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General Agent, Notary Public and Broker.

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Has received a complete assortment of all the styles made by that firm,—Gold, Fine Steel and Hard Rubber Frames. Persons in want of a good article in Spectacles will please remember that those of L. Black & Co. are justly celebrated for excellence. They have received medal and diploma from Centennial Exhibition.

We have the Patent Indicators by which we can properly measure the eye and give the exact Glass suit

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WHOLESALE

JOBBER

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WATER Street.

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THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO inform his friends and the public that he has opened the Store, 48 and 50,

Dor. Germain and South Market Sts.,

for the purpose of carrying on a reliable

Wine and Spirit Trade,

and trusts that his experience and knowledge acquired in Mr. Thos. Furlong's celebrated establishment for nearly twenty years, may recommend him favorably to the public.

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Nos. 48 and 50, Cor.

Germain and South Market Sts,

—DEALER IN—

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Choice Cigars, &c.

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Everything in the line required for turning out first-class style of work.

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No. 118 Waterloo Street, Opposite the Cathedral.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

BY THE STADACONA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY (in liquidation), in pursuance of the statute of the Dominion Parliament passed the 47th of May, 1882—intituled, "An Act to amend and extend the Act to empower the Stadacona Fire and Life Insurance Company to relinquish their charter, and to provide for the mode of winding up their affairs"—that is enacted as follows:—

1. Every person, company, body corporate or creditor whatsoever, having or claiming to have any claim or demand against the Company, which is denied, not admitted, or not recognized by it, shall be bound to proceed for the recovery thereof in some Court of competent jurisdiction within one year from and after the passing of this Act; and in default of so doing within such delay, such person, company, body corporate or creditor shall be forever deprived of the right of making such claim or demand.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in section eight of the Act above cited, creditors who are unknown, have disappeared, are unrepresented or are not to be found, and who have not, either personally or by attorney, preferred their claim to the Company, either for dividend or otherwise, within the aforesaid term of one year, shall be held to have abandoned the same, and to have renounced their right to any future dividend, and the final liquidation of the affairs of the Company shall be proceeded with as though such persons or such claims had never existed.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that a FIRST DIVIDEND has been declared by the liquidators on the 15th December, 1880.

Quebec, 20th May, 1882.

CH. A. EIN. GAGNON,
A. LETELLIER,
J. M. BERNIER, Ptn. } Liquidators.

May 20, 1882. june2—3

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co Augusta, Maine. mar13

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, June 10, 1882.

THE LIBERAL TICKET.

For the City of St. John:

George McLeod, Esq.

For the City and County of St. John:

Hon. Isaac Burpee,
Charles W. Weldon, Esq., Q.C

NOTICE.

The LIBERAL COMMITTEE ROOMS in BERRYMAN'S Hall will be open EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted) during the Campaign.

The LIBERAL COMMITTEE ROOMS in the Ladies' Union Hall, Main street, PORTLAND, will be open EVERY DAY and EVENING, (Sundays excepted) during the Campaign.

KING'S, QUEEN'S, DUKE'S and SYDNEY WARD COMMITTEES will meet every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at BERRYMAN'S HALL, at 8 o'clock, until further notice:

WELLINGTON and PRINCE WARD COMMITTEES will meet every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at 47 and 49 WATERLOO STREET, until further notice.

W. A. LOCKHART,
Sec. to Committee.
JOHN McMILLAN, Chairman.

The Contest in New Brunswick.

The treatment the Liberal candidates are receiving everywhere throughout the City and County of St. John is most gratifying to them and to the party they represent. Of course as regards the County there never was but one opinion, even in Tory circles, as to the result—that Messrs. Burpee and Weldon will be elected by overwhelming majorities. If any different opinion at any time prevailed among any portion of the Tory party, they must have been wofully disappointed when the truth reached them—if it ever does reach them—regarding the progress of their candidates through the various sections of the constituency. We have made diligent enquiry, and we have not been able to ascertain that in any place they have yet visited have they been accorded the slightest encouragement, so strong is the sympathy for the Liberal candidates. Sir Leonard and Messrs. Tuck and Everitt addressed a public meeting in Portland on Tuesday evening, and they were listened to by a large audience, a great proportion of whom were trained *claquers* from the City. The speeches were not particularly worthy of notice, except that of Mr. Tuck, whom the many rebuffs he has received during his canvass have put out of temper. He does not like the references that have been made to that $4000 job, and he was bitterly abusive of some of his opponents. In fact, one would hardly recognize the jovial, pleasant-faced Harry Tuck of the past in the present Tory candidate for St. John City and County. Another feature of the meeting was the appearance on the platform of Jeremiah Travis, Esq., who has come out flat-footed in favor of the N. P. It was necessary to introduce something to enliven the proceedings at these meetings, and Mr. Travis will probably afford as much amusement as any one they could get.

In the City, where the Tories, a week or two ago, professed to have such great strength, there has been a wonderful change since the candidature of Mr. McLeod was announced. At all the meetings at which he has spoken he, as well as Messrs. Burpee and Weldon, has been most enthusiastically received by the great masses of the Liberals, and by many others who have never heretofore identified themselves with the Liberal party. From present appearances we have not the slightest doubt of the triumphant success of the entire Liberal ticket—Mr. McLeod for the City and Messrs. Burpee and Weldon for the County.

As in St. John so is it in the various Counties of the Province from which we have advices. In York, where Mr. Pickard's success was never doubtful, the split in the Tory ranks has rendered his election doubly sure.

The Tories of Westmorland are using every effort to defeat Sir Albert J. Smith, and their usual fate awaits them—an ignominious defeat.

Sir Leonard paid a hurried visit to Restiguche last week, in the hope that some words of his would infuse new life into the party there. This was needed, but we are greatly mistaken in our estimate of the number and character of the Liberal majority in Restiguche if Sir Leonard's praises and promises had any effect except to improve Mr. Haddow's prospects.

Sir Leonard also made a pilgrimage to Charlotte this week, his object, of course, being to help his friend Mr. Stevenson. His speech was not a very convincing one, and we can only imagine the character of the other assistance brought by him. Mr. Gillmour, we are assured, has lost none of his popularity, and is certain of being elected by a good majority.

In Queen's and Sunbury also it is found necessary to send for Sir Leonard to help to strengthen the Tory cause, whose champions, Mr. Peters and Mr. Perley, are unable to battle against the Liberal feeling of the people they seek to represent. The Finance Minister's mission will be futile. The people of the River Counties know too well his readiness to make promises and his incapacity to fulfil them, to place any confidence in what he may now tell them, but will prefer rather to place their trust in Mr. King and Mr. Burpee, who have never yet deceived them, and who can be relied on in any emergency that may arise, to do battle for them.

Mr. Lindsay has accepted the nomination in Carleton County, but the people of that County will prove themselves unworthy of their present proud record if they do not send back to Parliament that sturdy, honest farmer, Mr. Irvine. From what we can learn we have every confidence that Mr. Irvine will be elected.

In Kings County the Tory candidates, Domville and Foster, are still prosecuting their canvass together, or nearly so, but the proceedings, we are told, are not as pleasant as they were at the outset. Mr. Fred W. Stockton announces himself as a candidate in the Liberal interest.

In Victoria the Liberal candidate, opposed to Mr. Costigan, is Dr. Bernier. We are without any advices as to the prospects in this County.

In Kent County Mr. Geo. V. McInerney, a young man of brilliant talents, is prosecuting an active canvass against Mr. Girouard. The Tories say that Mr. Girouard is certain of his election, but they would say this were they sure of his defeat. We hope to be able to state before many weeks that Kent County has returned to its proper position among the Liberal constituencies of the Province.

In Gloucester Mr. Anglin is opposed by Mr. Burns and Mr. Turgeon, and the strongest efforts will be made to defeat him; but as on former occasions they will fail.

Albert County is asked to choose between its late respected member, Mr. Rogers, and the Tory nominee, Mr. Wallace. The fact that the Tory papers have scarcely a word to say as to the chances of their candidate we look upon as evidence that Mr. Rogers retains his well earned popularity in the County.

On the whole the prospects of the complete triumph of the Liberal party throughout the Province are most encouraging. While New Brunswick may not in the next Parliament claim to rank as the banner Liberal Province, it will not be because of any decrease in the number of Liberal representatives, but because some of the other Provinces, which in 1878, were led away by false cries and falser promises, have returned to their allegiance to Liberal principles and become rival claimants for the proud title which New New Brunswick has enjoyed during the past four years.

The Prospects in Nova Scotia.

The news from Nova Scotia is most encouraging to the friends of the Liberal party throughout the Dominion. There is no fear that our sister Province will repeat the blunder it made in 1878. On the contrary there are good grounds for hoping that in the next Parliament Sir Charles Tupper will find himself with a following scarcely larger than that of his "respected and esteemed colleague" (on the platform), and "weak-kneed" rival (in the Cabinet), Sir Leonard Tilley, in the Parliament that has just expired. Sir Charles himself, we learn, has no opposition; but in every other constituency the Liberals have strong candidates in the field. Halifax, it is confidently anticipated, will return the Liberal candidates, Hon. Mr. Jones and Mr. Fuller. The nomination of Daly and Richey has, it is said, disgusted many even in the Tory ranks. Yarmouth will again elect Mr. Killam, whose opponent, Mr. Kinney, is also a Liberal. In Digby Mr. Vail (Liberal) is sure to defeat Wade. Mr. McIsaac, Liberal, is safe in Antigonish, and in Guysboro Mr. Kirk, the Liberal candidate, will have a good majority over the Tory, Ogden. Allison, the Tory candidate in Hants, will fall an easy victim before Curry, Liberal, and in Inverness Mr. Macdonnell, Liberal, is said to be certain of his election. In Colchester Mr. McLellan, Minister of Marine, is opposed by Mr. F. A. Lawrence, Liberal. The Government "influence" will of course be brought to bear in all its strength, but nevertheless Mr. Lawrence will make a good fight. The contest in Cape Breton will be a close one. Dodd and McDougall are the Government candidates; McDonald and McLeod opposition. In Annapolis Longley, the Ministerial candidate, has retired and his place is filled by Mr. Fitzrandolph. Mr. Ray, Liberal, will be elected. In Kings Dr. Borden's election would seem to be assured. Woodworth (Tory) and Lyons (Independent) are his opponents. In Lunenburg and Queens the Liberals, Keefler and Dr. Forbes, are certain of election. In Picton Carmichael and Dawson are the Liberal candidates; and McDougall and Tupper (son of Sir Charles) their opponents. Government influence is strong in Pictou. In Richmond there is little hope for the Tory candidate Paint. Mr. Flynn, Liberal, will have a large majority. In Victoria the Tory candidate, McDonald, will probably be elected; but in Shelburne Robertson, Liberal, will have an easy victory.

The Catholics of Ontario number 320,839 in a population of 1,923,328, or a little more than a sixth. The proportion of population which each of the ninety-two members for Ontario in the House of Commons represents is 20,904; so that the Catholics of Ontario are entitled by their own mere numbers to elect fifteen representatives to the House of Commons. As a fact they have not the power of their own votes, in any one constituency, to elect one representative of their choice. Has it ever struck Sir John Macdonald that it is a gross injustice to deny representation to more than a sixth of the people of Ontario? Upon the principle which Sir John has exemplified in the construction of his fifty-four new constituencies, how easily could he have carved out fifteen having Catholic voters in majority, and thereby done an act of public justice in according to Catholics representation according to their numbers!—*Irish Canadian.*

It is the Moncton *Transcript* which puts it in this way: In 1878, just about four years ago, Mr. Josiah Wood contested an election for the Local Legislature. He was then almost 800 votes behind the lowest successful candidate. And with this record his backers now pretend that he can now poll more votes than Sir Albert Smith, who for thirty years has distanced all competition!

The only justification for a dissolution of Parliament just now is the presumption that the Ministry have on hand some atrocious scheme, which they dare not disclose until a new lease of power has been secured. Let the electors look to the antecedents of the men who are now asking for a renewal of public confidence.—*Montreal Herald.*

Liberal Ward Committees.

Mr. Charles Burpee and Mr. George King made very earnest strenuous efforts to induce the Government to grant to the extension of the New Brunswick Central railroad, from St. Mary's, opposite Fredericton, to the Intercolonial, at Apohaqui, the same subsidy that Sir Charles Tupper proposed to give and Parliament agreed to give to railroads in Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia, some of which are merely private and local in their character, no matter how important to the districts in which they are to be built; and they were earnestly assisted by Mr. Domville, through a section of whose county this road would run. They first got up a memorial in which the claims of the road were stated clearly and forcibly. To this they procured the signatures of a large majority of the members of the House of Commons. They waited on the Minister to present this memorial, and they put their case to him even more strongly, and when the Government proposal was submitted to Parliament and they found that only roads or sections of roads in which the C. P. R. Syndicate or some of the members of that all powerful body, or in which certain formidable supporters of the Government from Quebec, or in which Sir Charles Tupper, personally, were interested, were to be aided, they argued and remonstrated vigorously and forcibly, but in vain. They pointed out that this is part of the very road which Sir S. L. Tilley, when asking the people of those counties to vote for Confederation, promised would be the Intercolonial railroad. They called on him now to redeem, even in this small part, the promises he then made. They argued that his influence in the Government, if he chose to exert it in behalf of the Province he is supposed to represent in the Government, and in behalf of his native county, must be sufficient to accomplish this much when the influence of Sir Charles Tupper could effect so much. They showed that while so many miles of road in other Provinces are to be subsidized there are but some ten or twelve miles to be aided in New Brunswick. They showed that by aiding the construction of the road from Edmonston to Riviere Du Loup and leaving the section from St. Mary's to Apohaqui unbuilt the Government were doing much to take away from St. John a great part of the trade yet remaining to it, and directing that trade to Quebec and Montreal, giving no compensation to St. John for the loss thus to be inflicted. If any trade from the North West were expected it could only be by completing this the shortest line of railway to the ocean over British territory. To make the existing roads on the western side of the St. John available, an expensive bridge must be built at Fredericton and another near St. John, while if the road were extended to Apohaqui, the line which at Riviere Du Loup becomes so formidable a rival of the Intercolonial, would become a valuable feeder to it at Apohaqui, bringing not only some of the Western but also a large local trade which would, so far as it was destined for shipment, find its way to the Dominion wharves at St. John. They described the supply of coal near Grand Lake as practically inexhaustible and valuable as a source of fuel supply for the railroads, and complained that the Intercolonial now brings other coal to St. John at such low rates as to destroy the value of the Grand Lake mines. Mr. Domville declared that the decision of the Government pained and grieved him beyond measure and he also described the strong claims of the road which would afford the shortest direct route to the sea over Canadian territory. Sir S. L. Tilley spoke as if objection had been made to the subsidy for the extension to Riviere du Loup which he admitted would take trade from St. John, but which he alleged would bring to St. John a vast amount of the trade of the North-West. For doing this trade he contended the existing roads on the West side of the river will be sufficient and he sneeringly asked why Mr. Burpee and Mr. King did not obtain rails or a subsidy for their road from the Government they supported. He was greatly "taken aback" when he was told that Mr. Mackenzie did allot rails to this very road and so formally state to Parliament in a paper to be found in the "Votes and Proceedings." Sir Leonard said not a word to help the members for Queen's and Sunbury and King's, but, indeed, tried to show that the extension from St. Mary's is not necessary, even to complete the shortest Canadian line to the ocean.

The *Sun* the other day in noticing the no doubt deserved advancement of some clerks in the Post office in this city said:

"Under the present Government every clerk who has been entitled to an annual increase of salary or to an advance to a higher class, has received it—not having their just deserts denied them as was the case under the Mackenzie administration."

This may be true of the Post office, but the *Sun* knows, or can ascertain if it makes enquiry in the proper quarter, that its statement is untrue if it is meant to apply to other public departments in St. John.

BRAGGING OF THEIR BLUNDERS.

At Ottawa, on Tuesday, Sir Leonard Tilley made the cheerful announcement that the excess of taxation levied by himself during the last three years is enough, with the reduction in debt arising from decrease of rate of interest, to pay $24,000,000 out of the $25,000,000 given to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Any other man than Sir Leonard would be ashamed to own that he had inflicted such a burden upon the people unnecessarily.

It is of a piece with the character of Sir Leonard Tilley that he should take to himself the entire credit for the reduction of the rate of interest at which Canada can now borrow money. It was like this chronic falsifier to ignore the fact that the rate of interest has been falling all over the world, and that, under his guidance, Canada has failed to maintain the position she held in 1878 in comparison with other Government securities.

But it is with respect to his surpluses that he talks the most arrant nonsense. What is to be said of the man who brags that in three years he has taken an unnecessary fourteen millions from the pockets of the people? If we add to the fourteen million dollars the sum which he has transferred from the pockets of the people to those of the manufacturers during the same period we shall get a startling result. Not less than five million dollars a year go into the pockets of the cotton lords, woollen manufacturers, sugar refiners, and other monopolists under the Tilley tariff. So without going more deeply into the question, here are twenty million dollars wrongfully taken from the people in three years! Seven dollars a head from every man, woman, and child, poor or rich, but the greatest amount from the poorest person! THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS per family is what the N. P. is found to have taken, and the iniquity is not yet half exposed.—*Toronto Globe.*

The Toronto *Globe* sent a Commissioner to Montreal to enquire into the working of the National Policy there. He found some of the small manufacturers dissatisfied with it, and the working classes awaking to a knowledge of the fact that their wages are no higher than they were seven years ago, and that the purchasing power of the dollar is much less. The owners of the cotton mills are delighted with the N. P., which enables them to make from 50 to 60 or 70 per cent. on their capital by the high duties on imported cottons. He finds it difficult to learn as much as he would wish about their business, as they carefully envelop it in secrecy and silence. It is said that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Valleyfield Cotton Company Sir Hugh Allan told some of the inquisitive stockholders that it would be very injudicious to let it be known how much they were earning. The correspondent, gathering together what is known on 'change and on the streets, says:—

"As might be expected where cotton yields extraordinarily good returns, the profits made by this individual and that are very common topics of conversation, and the extraordinary statements of the Finance Minister and the Conservative press regarding the cheapness of cottons now, compared with prices under the old tariff, are the subject of amusement amongst business men on both sides of politics. The matter of profits has been in every one's mouth since the reported statement of Mr. M. H. Gault, M. P., that he had made only three per cent. on his cotton investments was published. Mr. Gault very honorably corrected the statement, but not before the cabmen and carters of the city had canvassed his profits. The Messrs. Gault are among the most fortunate among the fortunate. Several years ago the stock of the great Hudon Mills was not very active, and General Nye, former manager of the mills, on retiring from his position, sold his shares at 65 cents on the dollar, while a little later the Jacques Cartier Bank, then somewhat straitened, sold its stock at 75. Mr. M. H. Gault purchased the latter and Mr. A. F. Gault the former. Hudon stock soon recovered, and has since gone up to 275. Last year the net profit was about 53 per cent., so that the purchaser of the Jacques Cartier stock earned 71 instead of three per cent. on his investment, while his brother earned 82 per cent. In fact during the whole time of their connection with this mill they have been singularly blessed with large dividends. In 1878 the company earned a net profit of 57 per cent., and from 40 to 53 per cent. every year since. This in the one instance meant a profit of 36, 53, 67, and 71 per cent. for each year, and in the other of 41½, 61½, 77, and 82 per cent. each year of the interval. As annual dividends were paid of ten per cent. on the original stock of $287,000, and subsequently on stock watered at the rate of one share to every three, Mr. M. H. Gault received out of his earnings an annual cash payment of 13⅓ per cent. till July, 1880, and subsequently 18 per cent. Mr. A. F. Gault for the same periods received 16 per cent. and 20½ per cent. The Nye stock exceeds $15,000, and the Jacques Cartier about four times as much, and the Messrs. Gault obtained nearly all. To say nothing of what they have received from the Cornwall Mills paying large dividends, the Messrs. Gault have been also earning large dividends on the Valleyfield Mills, in which Mr. A. F. Gault holds—or held last December—$35,900 of stock; and Mr. M. H. Gault $26,100. Last year the Valleyfield Mills earned about 40 per cent. on a capital of half a million. So that the net earnings of the latter gentleman in that mill amounted to $10,440, and of the former to $14,520. Cash dividends were paid down of five per cent. every three months, or 20 per cent. per annum, thus making Mr. A. T. Gault's dividend $7,260, and his brothers $5,220.

Of other fortunate sharers in the cotton boom Mr. D. Morrice, of Montreal, is not the least fortunate. He is a large holder of cotton stocks, owning not less than $25,700 of Valleyfield stock alone; and besides the dividends on these, received last year $27,000 commission for selling the goods of the Hudon Mills, $18,000 commission on the Valleyfield sales, and about $10,000 on the sales of the Stormont Mills, or about $55,000 commission in all. Of course stock is hard to obtain. Hudon is out of the market; Valleyfield stands at 240 and above; the Canada Cotton Company, an extravagantly erected, and for many years a badly managed mill, at 50; and Coaticook, a mill now only in its second year, the same figure.

Mills yielding so enormously have reason to keep their profits as quiet as possible, and even to water their stock, as the Valleyfield and Hudon Mills have done. The whole capital ever paid into the latter was only $287,000. It commenced operations about 1873, and before the National Policy was adopted earned annually between twenty and thirty per cent. Constantly making additions—the last completed last year, almost doubling its dimensions—it now is worth $1,250,000; and having little or nothing further to gain by extension, the annual earnings are likely hereafter to be principally devoted to paying cash dividends to shareholders. These dividends would be too large, and the quotation of the stock would stand too high to look well in the eyes of unsophisticated farmers and mechanics who earn every dollar by the sweat of their brows, so a further process of watering is about to be performed, and the watered stock, now $400,000, is to be further watered—so Mr. Grenier, a director of the company, informs me—up to $1,250,000. There can be no objection to the watering, of course but a mill that when this watering is completed will have paid over to its shareholders nearly 400 per cent. in less than ten years can scarcely be regarded as a struggling industry requiring a protection of 30 per cent., every one per cent of which adds that much more to the price of every yard of cotton made in or imported into the country.

And this is the kind of thing the people are now asked to vote approval of.

There is a wide spread misapprehension as to the comparative rate of wages in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain and of the United States. One of the stock "arguments" against free trade in the United States is that it would expose the American workman to competition with the pauper labour of Europe. In Massachusetts the week's work in the factories is 60 hours. In England the week's work is 56 hours, and the following are stated by the American Consul, Shaw, in his official report to be the daily—

WAGES IN AN EAST LANCASHIRE MILL.

Weavers, 8 looms	$ 64 to $ 72	
" 4 "	80 to 96	
" 6 "	1 20 to 1 44	
" Children half-timers	14	
Beamers or warpers	70 to 80	
Winders	50 to 80	
Tapers or sizers	1 20 to 1 68	
Tackers or overlookers	1 12 to 1 68	
Engine-drivers and firemen	96 to 1 68	

These rates, it will be seen, are very much higher than the average rates in the factories of Montreal.

The Scottish poet-novelist tells of an encounter where one of the combatants threw away his shield in order to place himself on a level with his antagonist. Sir John's method is to tie the hands of Edward Blake and then dare him to come on.—*London Advertiser.*

LONDON, June 7.—Davitt, in a speech at Liverpool last night, said he was in favor of the land becoming national property. He considered that the soil of Ireland could be purchased for tenants for £140,000,000, in Government bonds repayable in 50 years. He denounced the Dublin Castle rule as a monstrous failure.

—The Bank of P. E. Island is to go into liquidation.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF CHATHAM, N. B., ADDRESSED TO THE RIGHT REV. THOS. F. BARRY, VICAR GENERAL, CARAQUET, IN REFERENCE TO THE CANDIDATURE OF MR. ANGLIN FOR THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER:—

CHATHAM, N. B., May 26th, 1882.

Very Rev. and Dear Sir:—

Mr. T. W. Anglin, M. P. for Gloucester, on his way to visit his constituents previous to the approaching General Elections, called on me yesterday evening, asking that if not inconsistent with my sense of duty in the present circumstances, I might intimate to others what I had often expressed to those around me, viz.: my high and warm appreciation of Mr. Anglin as a Roman Catholic member of Parliament, reflecting honor on the Catholic body, by his intelligent, just and consistent course generally, in public as in private life in act as in word and writing, especially since he was first elected to represent Gloucester in the Parliament of the newly constituted Dominion of Canada.

Candour and justice require me to premise that for some year or two previous to that period, a passing cloud sometimes dimmed, in my estimation, the lustre of his public career, by certain unjust and intemperate utterances of his, derogatory to eminent official personages both in Church and State. As previously he had been regarded as a model, upright Catholic, and a correct exponent, in his words and acts, of Catholic principles, his then unwise course was liable to bring odium on the Catholic body, as it certainly caused anxiety and displeasure to myself and other Bishops. A sense of official pastoral duty in the existing circumstances led me to express, in the letters published at the time, my disapproval of that part of Mr. Anglin's course referred to in the said letters. But the passing faults of that period have been condoned, and his generally irreproachable and meritorious course, since his election for Gloucester, has earned for him the admiration and approbation of the great bulk of well-informed Catholics everywhere in Canada, many of whom, like myself, prefer the policy of the political party to which he is opposed, but admired his personal integrity, his high honor and ability as a statesman, and his faithful adhesion to, and clear and correct exposition and defence of Catholic doctrines and principles whenever the occasion demanded. Therefore, no matter whether supporting the political party in power for the time being, or honestly working in the ranks of the loyal and constitutional opposition, Mr. Anglin, by his valuable services in the Dominion Parliament, his brilliant mind and universal information, has merited well of his country, of the Catholic body of which he is an ornament, and of his constituents of Gloucester, whose interests he faithfully served and signally benefitted.

It would, therefore, be regarded generally as a public loss, were he to lose his seat in Parliament. I myself would much regret his absence from the House of Commons, whose Speaker's chair he filled with such competency and dignity during the four years in which his party was in power. It was certainly an honor as well as a benefit to Gloucester to be represented in Parliament by such an accomplished and distinguished statesman.

But as in the past I have never sought to force either clergy or people to conform to my views in politics, especially when no question of religious principle was involved (see my pastoral letter on civil elections issued some few years since) so now I do not wish any undue pressure to be employed either for or against either Candidate, but only justice, truth and charity to be observed by all in exercising their legitimate constitutional rights or duties in voting, each one for the Candidate of his own free choice, according to his conscience and for which he is accountable to God.

In saying what truth and justice dictated in regard to the faithful services of Mr. Anglin in the past, I do not wish to disparage the merits of any other Candidate who may offer.

I beg to remain,
Very Rev. and Dear Sir,
Very faithfully yours in J. C.,
(Signed) †JAMES ROGERS,
Bishop of Chatham.

To the Very Rev. T. F. Barry, V. G., Caraquet, Gloucester Co., N. B.

[TRANSLATION.]

Copie d'une lettre addresse au Tres Rev. M. Thos. F. Barry, Vicaire General, Cure de Caraquet, apropos de la candidature de M. Anglin pour la representation du Comte de Gloucester dans la Chambre des Communes a Ottawa.

CHATHAM, N. B., le 26 Mai, 1882.

Tres Rev. et Cher Mons'r.:

Mr. T. W. Anglin, M. P. pour Gloucester, en route pour visiter ses constituents avante les Elections generales prochaines, s'est arrete ici hier soir pour me voir, et m' a demande, si je ne le trouvais pas convenable et exigeonos de mes devoirs dans le circonstances actuelles, de faire connaitre au public ce que j'avais souvent exprime aux personnes qui m'en tourent, c'est a dire, ma haute et cordiale appreciation de M. Anglin comme Depute Catholique, qui fait honneur a ses coreligionaires par son intelligence, et, generalement parlant, par sa conduite juste et consequente, dans sa vie publique, comme dans sa vie privee; par ses actes, ses paroles et ses ecrits, specialemenda depuis la premiere fois qu'il avait ete elu pour representer le comte de Gloucester dans le Parlement de la Puissance nouvellement formee.

La verite et la justice me forcent cependant de dire que pour une annee ou deux avant cette epoque, l'eclat de sa carriere publique fut un peu obscurci dans mon esprit, a raison de certaines expressions injustes et outrees, qu'il s'etait permis contre d'eminent personages, haut places dans l'Eglise et dans l'Etat.

Puisque auparavant il avait ete regarde comme un Catholique exemplaire et honorable, dont les paroles et les actions s'accordaient parfaitement avec les principes Catholiques sa conduite indiscrete dans cette occasion, devait naturellement faire retomber sur les Catholiques ce qu'elle contenait d'odieux. Elle causa certainement a moi-meme et a d'autres Eveques des inquietudes et du mecontentement. C'est pourquoi, animes des seuls sentiments de mon devoir d'Eveque, je manifestais, dans les lettres que j'avais publiees a ce temps la, ma desapprobation de cette partie de la conduite de M. Anglin.

Mais les fautes legeres de cette epoque la ont ete pardonnees, et sa conduite irreprochable et meritoire, depuis son election comme membre pour Gloucester, lui a acquis l'approbation et l'admiration du grand nombre des Catholiques partout en Canada, dont plusieurs, comme moi-meme, preferent les principes politiques du parti, auquel est oppose, mais qui cependant admirerent son integrite, ses sentiments honorables, ses capacites comme homme, d'etat; sa fidelite aux doctrines et aux principes Catholiques unie aux explications lucides et exactes qu'il donnait au besoin. Par consequent, soit attache au parti qui gouverne pour le moment, ou travaillant consciencieusement aux rangs de la loyale et constitutionelle opposition M. Anglin par les services importants qu'il a rendus dans le Parlement de la Puissance, par ses grands talents, et par son savoir general, a bien merite du pays, de tous les Catholiques dont il fait l'honneur, de ses constituents de Gloucester en particulier, dont il a si bien et si fidelement servi les interets.

Moi-meme je regretteral vivement son absence de la Chambre des Communes, ou pendant les quatres ans que son parti etait au pouvoir, il remplissait avec tant d'aptitude et de dignite le fauteil d'Orateur.

C'etait certainement un honneur aussi bien qu'un avantage pour Gloucester d'etre represente au Parlement par un homme d'etat si accompli et si distingue.

Mais comme dans le passe je n'ai jamais essaye a forcer soit le clerge, soit le peuple a se conformer a mes vues politiques, specialement quand elles s'agissait pas de quelques principes religieux (Voir ma lettre pastorale sur les elections civiles publiee il y a quelques annees) de meme maintenant je ne veux pas qu'on se serve d'aucune influence indue pour ou contre l'un ou l'autre des candidats; mais seulement que tout le monde observe la justice, la verite et la charite dans l'exercise legitime de leurs droits et de leurs devoirs constitutionels, en votant chacun pour le candidat de son libre choix selon sa conscience, de quoi il rendra compte a Dieu.

En disant ce que la verite et la justice exigent de moi a l'egard des services fideles de M. Anglin dans le passe, je ne veux pas de price les merites de n'importe quel autre candidat, qui se presentera.

Je suis, Tres Rev. Mons'r, votre serv. fidele en J. C.

(*Signe*) † JACQUES ROGERS,
Eveque de Chatham.

Au Tres Rev. Mr. T. F. Barry, V. G., Caraquet, Gloucester Co., N. B.

The Party of "Best Men."

(P. E. I. Patriot.)

"The great Liberal-Conservative Party which rules the destinies of Canada, is composed of the best men of the two great parties."—Dr. Jenkins at the Market Hall.

Here are a few of the best men:—Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier and Minister of the Interior.

1. Sold a public contract to Sir Hugh Allan in 1872, and was paid in cash for so betraying the trust reposed in him by the country.
2. Was unseated for Kingston after the election of 1873 and only escaped being himself disqualified for seven years on a charge of personal corruption, because Senator (now Sir Alexander) Campbell kept out of the way so as not to be compelled to give evidence against him on that election trial.
3. Rewarded Sir Alexander Campbell, for his conduct in the above trial, with a seat in the present Government.

Sir Hector Langevin—Minister of Public Works, received $32,000 from Sir Hugh Allan in 1863 and never accounted for it.

Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Railways:—

1. Hero of the Spring Hills Job in Nova Scotia in which he took advantage of his public position to make a large sum of money at the expense of his Province.
2. Was the chief manipulator of the Pictou Railway Scandal. In connection with this it is generally believed that Mr. McNab, the late Superintendent of the Island Railway, owes the large pension he now enjoys for having allowed our road to run down until a terrible disaster occurred upon it, to his knowledge of Tupper's conduct in the Pictou Railway Job.
3. This year paid to a favorite railway contractor $209,000 more for the performance of a contract, than another offered to do the work for.
4. Was the chief manipulator of the infamous Syndicate contract and is recognized by all parties, to be even a greater corruptionist than either Sir John A. McDonald or Sir Hector Langevin.

Sir Leonard Tilley, Minister of Finance:

1. Sat and voted with the Pacific Scandal Government of 1873 up to the last moment, having, at the same time, his appointment as Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, in his pocket. When public opinion swept the perpetrators of that gigantic fraud viz.:—Sir John A. McDonald, Tupper, Tilley, Langevin, and others, from power, Sir Leonard fled from the scene of his disgrace, and sought refuge in his Governorship.
2. In 1878 secured his election in St. John, by a majority of nine votes through false promises from himself and a fraudulent telegram from his chief, wherein the electors were assured the tariff would not be increased.
3. Immediately on getting into power he broke his pledge to the electors and put on the present crushing taxation.

The above gentlemen are the four recognized leaders of the party composed of our "best men." The rank and file are worthy followers of such chiefs.

PROPHECIES FULFILLED.—We believe that, though the arrangements are not finally made, there is in process of formation a company, or companies, which design to purchase from the Canada Pacific Railway Syndicate the whole of the lands which a too-confiding Parliament granted them last year. Whether the buyers will be the Duke of Manchester and his party or some other combination of capitalists seem to be yet unsettled. It will be in the recollection of our readers that when we urged the Government to retain some control over the lands thus granted, so that they might be taken up by actual settlers, it was asserted that the Company would have the strongest reasons for securing settlement because of the traffic which it would bring to their road. We then showed that it was likely that the Syndicate would sell their lands to speculators *en blec*, and they seem about to do so. Thus nearly twenty-five million acres of the best lands in the North West will be kept out of the market until prices rise to suit the interests of a foreign company, with no other interest in the country save the desire to take as much money as possible out of it.

Simultaneously with the announcement of this scheme come news from the North-West that the Canada Pacific Railway Company is about to build a line from the Saskatchewan south-eastward to St. Paul, the effect of which will be to draw traffic to that city, and divert it from Winnipeg and the Canadian line to the Eastern Provinces. It would seem that the worst anticipations which have been formed of the results of granting a monopoly to a Syndicate largely influenced by Americans and American corporations are about to be fulfilled.—*Toronto Globe.*

IN REMINDING Michael Davitt that his ticket-of-leave is liable at any time to be revoked and himself re-committed to Portland Gaol, in order to deter him from speaking on the land question, the Imperial Government have taken an ill-advised step. Davitt, while a throughgoing radical in his views, is a firm believer in peaceable agitation and free discussion as the means of accomplishing his objects. He has spoken against violence and outrages more strongly and with greater frequency than any other Irish leader. If the Government try to silence the free expression of opinions simply because those opinions are regarded as extreme, and make the necessity for the repression of crime an excuse for the indiscriminate choking off discussion, the situation will be very needlessly complicated and the hands of the dynamite faction considerably strengthened; There is a tendency among superficial observers to confound extreme opinions with lawless methods, and to imagine that the section of the Irishmen who hold the most radical views as to the final settlement of the land question are identical with that which favours anarchy and bloodshed. Nothing could be more unjust or misleading than such a notion, which seems to be that dictating the course of the Imperial Government. The party who believe with Davitt in the abolition of landl