative places under the Dominion Government. A number of leading Conservatives, including Bunting of the *Mail*, Big Push Wilkinson, Shields, and Stimson, have been implicated in the affair, and it is almost a certainty that the leaders of the Conservative party have had a hand in the job. It would most certainly have failed, and even the plotters could not have expected to be successful, without the cognizance and approval of the heads of the party. Fortunately this vilest of all acts of corruption ever attempted in this Dominion failed in attaining the desired end, and every true Canadian will rejoice in the total confusion of the plotters. More desirable still, the unscrupulous rascals engaged in the disgusting business have been unmistakably caught, and two of them, Wilkinson and Kirkland, taken red-handed, have been gaoled. The searching investigation now taking place must result in some important disclosures, and already evidence gained from letters upon the person af the prisoners points to the complicity of members of the Dominion Government. The discovery of the plot and the evident unscrupulousness of the Conservative agents and their leaders as thereby shown has fallen like a bombshell among the many honest and straightforward members of the party; in fact it is a very political earthquake, which will send the party in every direction if it does not result in a new division of party lines altogether. The *Review*, for one newspaper, can no longer continue to support a party whose best arguments are bribes, and the leaders of which will encourage any political villainly, even verging on treason, to place themselves in power in the face of a decided verdict from the citizens of the Province. We have supported the Conservative interests because we believed their policy the best for the country. We shall withdraw our support, as it is our decided conviction that the leaders of the party are not to be trusted with the country's welfare."

As usual we are to have a grand crush and slaughter of important measures at the end of the present session. Days and weeks were wasted early in the session owing to the shameful delay in bringing in the Budget and the returns asked for by members, and now as usual Sir John has on hand a large number of very important bills, which will have to be rushed through with indecent haste—measures which would require a thorough discussion. Among the most important measures likely to be treated in this manner we find the anti-Chinese resolutions, a Railway Commissioners' Act, an Act respecting the sale of intoxicating liquors, an Insolvent Act, an Act concerning the election of members to the House of Commons, a Sunday Excursion Bill, a Bill against seditious riots, etc. Every one of these measures should be carefully considered and maturely discussed. Moreover, there is the question of the better terms for Quebec, and many more quite as grave which have to be settled, and all this is to be done within a fortnight. This is an old tactic of the Tory leader, and one of which he makes use every year—to waste time the first month, and slaughter at the close of the session.

The Montreal *Gazette* is forced to admit that "the conduct of Kirkland and Wilkinson deserves the severest reprobation," and hopes that deserved punishment will follow the plot. This is not all, however. It seriously adds :—

"The second conspiracy is that hatched by Mr. Mowat against leading members of the conservative party. Having learned of the corrupt proposals to certain of his followers, Mr. Mowat deliberately conspired to entrap innocent men into complicity with the guilty persons for the purpose of throwing discredit on his political opponents."

In other words the man who, having received information that an attempt would be made to rob his house, lies in wait for the burglars, catches them in the act, and hands them over to the police, is guilty of a conspiracy against the would-be thieves. The true Tory idea of what constitutes a crime it would be difficult to explain, if the *Gazette* is a reliable exponent of its party's views on this question.

An Ottawa correspondent of the *Moniteur Acadien*, in a recent letter hints rather than asserts that the real cause of Mr. Costigan's resignation was the refusal of his colleagues to allow him to manage the patronage department. The correspondent says:—

"His decision did him honor; he vindicated his rights. The Civil Service comprises devoted, capable and faithful men, but it also comprises certain autocrats of a bad stamp whom it is necessary to put in their place. Mr. Costigan signified his intention of managing his department (including its patronage) without the intervention of any outside parties, and, above all, of subalterns. It is necessary that it should be so here, where, contrary to what exists in the United States, Ministers are responsible to the people for their acts. The Hon. John O'Connor had allowed a line of conduct to be followed which it was necessary to rectify. Behold the cause of the Costigan incident, which has been settled to the satisfaction of all."

The Legislature of Newfoundland, in retaliation for the Act of the Dominion Parliament which subjects Newfoundland fish to inspection, and imposes a duty of 20 per cent. on packages in which seal oil (on which there is no duty) is imported, has passed a law providing for a duty of 100 per cent. on all packages containing merchandize imported into the colony. The law will apply only to those countries—Canada for instance—in which a similar tax is levied, or in which the inspection of Newfoundland produce is made compulsory.

An analysis of the vote on the Orange Bill in the House of Commons, shows that sixty Tories and only eight Liberals voted for the second reading. Of those who voted against it fifty three are Liberals, and fifty-two Conservatives.

The License Act in St. John.

The License Commissioners for this city—Judge Watters and Mr. James McNichol, jr.—met on Tuesday last, and decided to grant license under the Act to the following named persons:—

Hotel Licenses.

Thomas F. Raymond, Royal, King street.
F. A. Jones, Dufferin, Charlotte street.
Dan. McCormack, New Victoria, Prince William street.
J. N. Wilson, Clarendon, Princess street.
John Guthrie, Waverley, King street.
G. R. Price, Continental, King Square.
J. W. Roop, Central, do.
Catherine Dolan, City Road.
D. Costigan, Pond street.

Saloon Licenses.

Sydney Street—George McBrairty, John Fitzpatrick.
Charlotte Street—Michael Gallagher, Wm. McDonough, Thomas Furlong, jr., Thomas Furlong, Henry F. Shields, Daniel Dias, Peter Trainor.
Germain Street—T. J. Cronin, William Lacey.
Prince William Street—John Horn, M. A. Finn, John J. Flanagan, Thomas Evans, Teresa Flanagan, Jacob Weiskopf, Samuel McGirr, John S. Nickerson.
Water street—R. J. Coughlan, Thomas L. Bourke, Michael Hogan, Henry Brennan.
Brittain street—Richard Tell, Thos. Burns.
St. James' street—John Doody.
Princess street—Thos. Furlong.
Church street—B. Brennan, George Biddington.
North wharf—John Mullin.
South wharf—Michael Birmingham.
Dock street—Daniel Patton.
Mill street—John Walsh.
Canterbury street—E. H. Dane.
Waterloo street—James Hannigan.
Brussels street—Mary Corkery, James Ennis, John Ryan.
King's Square—T. S. Ferrick, F. Mundee, L. J. Green.
Carleton—Edward Beatty, Wm. Sullivan, Patrick Coholan.

Shop Licenses.

Dudne Breeze,	John Horn,
Thomas Furlong,	J. L. McCafferty,
T. L. Bourke,	John C. Ferguson,
John O'Gorman,	Robert Lee,
Richard Sullivan,	Wm. Morrison,
Hannah Walsh,	Joseph Cain,
John Foster,	M. A. Finn,
T. E. Moran,	John O'Regan,

Wholesale.

Daniel Patton,	T. W. Bell,
J. G. Welch,	John Horn,
Edward D. Outram.	John Russel,
Dudne Breeze,	John Risk,
Thomas Furlong,	Charles Patton.

Judge Watters, addressing the large number of applicants who were present, stated the intention of the Commissioners to carry out the law. There was he said, "no good reason why the business of a liquor dealer should not be as respectable as any other business" (what will Prof. Foster and other temperance demagogues say to this?) It is to the interest of the licensees themselves to act up to the law. Each one of them will be furnished with a copy of the regulations which he is required to post up in his place of business. He is not to encourage drunkenness on his premises, nor allow tippling. Gambling is forbidden, and the sale of liquor to minors is punishable under the Act. Billiard saloons, having bars attached, must be closed when the bars are closed; groceries cannot be sold in connection with liquors. The principal penalty for violating any of these provisions is forfeiture of the license. It was a delusion to suppose, as some do, that the penalties will not be enforced. The Government intended to test its validity as soon as possible, but meantime it was the law of the country and must be respected. His Honor pointed out the provisions relating to the different classes of license, and in conclusion said that those who, who, he seemed to think, do a good of illegal selling, will be proceeded against as strongly as the humblest individual in the city.

The Commissioners for Portland and the outside parishes will meet on Monday next.

In the civic elections, which take place on Tuesday next, there will be a contest in every Ward on the East side. In King's Ward Messrs. Butt and Lantalum, the present representatives, will again offer. Mr. John A. Wright, who was a candidate for Councillor last year, and was defeated, is also in the field. In Queen's Ward there are four candidates—Messrs. Robertson and Nowlin, the present members, and Messrs. Sears and Woodburn. In Duke's, as already announced, Ald. Grant retires. At the time we write the candidates are :—Mr. Pengilly, the present Councillor, Mr. Thos. Potts, and Mr. Wm. A. Magee. Some others were talked of, but have not yet published their cards. In Sydney Ward Ald. Jordan is up for re-election, and Coun. Coxetter, notwithstanding his great objection to be called an Alderman, is also a candidate. Mr. Geo. E. Thomas, who has been several times defeated for Councillor, is the third candidate, and it is not unlikely that there will be a fourth. In Wellington Ward Mr. B. R. Lawrence is opposed to Messrs. Peters and McCarthy, who were nominated at a public meeting of the electors of the Ward. In Prince Ward, where Ald. Reynolds retires, two square tickets have been formed, Coun. Skinner and Mr. T. L. Bourke on one, and ex-Ald. Martin and Mr P. J. McEvoy on the other. On the Western Side of the harbor all the present members except Ald. Colwell are candidates, and in addition to these ex-Ald. Brittain and Mr. Walter H. Allan are in the field for Guy's Ward. We have not heard whether there is to be opposition in either of the other Wards. The excitement during the last few days has visibly increased, and on Monday last between $4,000 and $5,000 were paid into the Chamberlain's office by persons who desired to qualify themselves to vote. The result of the voting under the new law, which makes all the representatives Aldermen, is looked forward to with considerable interest in some of the Wards.

So Quebec has once more triumphed, where the combined efforts of Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia proved of no avail; and triumphed not only over these provinces, but over the personal vanity of the great constitutional lawyer himself. And yet we are expected to believe that Quebec does not possess an all-controlling influence at Ottawa under the present administration. Sir John has been forced to yield to the demand of Quebec exactly the same thing which he so indignantly refused to the request of Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia the suspension of the operation of the famous license law, until its legality can be tested. What a humiliating position was that taken by Sir Hector Langevin in moving the amendment to this effect. In New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Ontario the Local Governments are Liberal, and are consequently not a little obnoxious to the Dominion Government. Therefore when New Brunswick, when Nova Scotia, when Ontario pointed out to Sir John the advisability of awaiting the decision of a test case upon the legality of this License Act before throwing the Provinces into confusion by enforcing it at the present time, their proposal was scouted as unreasonable,—insolent. Quebec, where the Conservatives are so powerful, makes the same demand—not only is it deemed reasonable, and attended to, but meets with instantaneous compliance even at the risk of, sacrificing the reputation of the great constitutional lawyer. We find Sir John has been forced to yield to his Quebec followers that which was so dear to him because it touched his vanity—his famous License Law.

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J. S. BOIES DEVEBER,

St. John, N. B., Feb. 18th, 1884.

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