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The Watchman.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, DEC. 18, 1875.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The next issue of THE WATCHMAN will appear on *Friday Morning*, 24th inst., and the following issue on Friday Morning, 31st inst., or a day earlier than usual, owing to Christmas and New Year's days falling on our usual day of publication. Advertisers will find their interests promoted by sending their favors to THE WATCHMAN office for circulation on those mornings. The Advertisers who make such liberal use of our columns to-day have our thanks.

THE ST. PETER'S CANAL.

Another Instance of How not to Do it.

The Public Works Department is understood to be the best managed of any of the Departments under the present Grit Government. This much may fairly be conceded by all who choose to compare Mr. Mackenzie with his colleagues. But when this much is said all has been said that is fairly Mr. Mackenzie's due, for when we compare Mr. Mackenzie's management of his Department with the way in which it ought to be managed, the result, to use the classic language of the Hon. George Brown, is "enough to sicken a horse." We have had fair samples of his management in the building of the Inter-Colonial Railway North,—in the Tariff arrangements of the older railways,—in the manner in which Courtenay Bay Railway Extension and the St. John Corporation are being treated,—in the Steel Rails transaction,—in the building of the Pacific Telegraph Line, and in scores of other works to some of which more pointed reference may be made at another time.

Perhaps one of the fairest illustrations of Mr. Mackenzie's method of handling important public works is found in the St. Peter's Canal enlargement. Parliament, in the winter of 1874,—nearly two years ago,—appropriated $75,000 for the enlargement of this Canal, the appropriation being based on certain plans and specifications, then before Parliament, which provided for a Canal of good size and such as the local traffic called for. Hon. Mr. Flynn, the local member, finding nothing was being done to put the work under contract applied to the then Minister of Militia, Mr. Ross, of Nova Scotia, and together they urged the commencement of operations, but without effect. The year passed; Parliament re-assembled; Mr. Flynn appears to have been put off with flimsy excuses until 1875 was well advanced, when tenders were asked for the work of enlargement, but the size was made such as to render the Canal when enlarged of comparatively little service. This reduction in size was decided on by Mr. Mackenzie, of his own motion, without consultation with the members for Cape Breton or the Nova Scotia members of the Cabinet, and without notice to the people and trade immediately interested, until the tenders were actually called for. The contract was awarded, and although the Canal was not to be what was wanted, and the Cape Breton members and Nova Scotia Ministers had been thoroughly snubbed by the great Mr. Mackenzie, it was supposed the work would be proceeded with. But such is not the fact. The contractor, Mr. Tuck, of St. John, and his staff have been on the ground at great expense for several months, and because of some small difference of opinion between Mr. Mackenzie and the proprietor of the land required for the Canal, work has not commenced, and the contractor and the public are suffering great loss. A published letter from Mr. Flynn, M. P.,—from which we gather the above particulars—says:—"From present appearances there is very little prospect that any work "will be done this season. This, no doubt, will be "a serious disappointment to many persons who remained home all the Fall believing they would "obtain employment on the Canal. That the people of this Island have been treated most unfairly "by the Government in this matter, I am free to "admit, and I am not aware that they can assign "any valid reason for allowing two years to pass "by without spending one dollar of the money "voted by Parliament for the enlargement of St. "Peter's Canal." Coming from a Government supporter, this is significant language, but moderate, considering the high handed character of the Minister's proceedings, and the great disappointment which a failure to proceed with the work has caused in the locality and, indeed, throughout Cape Breton.

Of course, as has been stated, this is not an isolated case of Mr. Mackenzie's bungling and disappointing delays; it is in fact, one of a series, and that series extending through the whole of his official life. The manner in which the contractor for extending the railway into Halifax City was befooled through Mr. Mackenzie's delay in arranging the land damages, was the precise counterpart of the latest act in the St. Peter's Canal farce; and both are eminently characteristic of Mr. Mackenzie's mode of transacting business. But these, though annoying, are small disappointments, compared with the cardinal blunder, that the Canal, when enlarged—if it is ever enlarged—will not be the Canal for which the people asked and Parliament appropriated money; and the misfortune of the affair is that in a few years another large sum will be called for to make another enlargement, which might be done at once at a great saving to the public treasury. Mr. Mackenzie having decided on his own responsibility to fasten the reduced size on the Islanders, having delayed the work for nearly two years, and having recently extended that delay indefinitely, it is not surprising that the people of Cape Breton are losing all confidence in the good faith and business capacity of the Government, and that supporters like Mr. Flynn, M. P., are intimating that "party considerations" can no longer bind them to a Government which ignores the rights and tramples upon the interests of the people whom they have the honor to represent.

TARIFF EXTRAORDINARY.

The *Telegraph*, in its issue of Wednesday, announces that "Mr. Luttrell is at the Victoria," and undertakes to explain away the following statement of last week's WATCHMAN:—

> The beauties of a Railway Tariff, based on such "Commercial Principles" as Mr. Brydges unpleasantly represents, were recently revealed to the pocket of a Hampton merchant. This gentleman, as is his custom on the approach of winter, came to St. John and bought a stock of molasses. He hired a car and took up his molasses. When his freight bill was made out he found he had to pay some $16. Now, the same car, under a "special rate" agreement, carried matches from *Hampton to St. John* for $6 the car load; so that the merchant had to pay $10 more for carrying his car of goods from *St. John to Hampton!* But this was not all. Had he allowed his molasses to be sent to the St. John Railway Station, and billed as ordinary freight, he could have had it carried for less money than by hiring a car,—which he supposed was the cheaper way and the most convenient for the railway people. Moreover, having engaged a car, specially, he was obliged to load it, and unload it, whereas if he had allowed his stuff to go as regular freight, the railway would have had to pay for handling it. The meaning of which is, that the more trouble you give the railway the less you have to pay; the more business you give it the higher the rate of freight. The merchant had also a taste of the business method of the Government Circumlocution Office. He applied to Hampton Station for an explanation, and was referred to St. John. By St. John he was referred to Mr. Luttrell. Mr. Luttrell knew nothing, and would do nothing, and referred him to Mr. Brydges. Where was Mr. Brydges? Was he helping to run the Great Western? or was he with Mr. Mackenzie in Ottawa? or was he winding up the wrecked Mechanics' Bank in Montreal? or was he in Prince Edward Island, or somewhere between Riviere du Loup and Moncton? That was a puzzler!

The *Telegraph*, when quoting from this statement, omitted all of it, except the first twelve lines. It omitted the important assertion that when a merchant complained of unfair treatment he was referred to a Will-'o-the-Wisp; that he was expected to seek a General Superintendent who is never where he is wanted and who has so many irons in the fire that apparently he can't give his personal attention to anything on the Inter-Colonial Railway unconnected with contracts, the purchase of supplies, rolling stock, etc. The *Telegraph* also omitted the important fact that our Hampton merchant, after taking a special car and relieving the Government of the cost and care of loading and unloading the car, was then told, in substance, that he was a fool for his pains, and that he found his freight costing him more than if he had put this expense and trouble on the Government. It must have occurred to the editor of the *Telegraph* to ask: why did the railway men not inform the Hampton merchant of the real state of the tariff, without permitting him to put himself to expense and annoyance which were properly the Government's, if he was to have no benefit from the same; and Mr. Luttrell, being in the city, has advised the *Telegraph* to reply as follows:—

> The purchaser of the molasses, a former station-master, if we mistake not, must be well aware of the fact that while there is a special rate for car loads of molasses between St. John and Halifax, there is none between Hampton and St. John. There was, therefore, no special advantage in engaging the car, as could easily have been ascertained.

That is to say, Mr. Luttrell gets out of the difficulty by charging on this customer of the railway gross ignorance of a Tariff which not one railway official in a dozen himself understands, and the *Telegraph* is not ashamed to be his mouthpiece in this petty business of sneering at the intelligence of the patrons of the road. Now, the customer in this case was John Flewwelling, Esq., M.P.P. for King's County,—a colleague of Mr. Elder's in the Legislature and a Reformer to boot. Moreover, he never was a station-master, and did not have the special knowledge which this position might have given him, as asserted by the *Telegraph* and Mr. Luttrell. The unfair insinuation, therefore, which the *Telegraph* has unwittingly fathered, but for which Mr. Luttrell is, of course, responsible, falls to the ground, and there remains no excuse under which the railway authorities can shield themselves from the charge of hookwinking a customer and throwing on him a burthen which they should have borne themselves. This readiness of Mr. Luttrell to step forward and fix on complaining customers a charge to which they are not liable, is characteristic. Some days ago, a complainant on the Nova Scotia road laid his substantial grievances before the public through the Press. The only answer he received from the Halifax *Chronicle* was that he had made an attack on Mr. Luttrell's virtue by attempting to get the use of three cars and pay only for two. The customer gave a point blank denial to the accusation,—which really had nothing to do with the complaint, for even if true it was no reply to his grievance; and then a telegram from Mr. Luttrell was published, saying he would swear, if necessary, to the statement in the *Chronicle*. He is probably the only Railway Superintendent in Canada who would deem it necessary to make such a tender of his affidavit. The Nova Scotian has responded, to the effect that he will put himself in correspondence with Mr. Luttrell, and that if the two cannot come to a better understanding regarding the subject matter of the discussion, "he will be under the necessity of publishing the whole of what was originally a private conversation." The *Telegraph* ought to know that Mr. John Flewwelling's regard for careful speaking and honest dealing is as nice as Mr. Luttrell's, and that Mr. Flewwelling, who is a shrewd business man, would not make a claim for a refund if there was no basis of justice to the claim; and it ought to hesitate before accepting, as gospel Mr. Luttrell's version of the facts or Mr. Luttrell's insinuations in reference to Mr. Flewwelling's just grievance. We will only add, on this branch of the subject, that in former years Mr. Flewwelling paid about $6 a car load for his molasses from St. John.

Now, as regards the transportation of matches from Hampton to St. John. We have stated that these are carried at a "special rate" of $6 per car. The *Telegraph*, moved by Mr. Luttrell, denies our statement, in the following terms:—

> The WATCHMAN, under wrong information, states that matches are carried from Hampton to St. John at $6 a car. Such is not the case. That is the rate for lumber, seven cords of which are carried by car load from Hampton to St. John, a distance of 22 miles, at $6.

This is a remarkable statement in the face of the fact that at the Hampton Match Factory matches are sawn into cards, the same size and shape as when placed in the stores for sale; are packed into small cases,—the very cases in which they are received at the stores; these cases are loaded on the cars at the Factory and sent to St. John, where the matches are finished by being dipped in phosphorous. This loaded car of cases of matches costs the Factory for freight from Hampton to St. John just $6. Is this what the *Telegraph* would include under its "seven cords" of cordwood to the car? We have no doubt the *Telegraph* believed what it asserted, that only cordwood was carried at the rate of $6 per car; but when we give the actual facts, and challenge successful contradiction, we think it would be only fair in the *Telegraph* to give its readers the benefit of this information. Of course, we can understand that the *Telegraph* was deceived by the equivocation of its informant, and we trust that in future it will be careful to enquire into all the facts before allowing itself to be used as the mouth-piece of Mr. Luttrell.

MR. GRANT AND "GREAT REDUCTIONS."—There has been a flutter of indignation in the commercial community over Rev. George M. Grant's lecturing assaults on those who advertise sales of "bankrupt stock," and of ordinary goods at "bankrupt prices," and on the "great reduction" advertisements which appear in the newspapers from day to day. Mr. Grant seemed to take for granted that these reduced prices and bankrupt stocks were not commercial facts, were, in short, mere catch-penny devices. It is to be regretted that in these times—as Mr. Grant would realize fully, had he the misfortune to be engaged in active commercial pursuits—the sales and the advertisements referred to are the actual consequences of trade depression. There certainly are, in St. John at least, several stocks of goods, the remains of bankrupt estates, now being sold for the benefit of creditors; and it is equally the fact that many business men have been obliged to put to themselves the question: "Shall we sacrifice the profits on a portion of our stock and maintain our credit, or shall we let our notes and acceptances go to protest?" and they decided *not* to let their credit go by the board if they could help it. If Mr. Grant doubts the genuineness of these reductions he can readily be convinced by the prices at which his ready cash can purchase these dry goods. It is an undoubted fact that dry goods can now be bought in stores whose advertisements appear in THE WATCHMAN at lower prices than goods of equal quality have been sold for in many years. (Houses that do not advertise in THE WATTHMAN we, of course, can not answer for.) In fact, the reductions are such painful truths that our merchants are really indignant with Mr. Grant, and so strong has been this feeling that the *Telegraph* deemed it prudent to come out in a lengthy article in rebuttal of Mr. Grant's sweeping statements. To say the least, Mr. Grant's remarks betrayed a want of knowledge of the details of the commercial crisis which is sweeping over the land, bowing even the sturdy oaks of trade and commerce.

GOLDWIN SMITH says that "while Sir John A. "Macdonald was in power the country at all events "saw before it its real head, a gallant and self reliant man, not a huge wire-pulling apparatus "with an intriguer in the centre of it." Which is severe on the Reform Party and George Brown. And Goldwin adds: "His personal character as a sensible, courteous and tolerant man of the world, affords so agreeable a contrast to stolid and tyrannical Pharisaism that people who do not care for his political opinions may well be ready to fly to him as a social deliverer." Which is another arrow deftly aimed.

A LIVELY CONTROVERSY has been going on between correspondents in the columns of the *News* "anent" the orthodoxy of certain portions of Rev. Mr. Macrae's lecture on "The Antiquity of Man." "Aleph" criticized the lecture, declaring that its tenor was to indicate "that there were other races of men on the earth, in early times, besides the descendants of Adam, and that there is no reliable information within the reach of man at present, as to how, when or where man came into existence;" and that therefore Mr. Macrae did not accept the Bible's account of the origin of man as complete and satisfactory. Moreover, Mr. Macrae had asserted that "theologians have ceased to believe in the doctrine of an inspired chronology,"—a statement which "Aleph" intimates is not founded on fact. This communication appeared on Thursday of last week. On Saturday "Beth" appeared, nominally in vindication of Mr. Macrae, but really—if one may judge from the tone of the letter—to air some infidel views relative to the uninspired character of the Bible, the writer crediting the Biblical history of creation to the Persians and Indians, and hinting that a good deal more might be said about the authors of the several books than good Christians would care to know. On Monday "Aleph" reappeared, charging that "Beth" was merely repeating Tom Paine's accusations, and pointing him to effective replies which able writers have made to similar assaults upon the Bible. He alleges that his only reason for enquiring in regard to Mr. Macrae's position, was to give him an opportunity to "rise and explain." Next we have another long letter from "Beth," which had no reference to Mr. Macrae or his lecture, except at the close where the writer suggests that "Aleph's" enquiry originates in a "desire to fasten upon Mr. Macrae a charge of heresay toward the Wesminister Catechism and the Augsburg Confession, and thereby to injure him." The accusation may, or may not, be true, but it is entirely beside the question which "Aleph" raised and which many Orthodox Presbyterians are asking, viz: Whether Mr. Macrae believes, or does not believe, that the Biblical history of creation and the origin of man is the true history? We don't imagine that Mr. Macrae has any desire to shirk discussion of the difficult points which his lecture was calculated to raise, and he will probably be heard from in good time. The orthodox are anxious to hear from him, and the unorthodox equally so. It is no longer a reproach to a man or a minister that he does not rank among the extreme orthodox. The ablest of our clergy are by no means the most orthodox. Among Presbyterians, of late, there have been notable changes in this respect. Only a few years ago Presbyterians who advocated a Presbyterian Union were regarded as "abandoning the faith of their fathers:" now we find that they are Presbyterians who talk of a union in one organization of all evangelical bodies, and no orthodox Presbyterian calls them to account. In no other body, probably, are the principles of religious toleration better understood or applied, whatever the enemies of Presbyterianism may say,—and they do make at times some very uncalled for accusations. We opine, however, that Mr. Macrae does not reject the Holy Scriptures as for all purposes of religious instruction and doctrine the Word of God.

THE "TELEGRAPH" ON THE SPEAKER.—The *Telegraph*, on Monday, jumped on Mr. Anglin and belabored him severely. Not Mr. Anglin merely but His Honor the Speaker of the Dominion House of Commons. The Speaker's attitude in the matter of the verdict of the Gloucester Jury was "a mournful, a disgraceful spectacle." His remarks constitute "a vile, incendiary article!" "The First Commoner" is put down as worse than "ordinary ignorant law breakers," as devoting himself to "exciting bad passions and perpetuating politico-religious strife," "a moral and political nuisance, the pest and bane of any community." It is certainly very shocking to find such a person occupying the position of Speaker of the Reform House of Commons and to think that if members of the Royal Family were to visit Canada about this time the influence of the Reform Government would be used in favor of having plain Mr. Anglin made Sir Timothy Warren Anglin. If all the *Telegraph* says of Mr. Anglin is true, the fact goes to prove that the Reform Party is composed of strange material.

Many will ask whether Mr. Anglin is anything different now, in regard to his religious fanaticism, from what he was when chosen by the Reform Government for the Speakership of the Commons. Is he any worse in this respect than when office and salary and advertising and public printing were thrust upon him by the Government and the Party whom the *Telegraph* represents in Dominion politics? It is only fair to Mr. Anglin to declare that he has been entirely consistent in his sectarian course. If anything different, he is at present rather milder in his newspaper utterances than when he was selected for high honors and multitudinous favors by Messrs. Burpee, Smith, and their colleagues. He is the same Mr. Anglin—the same industrious, violent, bitter editor—the same Protestant hating School denouncing politician he ever was. It is barely possible that he is not just so warm towards Messrs. Smith, Burpee & Co., as he once was, but that is about all the difference any one can detect in his speeches or acts since his appointment by the Government to the Speakership.

WHEN A "CORNER" IS JUSTIFIABLE.—Rev George M. Grant, of Halifax, in the course of his lecture in the Institute, on the Nineteeth Century Morality in Pulpit, Politics and Trade, explained the circumstances under which a speculator, "corner" in flour or other commercial commodities might be justifiable. We quote from the *News* report:—

> Monopolies gained by buying up goods, and creating "corners" are sometimes justifiable, as they can be conducted successfully only when there is a scarcity of the goods in the market, and the one who makes the corner should reap the reward of his foresight.

In Chicago, this doctrine, proceeding straight from the pulpit, would furnish cheering aid and comfort to the speculators and rings who contrive to create "a scarcity in the market" by keeping the wheat, or other staple in which they are operating, out of the market. In St. John or elsewhere it might be quoted to justify a combination in taking advantage of a scarcity in the staff of life, to put up the price on consumers and "corner" the poor in the severest fashion. We fancy it is pretty difficult to lay down any general principle for determining when "corners" are or are not justifiable. Each case will require to be judged on its merits.

ROBBERIES, BURGLARIES, ETC.—A considerable number of these crimes have occurred during the week, including entrance and theft on the premises of Mr. Hugh Gregory, Princess street, from which a boy's cap, and a box which the robber probably supposed was an jewel case, were taken; the office of Dr. James A. McAllister, dentist, Germain street, who lost a cash box and between $35 and $40 in money; the store of Mr. Andrew J. Armstrong, King street, where over $10 in cash was taken; besides several others. Those enumerated were of a particularly daring character, pointing to the presence amongst us of bold and skilful thieves, whose depredations our policemen should exert themselves to cut short as speedily as possible.

THE HALIFAX "CHRONICLE" is somewhat troubled by the attitude of Mr. Flynn, M. P., in relation to the Government and the St. Peters Canal. It endorses Mr. Flynn's anti-Government letter "to some extent," and it endorses the Government too. It intimates that nothing will be done in connexion with the Canal this winter, and that the matter of dimensions and the contract itself will "remain open for consideration at the next Session of Parliament." The *Chronicle* has a nice sense of the binding value of a signed and sealed Government contract! It almost beseeches Mr. Flynn not to join the Opposition ranks,—which is really the whole trouble with the *Chronicle* after all! Dr. Tupper's speech and the facts presented by the *Herald* appear to be doing their perfect work. The Government Party is falling to pieces in that Province.

CHAOS RULES IN GOVERNMENT PRESS CIRCLES in the Maritime Provinces. The Halifax *Chronicle*, servant of servants, with large earnings in hand, dares to express regret at the appointment of Mr. Cauchon to a seat in the Reform Cabinet,—and it must be an exceedingly nauseous dose that the *Chronicle* can not manage to swallow.—The *St. Lawrence Advance* recently ventured to announce that everything was in admired disorder about Newcastle railway station, owing to the fact that the railway management was thrusting too much work of all sorts on an overworked official; but the management has since been at some pains to explain, through the *News*, that the *Advance* was misrepresenting the circumstances. The railway magnates have all along felt so confident of the utter obsequiousness of the Government Press that they don't hesitate to give their editors the lie direct when they think they can help themselves with the public.—The *Telegraph*, as we note elsewhere, assails the Government Speaker, with great violence. More than that: it very properly condemns the Government's Post Office Act of last Session, especially the provision which requires letters insufficiently prepaid to be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Ottawa.—No Maritime Journal now ventures to defend the railway management, the serious defects of the Post Office Act or the appointment of M. Cauchon.—In St. John, the *Globe*, *Freeman*, *Telegraph* and *News* are all at loggerheads.—In Halifax the *Citizen*, *Chronicle* and *Reporter* peg away in the most lively manner at each other.—To sum up: the Maritime papers supporting the Government agree in describing each other as unworthy of public confidence, but each expects the public to rely on its individual statements. They agree in condemning the Government in important details, but continue to support the Government in its general policy, which is best illustrated by these details. In fact, they seem to be willing to leave the impression that the Government is all right and its acts very far from being right, and that the Press which speaks for such a Government is all astray individually and "all correct" as a whole.

ROBBINS, the Bear River murderer, was hanged at Digby, on Thursday morning. The scene, as described by the special correspondents on the spot, must have been exceedingly painful and repulsive to spectators and officials, as well as the unfortunate victim of the laws vengeance. Robbins went to his death with no strong hope of happiness in the other world; he thought he had committed the unpardonable sin. "He had to be supported by the Deputy Sheriff while the Sheriff pinioned his legs. He moaned piteously while undergoing this, and twitched his fingers nervously while the cap was being drawn over his face." Robbins dropped five feet and his neck was broken instantaneously. His face after death presented a horrible sight. An incident of the execution was an attempt by a mob of law abiding persons to tear down the high wall surrounding the scaffold, in order to get a sight of the man hanging.

"WHO CARES?"—The *Freeman*, noticing THE WATCHMAN'S comments on Mr. Anglin's recent after dinner speeches, says "neither of them is deserving of any special notice," and that there was nothing in them in relation to Mr. Tilley or Confederation inconsistent with what Mr. Anglin had said or written before; and it thinks the public are comparatively indifferent as to what Mr. Anglin says. In now belittling remarks which Mr. Anglin would not have made had he not expected them to "tell" in certain quarters, the *Freeman* is pursuing what Judge Fisher would call a "Jesuitical" course, and but a course that will not satisfy the public, many of whom really wish to know when it was that Mr. Anglin was right or sincere—when he denounced Confederation in all its phases and at all its stages, and its promoters by name, for eight or ten years, or when he took back all he had said against it and them? Really, this is a matter worthy of "special notice"—a matter that, of course, concerns more particularly those who have relied on Mr. Anglin and his *Freeman* for correct views of public men and public measures, but one that also has to do with the character for consistency and sincerity which our public men generally should strive to earn. It is, perhaps, the worst feature of the affair that Mr. Anglin seems to think nobody cares as to what he says or does.

THE CANADA PACIFIC RAILWAY.—It is now understood to be the Mackenzie Government's "policy" to abandon those "magnificent water stretches" which lie between Lake Superior and Winnipeg, and about which there was only recently so much fine writing, and adopt an all rail route. In this way, probably—that is, by going back on themselves at every point,—the consistent Premier and his consistent Government will be able to make some use, within a year or two, of the fifty thousand tons of steel rails on the purchase of which the country has lost eight dollars per ton,—to say nothing of interest. Evidently the Government are struggling desperately to find some excuse with which to stave off the unpleasant enquiry: "How came you to appropriate nearly three millions of dollars of the public funds without authority of Parliament?" But no amount of twisting, or changing of base, or adoption of new policies; will suffice to turn the point of this all important constitutional question; and no extent of change will suffice to reconcile the country to that lamentable failure known as their Pacific Railway scheme.

PASSENGERS trying to get off Prince Edward Island were hurrying over the Island railway, when the Government train broke down and they were stuck. Mr. Brydges and a party of friends came rushing behind with a special train, and, like a Good Samaritan, he just had the train of passengers shoved off into a siding and passed along, leaving them there, and left the Island in agreat hurry. The passengers, some thirty of them, who might have left with Mr. Brydges, were, in consequence of this delay on the road, detained several days and compelled to leave in a small schooner, with scarcely any provisions, get hemmed into ice in the Straits, had to cut their vessel out, and came near losing all their lives. There were several ladies along whose sufferings were extreme.

THOSE IMPORTED STOVES.—The Halifax *Reporter*, *apropos* of the importation of stoves from Philadelphia for the Intercolonial Railway, says:—"It appears,—so far as the secret policy of a Government can be made out from carefully managed and closely manipulated proceedings—that the Government have determined upon reducing the manufacturing element of the Dominion to the lowest possible degree of weakness." The manufacturers are not Grits as a rule.

THERE IS A SPLENDID OPENING for a moderate politician of the Roman Catholic faith, in this Province at present. Mr. Anglin's fierce phillipics are of no earthly advantage to his co-religionists, who, we have reason to believe, are growing tired of his leadership. "Let us have peace" is now the watchward with many who at one time thought Mr. Anglin deserved to be canonized for his efforts in behalf of his countrymen and co-religionists but who now agree in thinking that office and income have made him too dogmatic and haughty. A new Catholic leader of talent would be acceptable to a large body of Catholics and to Protestants generally. There must be the material somewhere in the Catholic ranks. It can't be possible that Mr. Anglin monopolizes all the talent of that body?

DISGUSTED REFORMERS.—The Halifax *Chronicle* and the New Glasgow *Chronicle* are expressing regret at M. Cauchon's appointment. The Montreal *Witness* says in this connection: "The Reform Party stands self-convicted of calling to a position of Ministerial trust one of the most corrupt men inthe country." The *Nation* intimates as much as that Mr. Blake is ashamed of his new colleague. Evidently a storm approacheth.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE COURSE. — The Rev. Edward Hickson will deliver the fourth address of the Academy Course to-morrow evening.

WHERE TO BUY.

JAMES MANSON, DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, ETC.

Although the display on the exterior of the large premises occupied in the dry goods business by Mr. James Manson of King street, is very striking, the interior arrangements are so artistically constructed as alone to be well worth inspection. The rear portion of the store is surmounted by a large cupola, painted in delicate neutral tints, and a wide stair-case on each side communicates with a gallery leading to the upper show rooms in the front of the building. On these galleries are ranged specimens of the milliners, most attractive work, protected by glass cases. In the up-stairs department are shown some of the latest inventions of Parisian art, which require the pen of the editor of a fashions' journal to describe. To our uninitiated eyes they were simply very beautiful, and remarkable for the daring introduction of violent yet tasteful contrasts of color. *Apropos* of colors, the tints of the rainbow, which sufficed our ancestors, are completely "played out." We were shown an endless variety of dress goods in the prettiest conceivable shades, all of them with new and elegant French names, and we learn that fresh, colors are being invented almost every day by the high priests of fashion. The variety of material too is endless, from the costly velvets and silks "that will stand by themselves," to the repps and poplins of everyday wear. Quite a number of hands are constantly employed on the premises in the making up of millinery and other articles of ladies wear. In addition to these articles of what may be considered luxury, the establishment contains a large stock of articles of solid and indispensable utility, such as carpetings, and various staple articles, including a full variety of American grey cottons. Among the ornamental goods we must not forget two items, feathers and lace, in both of which some singularly beautiful specimens are shown. There are ostrich and other plumes, dyed in all the most fashionable tints, and the gorgeous spoils of tropical birds which require no such aid. The laces comprise some of the choicest of Honiton and Brussels, as well as the almost equally beautiful English thread. To refer to all the branches of a large business of this sort in detail would be a gigantic task, and we have merely glanced at the most striking features of the display. If we have awakened the curiosity of our fair readers we have accomplished our desire.

DELLA TORRE'S FANCY REPOSITORY.

Now that Christmas and New Year are at hand and Santa Claus begins to replenish his exhausted bag, such establishments as those of Messrs. Della Torre & Co., 23 King Street, are to be seen at their best. Not only does this firm do a large retail trade, but a considerable wholesale business is also carried on. Musical instruments are in abundance, including absolute stacks of concertinas, and the tastes of the youthful musician are met by the tin trumpet and squeaking dolls, which in another week or so will rouse *pater familias* from his slumbers at unwonted hours. Dolls of every sort and size are to be seen, from the sturdy wooden lay figure to the gorgeously attired waxen "girl of the period." A very elegant group, representing a bride and her suite, was dressed in the city. The inflated rubber goods also appear in doll form, and bear a great deal of rough nursing, such as being occasionally sat upon. Of more useful as well as ornamental articles there is a splendid stock of cabinet goods, not only most elegantly designed externally in leather, fancy woods and inlaid patterns, but fitted up with equal care as to their internal arrangements. Then there are boxes with gilt and painted covers of artistic beauty, suitable for the drawing room or lady's boudoir. Another important department is that of jewellery, including a large display of the silver articles which have lately come so much into fashion. Some of the designs in buckles, belts and the many other forms in which silver is now used, are singularly artistic. Another description of goods in which much elegant work and costly material is used is that of albums, purses, card and cigar cases, and pocketbooks of morocco and other leathers, with numerous different "dodges" in clasps and fastenings of novel construction. Various parlor and other games for winter evenings are in abundance, such as table billiards, croquet, and many other emanations of the toyman's ingenuity. Here is every requisite for fitting up a Christmas tree with the various presents which delight young people, and our old friend Noah, with his floating menagerie of impossible creatures, still is evidently in as high favor as ever, and the hobby horse is not, as in Shakspeare's time, "forgot." We cannot leave the subject without noticing the illuminated device on the exterior of the building. To the name of the firm, as displayed last year, has been added a star of gas lights, the whole employing no less than 3,000 separate jets, the appearance of which will prove both effective and attractive.

E. D. WATTS, DRY GOODS.

Mr. E. D. Watts, of 50 Prince William Street, has at this season a large stock of dry and fancy goods and ladies and gents' furnishings, which he is selling both by wholesale and retail. Having regard to the pressure of such times as these on the mass of customers, he offers goods of all kinds at genuine reduced rates, in pursuance of his invariable practice of carrying on business in a thoroughly reliable style. The stock of articles on view is both large and of the best quality.

R. D. M'ARTHUR, DRUGS, &C.

At the Medical Hall, 46 Charlotte Street, opposite King Square, Mr. R. D. McArthur has an abundant show of flavoring essences for the nice things of our Christmas and other parties, as well as the necessary correctives for little boys and others who indulge too freely in those nice things. In this establishment may be found all that one usually expects to find in a drug store and a great deal more beside. Among others, Mr. McArthur keeps a large assortment of cigars of all kinds, from the most expensive foreign brands down to the cheaper manufactures of the Dominion. He has on hand perfumery and fancy toilet articles, together with paints, oils, glass and heavier goods, and his stock of chemicals, patent medicines, &c., is well filled. We cordially return the salutation in his advertisement, "Success and prosperity to you all."

T. H. HALL, BOOKSTORE.

Mr. T. H. Hall's book, news and stationery store, at the corner of King and Germain Streets, displays an immense variety of articles suitable for seasonable presents, including ornamental inkstands and bottles, gold pens and pencil cases, desks and writing cabinets, albums and scrapbooks, Church services and prayer books in various elegant bindings, and the newest and best editions of many hymn books, particularly Wesley's, are a specialty here. The gift books range from juvenile toy-books, with any quantity of pictures, to the newest and most elaborately got up editions of standard poets,—superior literature presented in an attractive style. A large assortment of music, including new and complete editions of most of the leading operas, also contains such requisites as manuscript books, portfolios, &c. Among the various fancy articles are numerous games and toys, wallets, purses, jewel cases and an infinity of leathern articles, and a variety of diaries for the coming year. A number of the 1876 annuals have been received and the different magazines are also supplied. A nice Christmas present is a magazine subscription for next year. Don't forget.

BANKRUPT SALE OF DRY GOODS.

Mr. Hanington, auctioneer, will commence to sell at 11 a. m. to-day off the balance of R. S. Staples & Co's bankrupt stock, on their late premises at 46 Prince William street. The stock is valued at about $10,000, a very large item in which is that of flowers, feathers, reels, braids, buttons, and other trimmings. Velvet, lute, and other ribbons also figure largely in the list, and some valuable silks and velvets are to be disposed of. A quantity of gloves of various descriptions will be sold, and the stock generally comprises most of the usual articles in a large establishment of this kind. The sale commencing this morning, will continue through the greater part of next week; it will not be a trade sale, but the goods will be divided into such lots as to suit the convenience of the general purchaser, and excellent bargains may be anticipated.

J. R. VAUGHAN, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Mr. J. R. Vaughan of Prince William street exhibits a large stock of all the leading descriptions of goods in the boot and shoe business. His stock is made up of the products of the best home factories, as well as importations from first class houses abroad. A specialty of this this establishment and one of particular interest at this season is the rubber overshoes, of which a very large assortment is to be seen, both of American and Canadian manufacture. The late depression in this trade having occasioned a general reduction of prices, the present is an excellent opportunity for buyers, independently of weather considerations.

W. E. BLANCHARD DRY GOODS.

Quite a number of American novelties are to be found at W. E. Blanchard's store on Germain street, such as colored yarns in various shades, &c., and an abundance of mottoes and texts in elegant devices for embroidery. They have also a quantity of the latest patterns in collars, cuffs, ties, and other furnishings, and the striped hosiery which has afforded so much sport to the comic artists and funny writers lately is, to be seen in great display. We believe that this firm contemplate before long introducing to the public a recent addition to the myriad descriptions of sewing-machines already known to them.

SCOTT & BINNING, DRY GOODS.

A sure sign of prosperity in business is usually recognized when tradesmen find it necessary to enlarge their premises, and this may be observed in the case of Messrs. Scott & Binning, of King street, who find they require additional accommodation for customers and goods. Of the latter they have a well selected stock of gents' furnishings and fancy articles, and a special feature of this is the collection of ladies' and gents' silk scarfs in all the brilliant hues in which the votaries of fashion endeavor to eclipse the very rainbow.

PURVES & MOORE, GROCERIES.

Purves & Moore, 21 King Square, advertise a large supply of seasonable groceries of the best qualities and every description, the mere enumeration of which is enough to make one long to jump to the end of next week, when these good things will have passed through the hands of the cook.

A. C. SMITH'S DRUG STORE.

At the well furnished drug store of A. C. Smith, Esq., our worthy Mayor, on the corner of Market Square and Prince William street, are to be found at present, in addition to all the usual chemicals and galenicals of disagreeable names and flavors which form the staple of such a business, a more pleasant class of articles in the perfumery and toilet lines. The wants of smokers are also regarded, and among the pipes on view we noticed one intended to obviate the oil nuisance, the bowl containing the tobacco being inserted within another and removable at pleasure. It is claimed for this invention that the outer bowl (of meerschaum) colors equally as well as if the burning tobacco was directly applied to it. All the best established patent medicines are on hand for the requirements of those who like to doctor themselves.

A. ROBERTSON & CO., GROCERIES.

Messrs. A. Robertson & Co. of King street have on show a plentiful assortment of the various kinds of groceries adapted to the time of pies, puddings and cakes. They aim at selling the best qualities of goods at reasonably low rates and placing the comforts of Christmas cheer in the reach of as many as possible, in spite of the hard times so generally lamented with but too much reason. The firm have also a large display of canned goods and other luxuries, together with all the usual requisites of a well-established grocery business.

T. RANKINE & SONS, BAKERS.

The long established Biscuit Bakery of Messrs. Thomas Rankine & Sons, in Mill street, continues to turn out large supplies of the biscuits of different kinds which form no unimportant part of the oyster supper and other social festivals in which eating is part of the programme. The machinery which has superseded hand labor in this business is now fully occupied in mixing and rolling out great blankets of dough, cutting them to the requisite form and transferring them to the ovens with a celerity unattainable by a whole regiment of the expertest of bakers. The quality of this firm's goods is too widely known to need our comment.

LORDLY, HOWE & CO., FURNITURE.

This well known establishment on Germain street, is fully supplied with all the articles in wood goods that are usually called for at the Holiday season. They have many "neat things" in boy's and girl's sleds, rocking horses, miniature furniture, etc., besides the substantial and elaborate goods in which they usually deal. Their stock is large, and prices are moderate. The firm's display at the Manufacturers' Exhibition was a great advertisement of the establishment.

M. C. BARBOUR, DRY GOODS.

Millinery and mantle and costume making, are specialties at M. C. Barbour's establishment on Prince William street, where goods, in every department of the dry goods and fancy business will be sold during the holidays at largely reduced prices to suit the times. The stock of gold, jet and gold-plated jewellery is being cleared out at a very large reduction, in some cases below cost prices, offering excellent opportunities for the selection of Christmas and New Year's presents.

THE "HOME LIGHT" OIL.

This Oil, which is sold by Messrs. R. & F. R. Titus, 9 Charlotte street, is highly recommended as a safe and economical light, and when used with the "Globe" Safety Burner and chimney seems to be pretty near perfection. Its many excellent qualities are succinctly stated in the advertisement which we publish to-day, and are such as to give assurance of this Oil becoming a favorite in those quarters where oil lamps continue to be used.

OUR "GLOBE" thinks the Government at Ottawa is not to be blamed if draughtsmen and other officials in the Government service up there "can find time to do a little extra work and earn a few dollars outside of their salary." The matter for which the Government is blamed is thus referred to in the Upper Province papers:—

> A correspondent of the *Citizen* calls attention to the fact that in the list of the new buildings erected in Ottawa during the present year, published in that paper, Bowes & Son are named as architects for many of them, costing in the aggregate over $130,000; thus 5 per cent. the usual remuneration for architects, makes an income of $6,500, quite a respectable addition to the salary of one engaged in the Civil Service Department. Mr. B. Billings has also several buildings attributed to him. Many of the civil servants are practising this profession, their office and stationery, &c., being furnished by the Government, while attending to these duties during office hours, but their names do not appear.

And this is what passes for "Reform" in these days. It is just the evil which the Toronto *Globe* used to denounce unsparingly.

NOT FOR CARLETON.—It is said that one or two qualified gentlemen from Carleton are applicants for the office of Inspector of Fish at St. John, under the Dominion Act. There is reason to believe, however, that "Carleton need not apply" in this instance. The elections are too far off for the Government Party to think of cultivating Carleton.

THE MONCTON STEAM TANNERY CO. sold the hides in their vats for $19,000 to Mr. John Logan, of Pictou.

HITTING THE NAIL.—The Montreal *Witness* (Reform) says:—"If the choice of Mr. Cauchon is to be excused on the plea of political necessity, the only conclusion must be that the necessities of the case must have been very great." Which is the fact to a shaving.

THE REFORMERS OF HAMILTON met in caucus on Saturday last and condemned appointments made by the Grit Government of Ontario.

THAT HARMLESS DYNAMITE killed over eighty persons at Bremerhaven, Germany, a few days ago and wounded thirty.

BUSINESS NOTES.

SALES OF TIMBER BERTHS.—At Crown Land Office, Fredericton, there will be sold on Wednesday next timber licences on the Miramichi and its branches, from No. 135 to 145, inclusive, "subject to existing Regulations for Stumpage, excepting that only *one* more renewal will be given instead of *two* as mentioned in the 10th Regulation, and the Stumpage to be $1.00 per thousand for Spruce and Pine Logs, and eighty cents per ton for Hardwood Timber." On the same day there will be offered a number of licences in Queens and Sunbury Counties and a few on the Miramichi waters—from No. 146 to No. 155, inclusive, "subject to existing Regulations for Stumpage, excepting that only one more renewal will be given instead of two as mentioned in the 10th Regulation." On Wednesday, 29th, licences 156 to 180, inclusive, in Sunbury, Queens, York and Northumberland, Albert, Victoria, etc., will be offered, subject to one more renewal instead of two, etc.

BREADSTUFFS.—We have to report a very quiet market in flour. Enquiry is light, as usual at this time of the year, and the same dullness is likely to continue, as the indications are that the Province is requiring less imported breadstuffs this year than formerly. Imports are on a fair scale, fully keeping up stocks, and we note arrivals of some lots from the American market. Canada Spring Extra (or No. 1 Superfine), is selling at $5.50 @ $5.60; Extras, $5.75 @ $6.00; Superior, $6.00 @ $6.50; Cornmeal, $3.40 @ $3.50; Oatmeal, $5.75.

IN FREIGHTS we hear of the charter of the barque *Enchantress*, deals, St. John to Belfast, 75s., C. D.; barque *Sunlight*, St. John to Liverpool, 700, loads birch timber at 31s. 3d., deals 75s.; brigt. *M. A. Doran*, Cardenas, shooks 23c.; brigt. *A. P. Odell*, Matanzas, shooks, 20c. Other vessels offering at 20c. Market declining.

THE JEWETT-SCAMMELL compromise, it is supposed, will be finally closed before much more time has elapsed. The only difficulty at present arises from the fact that the banks ask for undoubted security for the portion on which time is granted. They prefer taking a lien on the Jewett property, and this Mr. Jewett can scarcely give, as it will be necessary to raise the funds for the first payment—the twenty cents cash—on this property. A strong desire is expressed in commercial circles to have the business closed up in some shape as quickly as possible, and, we dare say, it is shared by the Banks.

ROACH AND COATES, of the Penobsquis Glue Factory, have been petitioned in bankruptcy, at the suit of Samuel Hayward, St. John.—R. F. Boyer, general trader, Moncton, has been served with notice to assign, at the instance of Hilyard & Ruddick, St. John.—In the case of H. B. Witter & Co., Wolfville, the assignee has taken charge of the property, all attempts to compromise having failed.—John Strong, general trader, of Berwick, was this week petitioned in bankruptcy.—Messrs. H. Conroy & Son, St. John, dealers in hair goods, are offering twenty-five cents on the dollar.—F. & J. W. Godard having dissolved, the creditors of J. H. Cumberland & Co. are endeavoring to put Frederick Godard in bankruptcy.—Among the heavy failures abroad we note that of E. D. Peters & Co., lumber merchants, Boston, whose liabilities are over a million,—said to have been caused by carrying people in New England, especially in Maine.

ATTACHMENT. Samuel Hayward, *vs.* Eliakim Roach and H. N. Coates, King's County.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS. John W. Horsman, at Moncton, Dec. 28, to arrange for "final closing of the estate."—Amos L. Boyer, Woodstock, first meeting Jan. 6.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSIGNEE. D. C. Courser appears as Official Assignee for Carleton County in place of J. C. Appleby.—In estate of William H. Everett, Woodstock, D. C. Courser is appointed assignee.—R. R. Call, of Newcastle, for estate of James Donnelly.

DISSOLUTION.—F. & J. W. Godard, South Market Wharf, have dissolved. J. W. Godard continues the business.

STEALING A HOUSE.—A complaint was made before two Moncton Justices a few days ago, by a Mr. Smith, of Salisbury, that a house of his, recently erected there, had been stolen by the contractor of it, a man named Scott. The complaint was made under the 110th Sec. of the Criminal Law. Mr. R. B. Smith appeared for the complainant. The Justices bound Scott over on his own recognizance. This appears to have been a pretty summary way for making Mr. Scott "get up and git" from the premises in question.—*Sackville Post*.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—Mr. H. R. Fawcett has purchased the business stand and stock of Mr. Alex. Ford, at Point de Bute, where he has commenced business. Mr. Alex. Ford enters Mr. Geo. E. Ford's establishment here. Mr. Fawcett is reliable and energetic, and we hope he will be successful.—*Sackville Post*.

THE OFFICE of Inspector of Weights and Measures for Kent County, is still vacant, Mr. Cutler not having accepted the appointment.

THE HALIFAX "HERALD" speaks of the Government papers in Halifax as "subsidized up to the chin" with public moneys. A very good word.

THERE IS A MAN in or about St. Andrews mean enough to break open a barn for the sake of stealing a horse rug.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD'S Montreal speech, of which Goldwin Smith says "the echoes are still ringing through the land" has been placed in the hands of about 30,000 people through the agency of THE WATCHMAN Office.

EDUCATION AT A DISCOUNT.—The Ottawa Government has recently appointed a Postmaster in Prince Edward Island who can neither read nor write. The office has extensive correspondence, daily mails, etc.

—The disastrous eczematic effects produced by indulgence in buckwheat cakes can be prevented by substituting a solution of epsom salts for tea and coffee at the meal. This is a remedy within the reach of all.

JAS. A. McALLISTER, D. D. S., (Graduate of Penn. Dental College), thanks his friends and the public for their patronage during the past month. He resumed his first-class rates the 1st of Dec. By good, durable work he hopes still to merit patronage. Office, 85 Germain street. Dec 4

Marriages.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Samuel Russell, Wm. McDonald, of Newcastle, to Miss Jane Johnston, of Northesk.

At Sackville, on the 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. D. H. Browne, David George Dixon to Laura Clifford, daughter of Samuel F. Black, Esq.

At Hillsborough, on the 23rd Nov., by Rev. W. T. Corey, Mr. Wm. L. Steeves, to Miss Mary J. Steeves, of Hillsboro', A. C.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Oak Bay, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. F. W. Harrison, Mr. James Dick, of St. James, to Miss Emma Parks, of St. Stephen.

Deaths.

In this city, on the 12th inst., after a lingering illness, Margaret Bain, a native of Queen's County, Ireland, and relict of the late Patrick Bain, aged 74 years.

In Carleton, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at half-past 2 o'clock, Georgie E. Herrington, beloved wife of Beverley Belyea, aged 26 years.

At Fredericton, on the 13th inst., of consumption, Eliza Cochrane, youngest daughter of the late D. D. Stewart, Esq., and wife of George Armstrong, in her 32nd year.

At Wolfville, N.S., on the 5th inst., after a long and severe illness, Catherine, wife of Captain George C. Johnston. Deceased was a native of Coalbridge, Scotland.

At Portland, 16th inst., Isaac F., aged 19 years and 9 months, second son of the late James Wanamake, of Norton.

At Dorchester, on the 9th inst., Hannah, beloved wife of Richard Lowerison, aged 65 years.

At Kouchibouguac, Kent Co., on the 8th inst., Charlotte J., beloved wife of William B. Weldon, formerly of Dorchester, and daughter of the late Christopher Richardson, of Sackville, aged 62 years.

At Moncton, on Sunday, 12th inst., aged 13 months, Percy A., infant child of William and Isabella Polleys.

At Moncton, on Friday, 10th inst., aged 27 years, Mrs. Sarah Anderson, relict of the late John Anderson, and daughter of Neil McNutt.

At Hampstead, Queen's County, on the 9th inst., of consumption, Malvenia Williams, aged 27 years.

In this city, on the 15th inst., Mrs. G. T. Ray, aged 79 years.

On the 25th ult., at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Mary Standley, Lady Burrard, aged 51 years, deeply regretted.