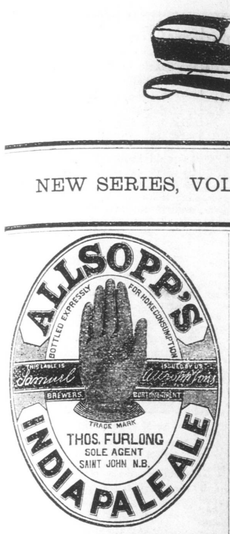
ETHING NEW.
COW HOMESPUN !
rial is specially adapted for
AUTUMN WEAR.
ts and suitable for Ladies, Children, and Misses,
1-2 CENTS PER YARD !
ll worth 18 Cents.
UYERS
SHOULD CALL AT
. MANSON,
MMERCIAL PALACE,
12 KING STREET,
St. John, N. B
VED THIS WEEK !
s and Bales Grey and
Cotton.
s Batting, 12 and 19
s
s Blankets, Grey and
Prints; 3 cases Win-
s Buttons and Small
s.
dition to our former stock.
JONES & CO.
RNEY TWEEDS,
he New Colourings and Designs,
h Tweeds,
otch Cheviots,
Ulster Cloths,
so, a splendid assortment of
RCOATINGS
xtures, well worthy of inspection.
derclothing,
Half-Hose,
Silk Scarfs,
Gents' Linen Collars and Cuffs,
en Hdk'fs,
"hm'd and stitched,
nts' Muslin Ties and Bows,
Gents' Kid Gloves,
—ALSO,—
Silk Hankerchiefs,
rich colorings and designs,
LAWTON'S SONS,
KING STREET.
CULAR NOTICE !
LEAVE TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS
the City and County, that WE WILL
DAY, 25th inst.,
—IN—
's Building, 17 King St.,
With a general Stock of
Y GOODS,
WHOLESALE TRADE.
ices will be very tight we will mark
SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.
ectfully solicit a share of the Trade.
BUTLER & CO.
may29
FALL IMPORTATION
Ex "Nova Scotian,"
PACKAGES
CONSISTING OF
n's Coatings Overcoatings
D FANCY TROUSERING.
Crochet, Cluney & Languedoc
-IN WHITE AND BLACK.
ACK and COLORED SATINS.
kings, Rolled Linings, Towels, Etc
goods having been personally selecte
Cash, they will be found far ahead o
offered.
A. EVERITT,
96 Germain St., Masonic Building.
T RECEIVED.
E Oil Bergamot;
Bale Bac Capsici;
Nixey's Blacklead;
rey's Stove Varnish;
a Liquor Ammonia;
Extract Logwood;
Ground Dyewood;
Spirits Turpentine;
obinson's Soaps;
Methylated Spirits;
nsect Powder;
hamomile Flowers;
inny Senna Leaves.
w by T. B. BARKER & SONS,
25 and 27 King street.
SH STIFF HATS !
just opened our first shipment of
s London Stiff Hats,
KE AND MEDIUM QUALITIES.
DSLEY BROS,
Commercial Block,
King St., St. John, N. B.
ERS. RUBBERS.
JUST RECEIVED:—
ASES RUBBERS
—IN—
mens, Misses', & Children's
All Sizes at
JAMES McCONNELL'S,
15 King Street.
ples. Apples.
Y BOAT FROM BOSTON:
NYACK PIPPIN APPLES;
bls. Golden Sweets do.
bls. Haglow do.
bls. Red Astracan do.
bls. Ex. Sweet Bough do.
bls. Hartford Sweets do.
PUDDINGTON & MERRITT,
55 Charlotte Street.
K, $12 a day at home easily made
outfit free. Address TRUE & CO.,
ne
JOHN WEEKLY FREEMAN
ry Saturday morning from the office of
54 GERMAIN STREET.
ONE DOLLAR per annum in ad-
id or delivered in any part of the city
Portland.
unts inserted at reasonable rates.

St. John Weekly Freeman.

NEW SERIES, VOL. IV. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1880. NO. 9.



Always in Perfect Condition.

THOMAS FURLONG,

Sole Agent for New Brunswick.

oct11

75,000 Copies Sold.

THE MOST POPULAR BOOK EVER PUBLISHED in the United States is Archbishop Gibbons'

"Faith of Our Fathers."

Being a plain and practical exposition and vindication of the principal tenets of the Catholic Church.

Recommendations, Opinions of the Press, &c,

From the Rev. B. A. Maguire, S. J., Missionary.

Philadelphia, April 6th, 1878.

Messrs. Murphy & Co., *Gentlemen*:—I have used the admirable book of Archbishop Gibbons, "The Faith of Our Fathers," in my Missions in various parts of the country with great success. For our own people, it is an admirable defence of the old, unchanging faith calculated to protect them against the errors of the age. For our separated brethren, it is the the best book to present to them in which to find a clear, calm and pleasing exposition of our religion The mild, gentle tone and apostolic spirit pervading the work, cannot fail to make a good impression, even on the most prejudiced minds. I trust the book may have a good circulation. B. A. MAGUIRE, S. J.

"It will be read with interest even by those who dissent from its doctrines."—*Montreal Gazette.*

The *Catholic Standard*, of Hobartstown, Australia, in one of its late issues, contains an earnest exhortation, of a clever correspondent, to have Catholic booksellers, there, order more copies of the Most Rev. Dr. Gibbons' "Faith of Our Fathers, as excellently adapted to multitudes in Australia who have no religion, and feel the need of having some.

Price $1.00, cloth; cheap edition 50 cents. For Sale wholesale and retail by

T. O'BRIEN & CO.
53 King Street,
St. John, N. B.

july24

12 CURES OF RHEUMATISM,
3 CURES OF NEURALGIA,
6 CURES OF HEADACHE.

The above is the result of one week's sales, in the city of Saint John, N. B., of

ABERNETHY'S REMEDY.

Proof of the above will be cheerfully furnished to interested parties by

R. D. McARTHUR,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
Wholesale Agent for New Brunswick.

For Sale by Druggists, - - - 25cts. per bottle
A Liberal Discount to the Trade.

july17

NEW LIQUOR STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER thanking the public for the favors he has received for the past five years, wishes to inform them that he has rented the Store,

No 22 Sand's Build'g, Water st.

And has opened there with a large stock of Superior Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c., which he offers for sale low in Bond or Duty paid. These goods are his own importation, and purchasers can therefore rely on getting the best qualities at the lowest possible prices He offers the following goods in store, in Bonded Warehouse 35, and to arrive:—

140 Qr-Casks } Pale and Brown Brandies,
170 Casks, }
40 Qr-Casks Irish and Scotch Whiskies, including celebrated "Banagher Whiskey;"
100 Cases Whiskey:
20 Qr-Casks, } Geneva—J. H. Henk's and Blanken
12 Hhds., } heym and Nolet;
50 Cases, }
125 Qr-Casks Port and Sherry Wines—some of a very superior quality;
20 Barrels Bass' Bottled Ale;
20 Barrels Canadian Spirits and Rye Whiskey;
25 Cases "Red Heart" Rum;
Old Tom Gin, Ginger Wine, Kentucky Bourbon Whiskey, Jamaica and Demarara Rum, Encore Whiskey, Rose's Lime Cordial, &c.
10,000 Havana Cigars;
25,000 Domestic and German Cigars.

The business on Brussels streetwill be continued as usual, and orders left there will be promptly attended to. All kinds of goods sold at lowest rates to responsible people, and all goods delivered free of charge.

H. McCAFFERTY,
No. 22, Sand's Building, Water Street, and cor. Brussels and Richmond sts.

june7

Chestnuts, Quinces, Cocoanuts, &c.

Received per Steamer last evening:

CHESTNUTS — QUINCES
COCOANUTS, — MALAGA GRAPES,
Cotawba GRAPES, — Isabella GRAPES,
Duchess PEARS, — BANANAS,
ORANGES, — LEMONS,
APPLES — Sweet Potatoes.

FOR SALE LOW BY

Logan, Lindsay & Co.

oct9

Trunks and Satchels.

WE have just received FORTY PACKAGES. For sale at lowest possible prices.
Wholesale and Retail.
C. & E. EVERITT,
oct2 11 King Street.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,

48 Bundles just arrived per "Nestorian,"

—ALSO—

7 Bdls. Firth's Drill Steel;
19 " Rd. Machine Steel;
AND FROM BOSTON:—
120 Bdls. Navy Oaum.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO.,
oct4 Dock street.

BOLTING CLOTH !

WE CAN SUPPLY

All Numbers, best quality

BOLTING CLOTH,

AT LOW PRICES.

W. H. THORNE & CO.,
Market Square.

sep18

Ladies' Kid Walking Boots.

Just Received from Boston and New York:

6 CASES LADIES' FINE DONGOLA KID WALKING BOOTS, Light and Heavy Sole, in 3 different widths.

Children's Shoes, in great varieties.

ALSO—9 Cases LADIES' and MISSES' AMERICAN SLIPPERS, in all the leading Styles.

My Stock is now complete in every department, and very low for Cash.

JAMES M'CONNELL,
may22 15 KING STREET.

"CITY A."---Landing.

1 Car SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR.

of the above Favorite Brands.

GEO. MORRISON, JR.

sep18

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

ROYAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF ENGLAND.

FIRE and LIFE.

Capital, - - - $10,000,000.

Capital Paid Up,	$ 1,447,725.00
Reserve Funds,	7,607,173.95
Life Funds,	12,238,979.31
	$21,292,978.76

Invested in Canada for protection of Canadian policy holders, $600,000.

The Royal Insurance Company

Has the Largest Surplus of any Fire Insurance Co. in the World.

J. J. & J. SYDNEY KAYE,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK. oct9

The Liverpool and London

AND GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY

Insures against loss or damage by fire, property of every description

At Lowest Current Rates

LIFE INSURANCE

ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

No. 118 Prince William street,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
nov1

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY
—OF—
Liverpool and London,

Capital Ten Million Dollars.

Twenty-second Annual Report.

The REPORT and ACCOUNTS for the year 1879, presented to the Shareholders at the Annual Meeting on Thursday, May 20th, 1880, at which BERNARD ESDAILE, Esq., Mayor of Liverpool, presided, showing in the

FIRE BRANCH

That the Premiums, for 1879, after deducing Re-insurances, amounted to $2,450,710, and the Losses to $1,562,215. In the

LIFE BRANCH

That New Policies had been issued for $1,677,350, and that the Life Fund, by the additions made to it in the year, now represents 67.4 per cent. of the entire net Premiums received on every Policy in force.

The Surplus in the new's accounts, amounting to $459,985, was disposed of as follows:—

$200,000	-	Added to Reserves.
102,400	-	Carried forward to next account.
157,585	-	Appropriated for Dividend.

The Cash Assets were shown to amount to $4,991,721
The Income of the Company is now 15,076,380
The Co, has paid in satisfaction of Claims 15,323,680

NEW BRUNSWICK AGENCY.

The Claims paid in this Province exceed $1,000,000.

C. E. L. JARVIS,
GENERAL AGENT,
118 Prince William Street
june19

Wholesale Dry Goods

WAREHOUSE.

A Large Assortment & Variety

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

All Goods of this Season's Importation,

AND ENTIRELY NEW.

Masonic Building, 96 Germain St.

A. EVERITT,

oct9

Landing and to Arrive!

282 CHESTS, Half-Chests and Boxes CONGOU TEA:
35 Casks SCOTCH REFINED and BARBADOES SUGAR;
100 Kegs BI-CARB SODA;
50 Sacks RANGOON RICE;
25 Cases MORTON'S PICKLES, Mixed and Assorted;
100 Boxes MUSCATEL LAYER RAISINS;
20 Barrels CURRANTS;
2 Cases COLMAN'S MUSTARD, in Tins;
1 Case CITRON PEEL;
5 Casks French White Wine VINEGAR.

Retailers who want a good reliable TEA that will give general satisfaction can be suited at

STEPHEN & HIGGINS,
Wholesale Grocers,
sep4 Dock Street.

FANCY GOODS, HARDWARE.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,

HAVE OPENED 4 Cases from Paris, via Havre and Liverpool, containing New and Beautiful Designs in

VASES, OPERA GLASSES, FANS, PORCELAINES, Shell and Pearl Goods, VELVET CASES, Leather Boxes, GLASS BALLS, DOMINOES, Feather Dusters, Game Bags, etc., etc.

FROM LIVERPOOL:

1 Case variety of Flyers, Tin Saws, Gimblets, Squares, Bench Vices and Fine Tools.

42 Prince Wm. Street.

oct2

New Goods via Boston.

NOW OPENING:—

NEW POMPADOUR PRINTS; New Pompadour Trimmings Black and Colored Cambrics;
FANCY PRINTS, FANCY PRINTS;
FANCY DRESS GOODS;
Tartan Plaids, Wool Plaids.

ALSO,—White Flannels, Fancy Flannels, Colored Flannels, White Blankets, Grey Blankets, Brown Blankets, Rugs, etc., etc.

Wholesale and Retail.

H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH,
sep18 Prince William Street.

MEN'S HEAVY BOOTS !

The Subscribers Have Now in Stock

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Men's Cow Hide, Kip and Calf

WELLINGTON BOOTS,

Which we are selling at Very Low Prices.

Wholesale and Retail.

FRANCIS & VAUGHAN,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
Commercial Block, 28 King street.
sep25

Dominion Standard Measures.

WE HAVE NOW A FULL STOCK. Also improved Howe Scales; Alarm Cash Drawers and shop Fittings of all kinds.

Wholesale and Retail.

W. H. THORNE & CO.,
june1 Market Square

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

NEW BOOKS!

Memoir of the Most Rev. Dr. McDevitt,
BISHOP OF RAPHOE;
PRICE, - - - $1.50.

ALSO,—JUST RECEIVED:—

A History of Our Own Times,
—FROM THE—
Accession of Queen Victoria to Berlin Congress,
No. II., Containing Vols. 3 and 4.
PRICE - 20 CENTS.

T. O'BRIEN & CO.,
53 KING STREET.
oct16

FAMILY

GROCERIES !

PUDDINGTON & MERRITT,
(Successors to R. E. Puddington & Co.)
No. 55 CHARLOTTE STREET.

HAVING just received a large assortment of General Groceries, for Fall and Winter trade, our Stock is now complete in every department, and we are prepared to serve all who may favor us with a call with promptness and dispatch.

TEAS

We keep constantly in stock a large assortment of Teas, in Golong, Japan, Hyson, Congous and Souchong. We have just imported a choice lot of Teas, in 30 lb. boxes for family use. All the above are selected especially for our trade. Samples sent on application.

SUGARS

In Black, Powered, Granulated, Scotch Refined and Porto Rico, Barbadoes.

FLOUR

All the leading brands of Family Flour. Also Corn-Meal; Granulated Corn and Royal Irish Oatmeal.

CANNED GOODS.

A large assortment in Fruit, Vegetables, Meats and Fish.

Also a large and well assorted Stock of PICKLES, SPICES, SAUCES, etc., etc., and all Goods usually kept by a first-class Grocery Store.

All Goods delivered free in the city.

oct16

ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE !

MEN'S COTTONADE PANTS $1.00 and $1.20 per pair.
Men's Canadian Tweed Pants, our own manufacture, assorted patterns, lined and unlined, all sizes, prices $1.60, $1.75, $2.00 $2.25 and $2.50 per pair.
Men's Black Pants from $2.75.
Men's Diagonal Pants with welt and lined from $2.50.
Fine English and Scotch Tweed Pants, all wool, our prices $3.50, $3.75 and $4.25 per pair.
Men's Strong Working Reefers, price $4.50.
Men's Pilot Reefers, Velvet Collars and Quilted Linings, all sizes, prices $5.00, $5.50 and $6.50, up.
Men's Extra Heavy Over Coats, (tweed lined), suitable for tearamture, price $5.50.
Men's Pilot Over Coats, Velvet Collars and Quilted Linings, sizes 36 to 44, prices $6.50, $7.00, $7.50 and $8.00, up.
Boys' Tweed Suits from $5.00 per suit, upwards, full suit—Coat, Pants and Vests.
Boys' Ulsters from $4.00 up; Youths' Ulsters from $5.00 up; Men's Ulsters from $6.50 up.
Boys' Reefers and Over Coats, all sizes.
A very large stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Rubber Coats, Umbrellas, Canty Goods, Etc., Etc.
Clothing made to order in best style and at lowest prices. All goods marked in plain figures. ONE PRICE ONLY.

J. CULLINAN & SON,
Popular Clothing House,
216 Union street, opp. Dockrill Block.
oct16

Good News for the Afflicted !

IMMEDIATE RELIEF !

HEADACHE relieved in less than 3 minutes by using ABERNETHY REMEDY.
RHEUMATISM relieved in less than 3 minutes by using ABERNETHY REMEDY.
NEURALGIA relieved by a few applications of ABERNETHY REMEDY.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

Relief guaranteed in majority of cases.

For sale by

R. D. McARTHUR,
Medical Hall, No. 59 Charlotte street,
sep4 Opp. King Square.

$2.50. $2.50.

—AT—

W. W. JORDAN'S

JUST OPENED ANOTHER LOT OF

Gossamer WATERPROOF CIRCULARS

AT THE ABOVE LOW PRICE.

SUNSHADES AND UMBRELLAS !

Silk, Alpacca, Brazillian, Laventine, Cambric. Good Value.

CORSETS!

A FULL STOCK OF

Desirable Styles in all Sizes.

MARKET SQUARE

aug14

TOBACCO!

JUST RECEIVED:

125 Pkgs. TOBACCO !

Crown, Cameron,
Pilot, Napoleon,
Brunette.

J. & W. F. HARRISON,
11 and 12 North Wharf.
sep18

JEWELLERS' HALL,

14 KING STREET.

JUST OPENED:—
VERY CHOICE ASSORMENT OF

A LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,

IN PRICES FROM $25.00 UPWARDS,

These watches are all warranted for two years, and are first rate time-keepers. New Goods in all the Latest Patterns in fine gold and gold-plated Jewellery AT LOW PRICES.

sep18 T. L. COUGHLAN.

MILL SUPPLIES.

RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING;
RUBBER AND HEMP PACKING;
CASKETS, LACING LEATHER;
NUTS, WASHERS;
MACHINE BOLTS STOCK AND DIES;
LUBRICATING OILS, BABBIT METAL.

T. McAVITY & SONS,
jan31 13 King street

Hoegg Lobsters !
Hoegg Tomatoes !

Always at

HARDING & BATHAWAY'S,
sep18 17 and 18 South Wharf.

Damaged Clothing.

WE are selling a lot of DAMAGED COATS VESTS, PANTS, CAPS, SHIRTS, &c., wet by the late fire.

MULLIN BROS.,
sp11d Cor. Dock street and North Wharf.

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, October 23, 1880

The Tory papers rejoice as greatly in the increase of revenue as if it were not caused by the increase of taxation and the increase of imports. The official statements show how much astray Sir S. L. Tilley was in his calculations, and how little the N. P. has done to increase the amount of domestic manufactures. He calculated that the increase of duties would add only about $2,200,000 to the revenue of 1878-9, and that the total revenue would be only $25,517,000 when his tariff was in full operation. Hon. Mr. Burpee showed that if the imports were as large as in 1877-8 the increase under the operation of the present tariff would be about seven million dollars. How much of that seven millions would go into the Treasury he did not estimate, but now some of the leading Tory papers say that if the increase be as great for the rest of the year as it has been during the first quarter, the total revenue will be twenty-eight millions, or two and a-half millions more than the Minister estimated. This, perhaps, is but a trifling blunder for a Protectionist Finance Minister to make. Indeed some of the Tory papers appear to regard it as proof of the ability of the Minister and of the success of the N. P. The revenue from Customs, he estimated, would be $15,300,000. His admirers now say it will be $18,900,000, and wish the world to accept this as proof of the superior wisdom of Tory statesmen. The revenue for the month of September was as follows:—

Customs	$1,757,847
Excise	446,333
Other Sources	402,103
Total	2,606,283
Same month, 1879	1,913,067
Increase	$ 693,165

For the quarter ending 30th September last, the revenue was as follows:—

Customs,	$4,732,023
Excise,	1,238,926
Other Sources,	1,194,699
Total,	$7,165,590

Being an increase over the corresponding quarter of 1878 of $1,977,695; and over the same quarter of last year of $2,130,505, as follows:—

Increase in July,	859,541
Increase in August,	437,799
Increase in September,	643,165
Total,	$2,130,505

The revenue for September, 1880, was much the largest ever collected in Canada in any September. The following shows the amount of Customs duties, and of total revenue collected in each September since 1873:—

	Customs.	Total.
1873,	$1,174,668	$1,974,513
1874,	1,088,329	2,471,814
1875,	1,228,867	2,066,573
1876,	1,187,371	1,947,935
1877,	1,213,234	2,025,221
1878,	1,201,366	1,625,789
1879,	1,139,021	1,913,067
1880,	1,757,846	2,606,229

The people know that they paid these enormous sums, and they do not rejoice, as the Tory papers do, because the taxation is so heavy.

The Montreal *Gazette* boasts that the market value of the stocks of the principal banks of the Upper Provinces has increased from about thirty-nine millions in January to forty-six millions in October—an increase of nearly seven millions, and that other stocks have increased in proportion. It asserts that the increase is due to the improved condition of trade, the improved condition of the assets of banking corporations, etc., and that it is evidence of the satisfactory condition of Canada under the present Government. If the market value of bank stocks is to be taken as a criterion of the relative merits of this and the last Government, the *Gazette* should compare the present prices with those quoted when the Mackenzie Government fell. Then Bank of Montreal stock was worth nearly twenty per cent. more than it is worth to-day and the value of the other stocks named was also much higher. The *Gazette* knows very well, too, that a chief cause of the increase in the price of stocks is that so much money is lying idle, that all the banks have reduced the interest on deposits, and that the increase is not due to an increase in the amount earned by the banks, or in the amount of the dividends declared of late years. The *Gazette*, knowing this, should not have sought to mislead its readers, but should have told them the whole truth.

The Tory papers must believe that their readers are very ignorant, or that they are willing to see those who are ignorant mislad and humbugged. One of their tricks is to assume that the Liberals rejoice in the misfortunes of the country, and that they are grieved by any evidence of prosperity. We said a few days ago that the country, as a whole, was more prosperous now than it was at this time last year, and the Moncton *Times* calls this an unexpected admission, and pretends to regard it as an admission that the N. P. is doing little or no injury to the country. The *Times* ought to know that the Liberals always anticipated a change for the better, and an improvement in business, and that it was because they did anticipate such improvement that they refused to increase the rate of taxation. The improvement, though long delayed, should have been more rapid because of the fine harvests of Canada during the past two years, and of the high prices for which wheat and some other articles sold; but the N. P. has, we believe, seriously retarded the improvement by crippling trade and adding so seriously to the burdens of the country.

The *Nouveau Monde* asks why the FREEMAN, which took objection to what the Montreal *Herald* said about the expulsion of the religious from France, supports the Liberal party, one of whose organs is the *Herald*. We might easily retort by asking why the *Nouveau Monde* supports a Government of which Sir John A. Macdonald is leader, and Mr. M. Bowell is a prominent member, etc., etc., but we prefer to say that the FREEMAN works with the Liberal party when it believes the policy it maintains to be best calculated to promote the present welfare and to ensure the future greatness of Canada, and that it never condemns, or attempts to discredit anything proposed or done by the Tories unless it believes it to be essentially evil or dangerous.

Sir Charles Tupper arrived home the week before last. He can not feel quite satisfied with the work done by that Royal Commission in his absence, and he may find some difficulty in satisfying the public that he is in no degree responsible for the corruption and jobbery with which the department reeked while those contracts for sections A and B, and those other sections in the Rocky Mountains were competed for. It is stated now that Andrews, Jones & Co., not only lodged the $50,000 which Sir Charles reports that they lodged, but another $50,000 of which he makes no mention. This renders the propriety of refusing them the five days they asked in addition to the time given them to deposit the whole $200,000, much more questionable, as there could be no doubt of their earnestness, and the amount which would have been saved by accepting their tender was, undoubtedly, very large. The Toronto *Globe* says:—

It appears that Sir Charles Tupper was not only guilty of rejecting a tender for Section B which would have saved $214,765 to the country, but was also guilty of [illegible] an important fact in a return purporting to set forth the circumstances officially connected with the case. The blue book published in accordance with the order of Parliament states that Andrews, Jones & Co. deposited $50,000 as security for the performance of the work on Section B, and that they asked for a week in which to deposit the remainder of the security required. It has now been ascertained that they put up $100,000 in all, an additional sum of $50,000 having been deposited with the Government the day after the first $50,000 were placed in the hands of the Receiver-General. It was bad enough to reject their tender even though they had put up but one-quarter of the $200,000 demanded as security, still worse to mulct the country in the sum of $214,765 after they had put up one-half of the required sum. Sir Charles Tupper will find it as difficult to excuse himself for having concealed the truth as to defend his assertion that it was in the public interest to waste nearly a quarter of a million rather than allow Andrews, Jones & Co. one week of grace. It must have been clearly seen by Sir Charles after they had put up $100,000 that they would deposit the remainder of the security required. Then Chapleau was employed to do his dirty work, and notwithstanding the possession of a $4,000 bribe by the prompt action of Sir Charles in refusing to wait for Andrews, Jones & Co. It is quite absurd to suppose that Tupper was not aware of all the proceedings of the contractors and officials, for unless he had been in the league against the public interest he would not have risked the little reputation that then remained to him by refusing an extension of time to contractors who engaged to do a great public work at a sum of $214,765 less than that for which it was let. Chapleau must go; but he cannot, like a scape-goat, bear away with him the sins of Tupper.

Chapleau, in his letter, denies that Sir Charles knew anything of any agreement or understanding between himself and any of the parties tendering, but it will be said that he would, of course, make such denial, and his letter is so strange a production that it is not easy to determine what value should be attached to any of the statements it contains.

The decision in the New Brunswick fishery case is, in effect, that the public have a right to fish only where the tide ebbs and flows; that not only the ownership of the river bed, but also the right of fishing is given to the owners of the land on the banks of rivers by the grants from the Crown, unless such right is specially excepted. The Dominion Government have the right to control seacoast and inland fisheries, and this, if we understand the judgment, authorises the Minister of Marine to give fishing licenses, but not leases, on waters above the ebb and flow of tide. The best report we have seen says:—

The case involves the right of salmon Fishery in the Miramichi river, and also the validity of an instrument purporting to be a lease or license under the provisions of the Fishery Act of 1868, issued by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, 31st October, 1873. There were also certain questions submitted, as follows:—1st. Had the Parliament of Canada power to pass the 2nd section of the said Act, entitled: "An Act for the Regulation of Fishing and the Protection of the Fisheries;" 2nd, had the Minister of Marine and Fisheries the right to issue the fishery lease in question; 3rd, was the bed of the S. W. Miramichi within the limits of the grant to the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Land Company, and above the grants mentioned and reserved thereon, granted to the said company; 4th, if so, did the exclusive right of fishing in said river thereby pass to the said company; 5th, if the bed of the river did not pass, had the company, as riparian proprietors, the right of fishing *ad flum aquae*, and if so was that right exclusive; 6th, have the grantees, in grants of lots bounded by said river or by any part thereof, and excepted from the said company's grant, any exclusive or other right of fishing on said river opposite their respective grants; 7th, if an exclusive right of fishing in a portion if the Miramichi River passed to said company, or to the grantees in the excepted grants, or any of them, could the Minister of Marine and Fisheries issue a valid fishery lease of such portion of the river; 8th, where the lands above tidal water through which the said river passes are ungranted by the Crown, could the Minister of Marine and Fisheries lawfully issue a lease of that portion of the river.

* * * * * * *

He contended that the Dominion Parliament had full control over the regulation of the sea coast and inland fisheries. The Parliament of Canada, under our constitution, would always respect private rights, but it was at the time of passing laws that these rights should be asserted. After they were passed the Court had nothnig to do but administer them. They had no reason to suppose that private rights would be any better protected by the Local Legislature. He contended, consequently that the first question—Had the Parliament of Canada any power to pass the section of the Act of 1868, entitled "An Act for the Regulation of Fishing and the Protection of Fisheries,"—must be answered in the affirmative. His Lordship also contended that owners of the soil had the right of fishing on inland rivers above the ebb and flow of the tide, but the public had the right of fishing in the sea and in the bays and arms of the sea. Crown grants of land adjacent to rivers and the ebb and flow of the tide, would carry the right of fishing therein, unless specially excepted, and even then it would not be given to the public. His Lordship afterwards went into the merits of the case, and in conclusion, answered questions No.'s 1, 3, 4 and 6 in the affirmative and No. 2 in the negative; the fifth question required no special answer, but he was of the opinion that the right to fish did pass to the company. As to the eighth question he was of opinion that the Dominion Government could grant a franchise or license to fish but not a lease. In conclusion, he directed an order to issue in accordance with the last clause.

Notice of appeal to the full Court was given.

Now that Sir Leonard Tilley has denied that he made a speech in that Dartmouth brewery, some of the Tory total abstinence organs have mustered courage enough to say what they think of the language attributed to him by the Halifax Tory organ. The Prince Edward Island *Examiner* says:—

Any man of ordinary discretion will readily admit that unless Sir Leonard was the veriest hypocrite—unless he was prepared to belie his life long priciples and forfeit the confidence of his best friends, unless he was willing to be despised by even the proprietors of Oland's Brewery, he would never dream of using the language so improperly and, perhaps, thoughtlessly attributed to him. The name of S. L. Tilley is well known as the foremost Son of Temperance in the Dominion, and his reputation will not suffer on account of such transparent reports. Our leading public men would be kept busy indeed, if they had to notice every ridiculous misrepresentation or petty slander that may happen to appear in print.

We can not suppose that the Tory *Herald* meant to slander the Tory minister.

The imports at the port of St. John in September last exceeded greatly the imports of September, 1878. This, no doubt, is owing partly to the revival in the lumber trade, and partly to the fact that stocks generally had run very low. The following is a comparative statement:—

	1879.	1880.
Value of goods entered for consumption	$261,406	$498,834
Value of goods entered for warehouse	75,729	144,765
Value of goods entered free	24,239	81,685
Total value of goods entered	$357,424	$635,244

The duties collected in September last amounted to $100,810, or nearly 22 per cent. on all the goods, dutiable and free, entered for consumption, unless, indeed, the $113,010 worth withdrawn from warehouse is not included in the figures given above, but that is improbable. The total value of our exports for the same month was $339,865, of which $78,815 were for goods not the produce of the Dominion. Of goods the produce of the Dominion we shipped in September, 1879, only to the value of $186,914; in 1880 to the value of $261,050.

General Grant has of late taken an active part in the Presidential election, and has done all in his power to injure Hancock. In a conversation published a few days ago, with his consent, he described Hancock as a man who could command a division well, but of whom nothing great was ever expected by those who knew him; as a weak man who would be wholly controlled by those about him, and, therefore, a dangerous man in times of peril or excitement, while of Garfield he spoke as a great man, etc. He gave also a strange account of Hancock's conduct when he was in command in Louisiana after the war and clothed with extraordinary powers. Sheridan had ruled the district so as to earn Grant's full approval, but he was removed by President Johnson and Hancock appointed his successor. Grant says:—

The Legislature of Louisiana passed a law authorizing the issue of seven million dollars of levee bonds, ostensibly for a levee. They conditioned their sale on bringing not less than 80 per cent. of their face value. The Governor and three commissioners were appointed to place the bonds on the market, and to avoid the law they invented a plan of borrowing money and using the bonds as collateral. They could borrow about 34 or 35 per cent. of the face of the bonds. To prevent these men from defrauding the State, Sheridan took off the heads of the governor and commissioners. The removed men were very anxious to be reappointed, and they employed Reverdy Johnson and another lawyer, agreeing to pay them $250,000 if reinstated. Reverdy Johnson came to me, but I could not be induced to reappoint them. Andrew Johnson asked me to reinstate them, and I refused. Johnson then removed Sheridan and appointed Hancock. Hancock went South, and removed the governor and commissioners that Sheridan had appointed. I telegraphed him not to appoint any men who had been removed, and to give me his reasons for wishing to remove the men. He telegraphed a long reply, costing the Government $250, and giving his reasons. I telegraphed that the reasons were not sufficient, and to send by mail other reasons. He again telegraphed about the same points, costing $150. He telegraphed that if he could not have freedom to act his usefulness would be destroyed, and he would have to ask to be relieved. I telegraphed him to revoke his order, and he asked Johnson to relieve him, as no one else could. This is the inner history of order No 40. This order resulted in the loss of many lives. I know cases and give them. His statement that the civil authorities are supreme is the truth, admitted by all in time of established peace. But I can demonstrate that he did not hesitate to place military over the civil, but that he used his military power to overthrow the civil.

Grant said further:—"We must elect Garfield. He is a great man; he has but few intellectual peers in public life. He is every way worthy. If Hancock should be elected the North would submit quietly and watch closely. As soon as things began to go wrong every Northern legislature would be convened, and compel their representative to resign or resist the solid South. I am hopeful, but I expect to witness the most gigantic frauds in Indiana and New York city."

The *Telegram* reports Hancock as saying that he will ascertain from Grant personally what the latter has said about him, and if a reply is necessary he will prepare a careful, comprehensive statement for publication.

A Mr. Manning who, with Mr. Shields, became partners with J. J. Macdonald in the now famous section "B," made an extraordinary statement under oath before the Royal Commission. He said that he knew nothing of the negotiations which led to Macdonald's getting the contract up to the time when he and Shields were called upon to pay up their share of the deposit; but he said:—

Shields spoke to me to get Mr. Close, in case we got the work, to take an interest in it; Mr. Close came into the office and said that if we got the contract he would like to join in with us; Mr. Shields mentioned the matter before Mr. Close came in; at length we agreed to give Mr. Close a one-twenty-fourth interest; Mr. Close mentioned that Morse & Co. made him an offer to have all the supplies, if he went security, but he did not want to go security; this conversation took place about five o'clock on the last day Morse & Co. had for putting up their security; it was to have been put up at three o'clock that afternoon, and the time had expired; I understood that they had no longer any chance of becoming contractors; there had been no negotiations with Close till then; up to that time none of my partners understood that on the performance of certain condition Close could at any time come in and take a share of the contract; I knew nothing then of any transaction by which Mr. Smith was silenced so as not to put up security for Jones & Co., I heard of it to my surprise, a considerable time after the contract was let; for myself, I may say that I never had a contract with the Government of any kind which I did not get in consequence of having the lowest tender; I never approached any of them to get a favor or assistance; and am only sorry to see that a charge has been made against an officer of the Government; I can only say that if I were examined as to giving information of that kind I never would have told it—I would have taken the consequence first.

Chairman—Then you are not sure that you are new correct in your answer?

Mr. Manning—I am now on oath.

Chairman—So was the other witness.

Mr. Manning—In any matter for which I can be fairly called on, I will give my statement on oath; I am very much annoyed at what has taken place

Chairman—I am sorry you find it necessary to make such a statement when giving evidence.

This shows how difficult it will be to extort from such persons all the truth about the manner in which contract letting and taking are managed now-a-days.

Mr. Manning also described the enormous difficulties he and his partners have had to encounter because the track was not laid to Rat Portage at the time named. He said:—

We were compelled to make a new road 45 miles long on the north side section 15, from Cross Lake to Rat Portage, and had, at enormous cost, to team in supplies to last all summer; cannot say when the work will be done; besides filling across muskegs, there are eight or nine bad places to be filled; one of these fills is, I understand, nearly 300 feet deep, and some are 100 feet deep; on a rough calculation, between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 yards of earth filling will be needed; we have not received definite orders with regard to the fills; either earth or rock will have to be used in filling.

The new issue of Dominion notes is not finding its way into circulation as fast as the Finance Minister calculated. Indeed, although the total amount now "out" exceeds fourteen millions, no less than 10½ millions of that amount is held by the banks as part of their reserve. The *Journal of Commerce*, in an article which was probably written by Sir F. Hincks, says:—

Sir Leonard Tilley has not made much progress in the last five months in obtaining the increased circulation of four millions which he led Parliament to believe would be the result of his new scheme. The issues have increased, and are increasing, but they are in the bank vaults as reserves. We fear very much that there is an idea prevalent at head-quarters that the banks have it in their power to prevent demands on the treasury for gold. This idea, if it exists, is a most dangerous fallacy. The banks rely with confidence, as they have a right to do, on holding a sufficient amount of legal tenders, which are as good as gold to them, but the danger is that the banks may be suddenly, or on short notice, called on to meet their own liabilities. During the period which has elapsed since Sir Leonard Tilley submitted his proposition to the House the banks have increased their reserves by about $2,000,000, a consid

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The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, October 23, 1880.

The Week.

The Montenegrins are not yet in possession of Dulcigno, but the telegrams say that there is no longer any doubt that it will be given up. The Montenegrins, it is said, now ask that they receive some guarantee that the Albanians will not retain the place. If rumors may be relied upon all harmony of action between the powers is at an end, and Germany, Austria and France will not participate in any further attempt to carry out the Treaty of Berlin by coercing the Sultan. Much more, however, remains to be done. The Greeks, it is said, have notified the powers that they will forcibly occupy the territory assigned to them by the Treaty, but the Greeks unaided are not a match for the Turks even in their present condition, and the Sultan, it is said, has resolved to cede no more territory. The Eastern question is as unsettled as ever.

It is now said that the relations between Germany and Austria are not as cordial as they were supposed to be only a few weeks ago. The Germans, it is said, attach much importance to the apparent growth of friendly feeling between Austria and Russia, and the heir to the Austrian throne is reported to have said that the Eastern question could be settled by allowing Russia to occupy Constantinople, Austria extending her territory to Salonica. This probably thoughtless expression has, it is said, alarmed the Germans. Some of the leading German papers have made violent attacks on Mr. Gladstone of late, describing him as a visionary and a revolutionist, and accusing him of creating uneasiness throughout Europe, and of causing the present troubles in Ireland. This is probably caused by their believing the rumors that there is an understanding between the Russian and the English Governments about Turkish matters.

The visit of the German Emperor to the Cologne Cathedral and his attempt to participate in the ceremonials by which the completion of that wonderful building was celebrated, is almost without parallel in modern times. The great church is regarded as national in its character, and the late King of Prussia was one of those who contributed to the fund for its completion; but it is, as it always has been, a Catholic Church, and the Catholics of Germany are still sorely persecuted by the Government of which this Emperor is the head. Amongst others the Archbishop of Cologne is in banishment for the crime of having done his duty as a Catholic Bishop, and neither Emperor or Government cared enough for Catholic feeling to permit him to return to his diocese on this occasion. The city rejoiced greatly in the great event, but we believe that when a true account of what was done reaches us it will be found that any marks of respect shown to the Emperor and those who surrounded him were of a qualified character. At his instance, it is said, a *Te Deum* was sung in the church. The Emperor was received by the Dean and conducted to the place of honor, and after the *Te deum* walked about the church, that was all as far as he was concerned.

The only news from Russia is the report that the Czar has married the Princess Dolgorouki, whose name was scandalously connected with his during the latter years of the late Empress and that he proposes to abdicate on condition that her rank be recognised, &c. Some doubt as to the truth of those reports is expected. It is said that the Russian forces in Central Asia have gained some advantages over the fierce Tekke Turcomans.

The history of France during the week has been a history of the persecution of unoffending religious. Jules Favre, much as he hates Christianity, revolted, it is said, at the proposal that he should devote his energies to the war on a few thousand harmless religious, and another Ministerial re-adjustment was talked of. Sixteen religious houses occupied by Carmelites and Barnabites, to the number of two thousand, were forcibly taken possession of by police and soldiers, who broke open the doors and the inmates were driven out on the streets, deprived of home and means of support at the mere caprice of the merciless enemies of Christianity. It is said that the Bishop of Montpelier went in full pontificals to the prefect and formally announced to him that he was excommunicated for having taken part in those outrages. Later telegrams say that for this the Bishop is to be prosecuted. In that extraordinary republic even the right of declaring who are its own members is not to be left to the church if the Government can take it away. At Toulouse a number of Jesuits were employed as teachers in the college which was formerly a Jesuit college. They no longer lived in community, and the Bishop of the Diocese has given them the status of secular priests; but this did not protect them. The will of Gambetta & Co. is for the time stronger than law, as it is stronger than right. They were seized and carried off by an armed force. It is gratifying to state that several magistrates resigned rather than carry out the orders of the Government, and that in every district a large number expressed openly their profound sympathy with the persecuted religious. Prince Jerome Bonaparte, it is said, has begun to manifest an intention of taking a more prominent part in the public life of France. A large portion of the Bonapartists are unwilling to acknowledge him as their chief.

A better understanding, it is said, exists between Italy and France just now. Garibaldi having succeeded in procuring the release of Canzio, appears to be less disposed to make trouble. Mexico shows a disposition to renew the persecution of the religious bodies. The Government has submitted to the Legislature a Bill declaring that all churches, etc., not now belonging to the State shall become its property. The efforts to restore peace between Chili and Peru have failed, and the Peruvians are now preparing actively for the siege of Lima, although they also feel the disastrous effects of the war. In South Africa the colonists report that they have defeated the Basutos in some engagements.

The Republicans in the United States, and those who sympathise with them elsewhere, assert that the victory in Indiana, although their majority was scarcely one per cent. of the whole vote, gives assurance of victory in the Presidential election. The Democrats allege that they are still confident of victory. It is admitted that they must work hard.

The business news of the week is not quite satisfactory. The boom in the English trade has not continued, and the price of our lumber has declined in the English markets, some say as much as ten shillings a standard. The crop of wheat in England and France proves to be not quite as good as was anticipated, and the price of wheat and flour advanced a little. In all business centres considerable sums of money lie idle, and this proves beyond all question that business has not yet become fully active.

The newspapers hostile to Ireland, and they are very numerous, very able, and very influential, and all the persons engaged in procuring or manufacturing news for those papers, labored very earnestly during the past week to put almost everything Irish in the worst possible light, and so to weaken, if not destroy, the sympathy which the description of the sufferings of so large a part of the Irish people, and of the wrongs they have been forced to endure, was creating throughout the world. Were the telegrams and editorials published in those papers, and republished in many others, to be believed, the agitators are all Communists of the worst kind, the mass of the tenantry are dishonest swindlers who seek to defraud their landlords and their creditors, and the Irish people, as a whole, are bloodthirsty miscreants who delight in murder or sympathise with assassins. Every foolish expression used on a platform by an excited speaker, every foolish or wicked cry raised, perhaps, by persons paid for the purpose by the enemies of the people, is quoted as showing what the people ask, and what they desire. The meaning of the language used by the men of note is distorted or deliberately misrepresented. When a murder is committed it is always charged to the tenantry, and the story of it is repeated until it seems that agrarian murders are almost of daily occurrence, and the slightest breach of the law is so exaggerated that it is made to appear a great outrage.

It is to be regretted that the Gladstone Government have been forced by the pressure thus brought to bear upon them to adopt some of the methods of government in which their predecessors delighted. They have "proclaimed" the counties of Galway and Mayo and a part of Kerry districts, in which there is even today a vast amount of poverty and suffering, districts in which a few months ago famine raged unchecked and unmitigated by anything the Government did. The effect of this proceeding is that the districts will be taxed for the cost of the additional police force sent into them, and the people, already in want and unable to pay what they legally owe, have a great additional burden imposed upon them. Need of an additional force there can not be in those districts, because, although the people are discontented, they are unarmed and powerless, and they do not dream of seeking redress for their wrongs by rebellion, or even by serious resistance to the police. The stories that Parnell had formed an alliance with the Fenians, and that a "rising" in the west was feared, have no foundation in fact, and probably are not believed by any member of the Government. If assassination is to be prevented or checked this can only be done by creating a confidence in the law which the Irish tenants have never yet had reason to feel, or by the employment of a body of real policemen, intelligent and zealous. The Irish police are really a military body, and they are not generally successful in bringing great criminals to justice. Their usual mode of proceeding, when a great crime has been committed, is to arrest all whom they choose to regard as liable to suspicion, but they usually either fail to arrest the actual criminals, or fail to obtain any evidence which would even justify their detention in custody. The men arrested on suspicion of having killed Lord Mountmorris have been discharged because no evidence against them could be found. It has sometimes happened that suspected persons were kept in prison for many months for no better reason than that the police hoped that some evidence may turn up, and the popular belief is that it frequently happened in times not very long passed that men were hanged on very little that could be called evidence, and for crimes they had not committed.

The statement that thirteen of the leaders of the Land League are to be prosecuted for something said at a meeting lately held is, we trust, unfounded. It may be that some of their speeches were what the lawyers would call seditious, perhaps they were really violent, and that the doctrines propounded by some speakers may seem very monstrous, but the agitation would not be suppressed even were the whole thirteen convicted and imprisoned, and mere violence of language may be curbed without any great improvement in the condition of the country, or any abatement of the demands now seriously made. The telegrams say that the mere threat of prosecution has frightened the members of the League, and has caused a lull in the agitation, but that is as absurd as the statement that all Dublin was pleased to hear that the government intended to prosecute.

Some persons are greatly horrified at the demands made by even the most moderate of those who ask for a change in the land laws. Those persons say that the land is as much the property of the land owners as a ship or a house or a bale of goods is of its owner, and that nobody should question their right to do as they please with their own. But there is not, and in the nature of things there cannot be absolute ownership of land. Legislators at all times have acted on the principle that the land of a country should be held and managed as the best interests of that country clearly demand. The Imperial Parliament has repeatedly exercised the right of disposing of the lands owned by individuals and of changing the conditions on which land shall be held and managed. Others say that freedom of contract should be held sacred and inviolable, but the reason why legislative interference is now demanded by the Irish tenants is that freedom of contract, as between landlord and tenant, does not exist in Ireland.

Several of the leading agitators now say that nothing but the abolition of landlordism and the creation of a peasant proprietorship should satisfy the people of Ireland, and they point to what was done in Prussia and even to what was done in France as an example of what may be done in Ireland. We doubt very much the practibility of any scheme of that kind, and it may be doubted whether the majority of the Irish farmers would not be as well off in every way under a landlord system based upon sound and just principles as they would be as proprietors burdened with debt. We do not know that any one of note proposes seriously that the tenants should become the proprietors of the farms they now happen to hold without paying to any one or in any way the value of them. What it is that the Archbishop of Dublin condemns in the pastoral he has lately published, the telegrams do not tell us, but it is probably some such wild proposition as this. Perhaps he even regards any proposal to force landlords to surrender their properties at a fair price as essentially unjust. We are told that he fully concurs in some resolutions passed a short time ago at a meeting of the clergy of the diocese of Cloyne held at Mallow. Those resolutions were as follows:—

"First, that the rent ought to be fixed by arbitration or valuation, to prevent rack-renting; second, that no one should be disturbed from his holding as long as he paid that fair rent; third, that there ought to be free sale in all cases, whether rent was paid or not; fourth, that there should be permission for labourers' cottages; fifth, that there ought to be reclamation for waste lands, as the first step in peasant proprietorship; sixth, that though they disapproved of the constitution of the Land Commission still they thought the more intelligent of the farmers ought to give evidence before it, and thus make their grievances known; seventh, all the priests pledged themselves to carry out these resolutions and to co-operate with any respectable organisation, Land League or other, to the extent of their resolutions. In addition they advised the farmers who may have useful evidence to give to tender it to the Land Commission, although dissatisfied with the constitution of the Commission, being convinced of the sincere desire of the present Government to regulate on just and equitable principles the relation between landlord and tenant in Ireland. As a necessary preliminary to the practical settlement of the land question, they advise the entire abolition of the law of primogniture and the other legal obstacles to the free transfer of land."

These resolutions do not contemplate the creation of peasant proprietors by compelling the present owners to sell their property. Indeed they go no further in any direction than members of the present Government have themselves gone in speeches they made before the general election. The Bishop of Cloyne at that meeting condemned the language used by some of the agitators and the principles they propounded, and he said:

"Did they confine themselves to the denunciation of bad landlordism, I could agree with them fully, for this, I believe, has been the bane of our country, the fruitful source of the crime by which it has been stained, and the cause of the backward condition of the farming classes; owing to the sense of insecurity and the dread of confiscation of their improvements which it has created in the minds of our farmers. Let bad landlordism, then, by all means, be abolished, and this I hold would be for the interest of the good landlords, of whom I am glad to believe we have many still in Ireland. In other words, let the shame of landlordism be swept away; let the relations of landlord and tenant be based on the principles of natural justice and equity. This I hold can be done, and is very likely to be done, by the present Government, without the abolition of landlordism itself, which every rational man can see could not be effected without a revolution, for which this country is not prepared. For this and other reasons, which I would take me too long to state, I cannot personally agree to the programme of the Land League, and as a minister of religion I must emphatically disapprove of unsound theories and dangerous and inflammatory utterings of many of its prominent members."

After Mr. Mackintosh published that letter in which he asserted that he has a right to make the most of any influence he possesses, and that any money he received from Whitehead was for services rendered as agent, and in preparing papers, etc., Whitehead was again before the Commission, and he said:—

A. Mackintosh told me there was a Committee, and some investigation about Contract 15; it was supposed that people wanted to get it out of my hands; that was the sum and substance of it; I was not willing that it should be taken out of my hands; I was led to understand that it might be taken out of my hands unless influence could be brought to prevent it; Mackintosh tried to make me believe that, and that Haggart was trying to get the thing out of my hands; I do not recollect the conversation, but he told me that there was a Committee and blamed Haggart for getting it up; after that I gave Mackintosh some of the acceptances that Mr. Bain subsequently got from me. He said he wanted money for funds, and he thought that amount would answer the purpose; I could not repeat the exact words.

Q. Do you remember the substance of what he intended to convey?

A. I do not know what way he was going to work it, but he said that if he had some funds he thought he could arrange the matter.

Q. Arrange what matter?

A. What he meant to do or how, I could not tell you; I was living at Mrs. McLellan's at the time; he came to my room at 12 at night, I suppose; I think it was upon this occasion I gave him the acceptances winded to.

Q. What amount, in round numbers, did you give him?

A. Somewhere between $11,000 and $12,000, I suppose.

Q. Do you mean that you have not given acceptances to a larger amount than that?

A. I had given some before this, and he paid some when they came due; he said he was embarrassed and wanted funds to arrange his business—in the paper matter—and I gave him the acceptances; he had been friendly to me when I put in the tenders.

Q. Do you mean to say that Mr. Bain got back for you the whole of the acceptances you gave Mackintosh on the night of which you have spoken?

A. I think that was about the amount, but am not sure.

Q. How much money had you given Mackintosh or promised to give him before that evening?

A. The whole amount, I think, was upwards of $22,000, but the $11,200 coming off this that Bain got, makes it so much less; I have at home some of the acceptances that I paid; I expect Mackintosh has got the acceptances that he paid.

Q. Had you and he talked over the matter, so that you could ascertain how much was due to him?

A. He told me he had some to take up, and would have to sacrifice something to pay the bank; it was only from what he told me that I think he took up the acceptances; I do not know whether these acceptances Mackintosh spoke of taking up are in his own hands yet or those of other parties.

He was examined at some length as to the nature of the services for which he paid so large a sum, but nothing additional on that point was elicited. The Department of Public Works, he said, was one of the places where he expected such services would be rendered, but he did not state what services were rendered there that were worth so much money. By this last statement another Tory M. P. is placed in a disagreeable position, and some say that if he can exculpate himself he should go before the Commission at once.

In the early part of this year the prices of Bank Stocks and of other stocks which had all fallen very low, began to advance. The prices continued to rise until the interest receivable on the money invested fell below even five per cent. No better investment could be found, however, and prices still advanced. When it was announced that Sir John and his associates had succeeded in making a contract for the building of the Canada Pacific Railroad, the Montreal stock jobbers were able to force prices up nearly two per cent. more within a few days. The Montreal *Gazette* one day quoted the prices, showed what the increase on what is called the values of all the leading stocks had been within a few months, and coolly assumed that this gave evidence of the success of the N. P. and of the great administrative ability of the present Government. If the *Gazette* had looked a little farther back it would have found that the highest prices obtained for the favorite stocks this year were much below the prices quoted when the Mackenzie Government fell, but Tory journalists and speakers prefer to compare the stock of business and the prices at the present day with the state of business and the prices of last year. Last week the prices of stocks suddenly declined in Montreal markets. If what the Tory papers said a week or two before as to the cause of the advances was true, this decline should be regarded as proof that the Government had committed some great blunder or that something had occurred that destroyed faith in the N. P. wherever up to that time any faith in it had yet existed. The Montreal *Herald* almost suggests that Sir C. Tupper's speech at Brome did the mischief. The *Journal of Commerce*, whose leanings are all in favor of the present Government, says:—

Stocks, after ruling quiet for several days, became more active on declining market on Tuesday last, and have continued so up to time of our going to press. The majority of investors have been selling out, but this morning a clique of speculators succeeded in advancing values for leading securities from 2 to 3 per cent. on the strength of a report that the English and French bankers connected with the C. P. R. R. Syndicate had arrived in town, and would proceed to Ottawa to-morrow (Friday) to finally close the great contract. The advance was not maintained at the afternoon Board, however, Montreal Bank selling down to 153½; Ontario at 85; and Merchants at 106.

Much is said of the violence of the speeches made at the meeting held in Ireland by the Land League. Much the most violent of any speeches we have seen were some made by Mr. Redpath, the commissioner of the New York *Times* or *Tribune*. At Ennis, county Clare, Mr. Parnell made a speech which, perhaps, a jury may be found to declare seditious, but which goes no farther than some he made in Lord Beaconsfield's time. He spoke first of the Royal Commission sent out to take evidence. He said:—

I cannot possibly see what useful effect giving evidence before this commission can have. We know that the report—if there is any report—must be of a one-sided character, and against the interest of the people of this country. The composition of the commission is a guarantee of that. Hence we have to consider whether it is at all probable that the advantage that might be gained by having evidence put down could have any counterbalancing advantage as compared with the demoralisation the farmers must experience when they turn their eyes with any hope or confidence to such commission when so constituted. What will be said if the tenant-farmers come before this commission in any large numbers? It will be said that you have accepted the commission—it will be said that you will be bound by its report, and if there is very much evidence given it will form a very good excuse for the Government and for the English party to put off legislation on the land question next session until they have time to read the evidence and consider its bearings and effect. My opinion then, decidedly, is this, whatever harm you do to your cause by going before this commission, you certainly will be able to do no good. Depend upon it that the measure of the Land Bill of next session will be the measure of your activity and energy this Winter—it will be the measure of your determination not to pay unjust rents—it will be the measure of your determination to keep a firm grip of your homesteads. It will be the measure of your determination not to bid for farms from which others have been evicted, and to use the strong force of public opinion to deter any unjust men amongst ourselves—and there are many such—from bidding for such farms. If you refuse to pay unjust rents, if you refuse to take farms from which others have been evicted, the land question must be settled, and settled in a way that will be satisfactory to you. It depends, therefore, upon yourselves, and not upon any commission or any Government. When you have made this question ripe for settlement, then, and not till then, will it be settled. It is very nearly ripe already in many parts of Ireland. It is ripe in Mayo, Galway, Roscommon, Sligo, and portions of the county of Cork. But I regret to say that the tenant-farmers of the county Clare have been backward in organisation up to the present time. You must take and band yourselves together in Land Leagues. Every town and village must have its own branch. You must know the circumstances of the holdings and of the tenures of the district over which the League has jurisdiction—you must see that the principles of the Land League are inculcated, and when you have done this in Clare, then Clare will take her rank with the other active counties, and you will be included in the next Land Bill brought forward by the Government. Now, what are you to do to a tenant who bids for a farm from which another tenant has been evicted?

Several Voices—Shoot him.

Mr. Parnell—I think I heard somebody say shoot him. I wish to point out to you a very much better way—a more Christian and charitable way, which will give the lost man an opportunity of repenting. When a man takes a farm from which another has been evicted you must shun him on the roadside when you meet him—you must shun him in the streets of the town—you must shun him in the shop—you must shun him in the fair-green and in the market place, and even in the place of worship; by leaving him alone, by putting him into a moral Coventry, by isolating him from the rest of his countrymen as if he were the leper of old, you must show him your detestation of the crime he has committed. If you do this you may depend on it there will be no man so full of avarice—so lost to shame—as to dare the public opinion of all his right-thinking men in the country and transgress your unwritten code of laws. People are very much engaged at present in discussing the way in which the land question is to be settled, just the same as when a few years ago Irishmen were at each others' throats as to the sort of Parliament we should have if we got one. I am always thinking it is better first to catch your hare before you decide how you are going to cook him. I would strongly recommend public men not to waste their breath too much in discussing how the land question is to be settled, but rather help and encourage the people in making it, as I said just now, ripe for settlement. When it is ripe for settlement you will probably have your choice as to how it will be settled, and I said a year ago the land question would never be settled until the Irish landlords were just as anxious to have it settled as the Irish tenants.

A Voice—They soon will be.

Mr. Parnell—There are, indeed, so many ways in which it may be settled that it is almost superfluous to discuss them; but I stand here to-day to express my opinion that no settlement can be satisfactory or permanent which does not ensure the uprooting of that system of landlordism which has brought the country three times in a century to famine. The feudal system of land tenure has been tried in almost every European country, and it has been found wanting everywhere; but nowhere has it brought more exile, produced more suffering, crime, and destitution than in Ireland. It was abolished in Prussia by transferring the land from the landlords to the occupying tenants. The landlords were given Government paper as compensation. Let the English Government give the landlords their paper to-morrow as compensation. We want no money—not a single penny of money would be necessary. Why, if they gave the Irish landlords—the bad section of them—the four or five million a year that they spend on the police and military in helping them to collect their rents, that would be a solution of it, and a very cheap solution of it. But, perhaps as other reforms, they will try a little patchwork and tinkering for a while until they learn better. Well, let them patch and tinker if they wish. In my opinion the longer the landlords wait, the worse the settlement they will get. Now is the time for them to settle, before the people learn the power of combination. We have been accused of preaching Communistic doctrines when we told the people not to pay an unjust rent, and the following out of that advice in a few of the Irish counties had shown the English Government the necessity for a radical alteration in land laws. But how would they like it if we told the people some day or other not to pay any rent until this question is settled. We have not told them that yet, and I suppose it may never be necessary for us to speak in that way. I suppose the question may be settled peaceably, fairly, and justly to all parties. If it should not be settled, we cannot continue to allow this millstone to hang around the neck of our country, throttling its industry, and preventing its progress. It will be for the consideration of wiser heads than mine whether, if the landlords continue obdurate, and refuse all concessions, we shall not be obliged to tell the people of Ireland to strike against rent until this question has been settled. And if the five hundred thousand tenant-farmers of Ireland struck against the ten thousand landlords I should like to see where they would get police and soldiers enough to make them pay.

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Additional particulars of the outrage near Skibbereen, County Cork, where a landlord named Hutchins and his driver were shot and the latter killed by a party of men, show that a second shot was fired at Hutchins, who escaped by jumping off the car. The affair occurred in broad daylight. No arrests were made.

At a Church of England Congress held at Leicester, England, on the 28th of September, the Bishop of Durham, the Earl of Carnarvon and others spoke of the divisions in the Church, of High, Low and Broad as schools of thought, and Canon Farrar, so famous for his sermons, said:—

The three schools of thought—High, Low, and Broad Church—although their existence as parties might be regretted, still, as schools of thought, their existence was most beneficial to the Church. Their influence upon each other, as well as upon the Church, had been almost entirely for good. The Church without their existence would have been less Catholic, less vigorous, and less adapted to meet the wants of her many children than she was at present. They had stimulated each other to holy energy and good works; they had helped to save each other from the tyranny of Shibboleths and the falsehood of extremes, and if they would only work together in mutual amity and mutual toleration, then even in these days they would form a threefold cord which would not easily be broken. In all periods when there had been any progress at all, an unbroken uniformity had been impossible; and an artificial uniformity, seeing that it could only exist with the silence of terror and slumber of ignorance, was not desirable. When in the days of her temporal power the Church tried to substitute for spiritual unity compulsory uniformity, the result was a Laodecean uniformity, which tended to crush all truth, and to hinder all progress. That was the secret of the false types of goodness and of orthodoxy, and it was the secret of some of the darkest pages of Church history. Unity without diversity was death. Uniformity was impossible, but unity was a sacred duty. The amicable existence of the three parties was a sign of the vitality of the Church.

Dean Stanley goes further still. In reply to an article advocating what the writer called the Nationalisation of the Church, the Dean wrote to a Review:—

2. You propose that the terms of subscription should be relaxed or modified. Probably you are not aware that all the subscriptions which existed in former times are swept away. About 12 years ago a Royal Commission considered the subject, and introduced changes so radical that the subject, which down to that time was evidently agitated has never been revived. The declaration of "unfeigned assent and consent to all and every thing in the Book of Common Prayer" did drive the Non-conforming ministers out in 1662. The declaration of belief that "the Thirty nine Articles contain nothing contrary to the Word of God," the declaration of assent to "all and every the Thirty-nine Articles, besides the ratification" —once required from all clergymen and graduates—no longer exists. In their place has been substituted a brief statement of the doctrine of the Church of England as contained in the Book of Common Prayer and the Articles. The word "doctrine" rather than "doctrines" was deliberately adopted by the Royal Commissioners (as was expressed by one of them in Parliament, without contradiction from one of his colleagues) in order to make it evident that the candidate no longer professed his belief in any particular opinion set forth, but only in the general doctrine. The particular assent is to all the expressions in the formularies taken as a whole, and to use the strong force of public opinion to deter any unjust men amongst ourselves—and there are many such—from bidding for such farms. If you refuse to pay unjust rents, if you refuse to take farms from which others have been evicted, the land question must be settled, and settled in a way that will be satisfactory to you. It depends, therefore, upon yourselves, and not upon any commission or any Government. When you have made this question ripe for settlement, then, and not till then, will it be settled. It is very nearly ripe already in many parts of Ireland. It is ripe in Mayo, Galway, Roscommon, Sligo, and portions of the county of Cork. But I regret to say that the tenant-farmers of the county Clare have been backward in organisation up to the present time. You must take and band yourselves together in Land Leagues. Every town and village must have its own branch. You must know the circumstances of the holdings and of the tenures of the district over which the League has jurisdiction—you must see that the principles of the Land League are inculcated, and when you have done this in Clare, then Clare will take her rank with the other active counties, and you will be included in the next Land Bill brought forward by the Government. Now, what are you to do to a tenant who bids for a farm from which another tenant has been evicted?

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A Rev. Mr. Kane made a very murderous speech at a meeting in the north of Ireland. He would have several priests and leaders of the Land League shot for every landlord that is murdered. His bishop wrote to him telling him that he, by that speech:—

"Incited to murder innocent persons, called on the people to form themselves into a society to be armed and drilled for this purpose, and he offered a prize of 10*l.* for the best use of a gun, so that the innocent victims might with greater accuracy be shot in cold blood." The bishop, referring to Mr. Kane's explanation that he has been misreported, joins in the public remark that the particular in which he has been misreported has not been stated, and goes on to intimate that he does not believe he has been misreported. "Your speech," he wrote "is too dreadful to be a fabrication." He advises him to explain it or withdraw it, "otherwise steps will most likely, and most deservedly be taken by the government to punish the author of such inflammatory language, exciting the lowest passions." The bishop, in conclusion, reminds Mr. Kane that withdrawal is due to his character as a Christian minister who ought to remember the text: "Vengeance is mine; I will repay." Mr. Kane has, of course, replied, but his reply is not satisfactory from any point of view."

In reply Mr. Kane wrote:—

"I say nothing at all upon the question at issue between landlord and tenant. If the latter has his land on bad terms, I sincerely hope he may be able to get good terms, so as to be able to live happily and prosperously in the land of his birth and of his love. My speech was not for the landlord and against the tenant. It was not to incite to the murder of clergyman or layman—God forbid. However men differ from me in religion or in politics, I can feel kindly towards them all, as I am sure thy own neighbors, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, can testify. The speech was delivered as a possible preventive of murder, and I feel thankful for the attention that has been called to my remarks. For one thing, indeed, I wish to express my profound regret—namely, for the annoyance and anxiety which the necessarily bald report of my speech and the blatant comments upon that report have caused the Lord Bishop of the diocese. His Lordship has an undoubted right to the affectionate obedience of every clergyman in his diocese, and not one of them is, I believe, more willing to render such obedience than yours faithfully,

RICHARD RUTLEDGE KANE."

In a letter published in the London *Times* of Sept. 15th Miss Sharman Crawford says:—

Love of home in ordinary circumstances is an incentive to virtue, peace, and order and has sent to die on the Irish scaffold many an unrepentant murderer; and in the district where he lived his name is reverenced as that of a patriot and a hero. As in the material so in the moral world. There are organic laws which can't be thwarted with impunity. Agrarian outrages in everyland, an evidence of the contravention by human law of a fundamental moral law underlying social life and social progress. Loyality to Government is the natural outcome of a sense of security from injustice and tyranny. We do not believe that exist Government has failed to perform its functions of enforcing the elementary rule of right and waraing. The primal necessity in which all Government arose should ever form the basis of legislation. The protection of the weak against the tyranny of the strong is as necessary now as it was some thousand years ago. Grant that, as a general rule, the Irish landlord does not deal hardly with his tenants, the cultivator of the soil is ever

Sir C. Tupper, in his speech at Brome, asserted, as he is so fond of doing, that the deficit in 1877-8 was much greater than it really was, and then said :—

"The country must have suffered the most deplorable ruin unless the Finance Minister could have found some means to meet it. Sir Richard Cartwright had never hinted at any other means by which he could have met the deficit, excepting by direct taxation. If the electors wanted to try that, if they thought an annual deficit for five years was better than an annual surplus, then they would send Mr. Fisher to reinforce the minority, who were lovers of direct taxation and of deficits."

Sir Charles has a strong, if not a very fertile imagination. The cry of direct taxation was, perhaps, an effectual means of driving the Brome farmers to vote for the Tory candidate, but Sir Charles knows full that no one proposed a resort to direct taxation, or doubted that all the revenue required by Canada at present could be raised by an increase in the rate of duties on customs and excise.

The Montreal *Witness* says that those who have purchased the railroad from Fredericton to the Province boundary are members of the syndicate who have made the bargain for the construction of the Pacific railroad, and it says :—

"This purchase is evidently a part of the plan of the great Pacific railway syndicate, which is daily being unfolded to the eyes of an admiring Canadian public." The same parties, it is said, propose to purchase from the Quebec Government the railroad from Quebec to Ottawa. The Montreal *Gazette*, the *Nouveau Monde*, and other Tory papers declare that the Government should not sell to this company on any terms, as a dangerous monopoly may thus be created. This shows how they really feel about the bargain made by Sir John, although they dare not openly condemn that or endeavor to nullify it.

How queer that speech made by Sir John A. Macdonald a few weeks ago at Montreal looks even now. We do not yet know what bargain was made, or to what extent any bargain or agreement was properly be said to have been made, but we do know enough to be satisfied that the statements he then made were—very inaccurate; were such as no people who respected themselves should permit any prominent public man to make with impunity. One day last week the London *Daily News* said of that speech :—

"This statement, as we said at the time, was premature. It was interesting, and indeed necessary, for the public to know that the capitalists referred to do not window down to an eminent house in London and a private firm in Paris; that the negotiation proceeded only just far enough for the Canadian Premier to return and say that he had accomplished something, but that the arrangements referred to are too loose to bind the parties in the manner Sir John A. Macdonald described. It is even believed that the mere contract could be broken with impunity."

A Halifax telegram says :—

"The *Alliance Journal*, the temperance organ of this city, publishes the following in its issue of Friday : 'We have received from Sir Leonard Tilley a thoroughly satisfactory letter, positively denying the statements made in some Halifax papers concerning his late visit to the Dartmouth brewery. We also learn from his letter that no reporter was present during the conversation with the proprietor, therefore only a garbled report was received by the paper.'"

The *Alliance* should publish the letter that others may be able to judge whether it is satisfactory. It is not denied that Sir S. L. Tilley went to the brewery, but that he visited that establishment because he was assured or he believed that it was prosperous, and he desired to find evidence of the success of the N. P. His tariff did much for the brewers, reducing the duty on malt one half. That he said nothing while in the brewery may be taken for granted. He denies the accuracy of the report published by the Halifax Tory organ, the *Herald*, whose veracity and reliability, thus assailed by one of the leaders of its party, it is only its business to defend. Sir Samuel could go farther and tell all interested what he did say. Until he does that he and half contradicts what his own organ reported.

The Boston *Pilot*, to show the absurdity of the oft-repeated statement that Ireland is too densely populated, publishes the following statement of the population per square mile of several countries in Europe. Ireland is one of the most fertile of them all :—

England	169	Switzerland	175
Ireland	339	Prussia	187
Belgium	469	Wurtemburg	245
Italy	238	Netherlands	185
Hungary	407	France	180
Germany	201	Austria	175

Mr. Mitchell also went to help the Tory candidate in Brome. The *Gazette*, which year ago called him such ugly names, says :—

"The Hon. Peter Mitchell also spoke, and as an independent politician strongly urged upon the electors to support the Government policy, which would develop and build up the country."

Of the coal oil swindle the Hamilton *Times* says :—

"The retail price in Canada has jumped up from 20 cents a gallon to 35 and 40 cents within the past few months, while the people of the States are getting their fluid for about one-half the price charged to Canadian consumers. It is scandalous that such a state of matters should be permitted one hour longer—that the best American oil should be sold in Great Britain, thousands of miles from the seat of manufacture, as well as to the people of Ontario can procure oil, produced and refined in their midst? It cannot be urged that the increased cost of manufacture is alone to blame for the enormous advance in price. We have it on pretty reliable authority that the company which has lately been consolidating the ring, by buying up all the smaller refineries, made 40 per cent. on its invested capital last year, and that, too, before the "ring" had succeeded in so swallowing up its competitors as to permit of the recent advance in price. Opposing also that they had to buy their crude—and they may have to buy a portion of it—the cost of crude at Petrolea should never be $2.60 per barrel at the present time. The highest rate reached by crude, however, has only been $2.05 per barrel. The "ring" cleverly pockets the difference, knowing that the obstinate Turk, that it holds the key to the situation. If we are to believe "A Practical Refiner," who writes to a Montreal paper on the subject, the retail price of coal oil at the present time should not exceed 25c. in that market. This price allows the payment of 4ct per gallon for crude at the wells, which represents 10c. a gallon for the refined article, 3c. for package—of which the refiners in reality get back 1½c.—freight to Montreal, 3c.; total cost 14c. to 15c. and inspection fee, leaving ample margain for a fair profit to the refiner, middleman and retailer, and still only costing 25c., or 15c less than the oil is now sold for. Such a scandalous, unholy combination should not be permitted to continue a day longer.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A despatch from Teheran says that the Persian Government has offered a subsidy to the Mervcomans for the formation of 500 cavalry for the suppression of border brigandage, and required 50 hostages attached. The Turcomans refused the offer.

The landlords are working to stir the Orange element in the north of Ireland into hostility to the Land League agitation, and to some extent they have been successful. The Protestant farmers of Ulster have enjoyed for years all that the leaders of the Land League now demand for the tenants of the rest of Ireland. It is said that four thousand Orangemen attended an anti-Land League meeting in the North. The Rev. Mr. Kane, who made that blood and thunder speech, has, it is said, taken the stump in support of the present land system, and at a place called Bodelhill he made another such speech :—

"I said a better man was shot in a worse cause, and a bullet by which a Kane falls will be the first flash of the fire that will arouse the Protestants—the Orangemen of Ireland. And I say if that has the result, if the bullet that terminates my career has the effect of waking the Protestants to their duty, the sooner it comes the better. In that case the Rev. R. R. Kane will never be missed. He will lie composed in his grave, and bless God in Heaven that he was the means of arousing the Protestants of this land to do their duty. It may be necessary for us some day to start from Gilford and march through Tullalish, and Dromore, and Hillsborough, and Lisburn to Belfast increasing as we go, and then, 200,000 strong each man with a rifle in his hand, we would trace our steps and go towards Dublin, and show to the whole world that if the game is to be a game of lead then the Protestants of Ireland are ready to take their part in that game, and God defend the right. I know what I am saying. I know the Protestants of Ireland, for I have been among them over the length and breadth of the land, and I say if it comes to a game of lead we are the men who can play that game, and the battle would be but a short one. But we shall not do that until we see necessity."

The *Farmer* says :—

With regard to the exhibition of Manitoba products of which such wonderful things have been said, the opinion is pretty general, that it did not prove that the Prairie Province is superior as an agricultural country, to New Brunswick. It is important that our farmers should rest content in that opinion. The Manitoba products were seen under disadvantages. They were immature, having been gathered, most of them, four weeks before their proper time, they had been handled and rehandled, but there is no reason to think that if they had been all ripe and fresh the opinion would have been materially altered. The show was interesting, as being that of a Province which has sprung into existence within ten years; it was made attractive by the tasteful manner in which the display was made; and from the remarkable manner in which it had been noticed and praised in the press, people were prepared to find it something very extraordinary, and their judgment was biased in its favor, but certainly it was not so remarkable as to make our agriculturists despair, or in many things to fear comparison.

The Moncton *Times* thinks that the North West excels in wheat, but the numerous samples proved that the wheat grown in that country is inferior in quantity per acre to that grown in this Province.

THE UNITED STATES TARIFF.—Writing to Governor Randolph, under date Oct 12th, Generai Hancock states his views on the Tariff question. He does not go as far as the more zealous advocates of what is called a revenue Tariff perhaps expected :—

My dear Governor, I received your favour of the 11th. In my letter of acceptance I expressed my full sympathy with our American industries. I thought I spoke plainly enough to satisfy our Jersey friends regarding my tariff views. I am too sound an American to advocate any departure from the general features of the policy that has been largely instrumental in building up our industries and keeping Americans from competition with the under-paid labour of Europe. If we intend to remain honest and pay the public debt, as good people of all parties do, and if we mean to administer the functions of government, then we must raise a revenue in some way or other. With a re-united and harmonious country we shall certainly, in time, pay off our public debt, but the necessity of raising money for the administration of government will continue as long as human nature lasts. All parties agree that the best way for us to raise revenue is largely by a tariff. So far as we are concerned, therefore, all talk about "Free-Trade" is folly; but the tariff question will probably be treated with justice to all our interests and people. I believe that a Commission of intelligent experts, representing both Government and American industries, will suggest tariff measures that will relieve us of any crudities and inconsistencies existing in our present laws, and confirm to us a system which will be judicious, just, harmonious and incidentally protective, as well as stable in its effect. I am, truly yours, WINFIELD S. HANCOCK."

The makers of telegrams have reported frequently of late that the Pope has expressed opinions strongly adverse to the doctrines of the Irish Land League and of all engaged in the agitation for a change in the Irish land laws, that he has written letters, issued orders, &c., to the Bishops to discountenance the agitation. These stories we have frequently said are evidently fabrications. The *Osservatoro Romano* says :—

"The papacy has now, more even than in the past, resolved to avoid all interference in the political affairs of nations. The Pope recently exhorted the bishops to keep strictly within the limits prescribed by the laws of the countries in which they are located, wherever a question of internal order or policy arises.

The conviction in the Tower case was quashed, the Chief Justice and Judge Fisher and Duff holding that the evidence of the Messrs. Palmer concerning the contents of papers not put in evidence was improperly admitted. Judge Weldon dissented from the other judges, and Judge Wetmore took no part in the case. Notice of appeal was given, but Mr. Kerr for the prisoner contended that in criminal cases there is no appeal from the decision of the Provincial Supreme Court. This question the Judges took into consideration, but before the judgment was given Mr. Kerr discovered that in Tower's case and that of another prisoner Mulholland there was no such formal written commitment after an appeal to the Provincial Supreme Court was lodged as he thinks the Statute requiries, and he moved a writ of *Habeas Corpus* in each case, which was granted. This point is to be argued on Saturday.

In Brome the Tory candidate, Mr. Manson, was elected, as was generally expected. We are surprised to find that his majority is only 127. The Tory papers pretend to regard this as a great victory, but it really looks much more like a defeat. Brome is a Tory constituency. Mr. Chandler, the late member owed his election to personal popularity. Even the Tories will scarcely venture to deny that a Liberal candidate, personally as popular, would be elected there to-day. Mr. Fisher, the Liberal candidate in the late election, opposed M. Lynch about two years ago, and received then all the support that M. Joly, Mr. Laurier, the late Mr. Chondler and their friends could give him, and he was defeated by 332 votes. This year no one from outside went to his assistance and no special effort was made in his behalf, while on the Tory side the Minister of Railways, and the Minister of Agriculture, and the Quebec Solicitor-General who represents the district in the Provincial legislature, and Messrs. White, Ryan, and Coursoul, members of the Dominion Parliament, and Hon P. Mitchell, all attended the nomination, and spoke, the Dominion Ministers telling the audience what they knew they would like to hear about the Pacific Railroad. Some of these gentlemen afterwards stumped the district, and on the Sunday following M. Davoust, M. P., the famous M. Thibault, and four others, spoke at different church doors in support of the Tory. And after all the majority was only 127. It seems pretty certain that Mr. Fisher will be elected at the next general elections.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The Council met on Wednesday.

Bills to the amount of several thousand dollars were ordered to be paid.

The Eastern Lands Committee reported the receipt from the Dominion Government of letters patent ceding the militiary grounds in Lower Cove to the city, and recommended that steps be taken to clear the place of squatters and settlers at will. The report was adopted.

On recommendation of the Police Committee it was ordered that the Recorder proceed to Ottawa to look after the City's interest in the cases of the Chief of Police and Police Magistrate against Henry Jonas, which have been appealed, and $250 was voted for the Recorder's expenses.

The Appeals and Bye Laws Committee reported several amendments in the Bye Law relating to the Harbour which was read a first time on the 28th Sept. The amendments were adopted and subsequently the law was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Governor- in-Council for approval.

The Mayor, by formal message, called attention to the importance of taking steps for the consolidacion of the city debt. Referred to the General Committee.

The question of purchasing overcoats for the policemen was referred to the Committee.

The City Engineer reported that the warehouse of the International Steamship Line at Reed's Point needed setting up, as its foundation was giving away. Sent to Harbor Committee.

A letter was read from the City Engineer stating that it was necessary to make some investigation into the matter of the grades of streets, particularly of the east ends of cross streets, as the Sewerage and Water Commissioners say they cannot lay their sewers to the railway while these grades are in such an uncertain state. Referred to the Street Committee.

The City Engineer also drew attention to the fact that the present mode of granting permits for opening streets was not giving general satisfaction, and he reported that the matter be referred to the Bye Law or some such committee, for the purpose of investigation. Referred to the Bye Law Committee.

Ald. Jones gave the Board a talking to for having, during his absence, and in direct violation of a formal order of the Board, negotiated two loans of $5,000 and $2,500. Explanations were given by Ald. Duffell and Ald. Magee, and then Ald. Jones moved that the Chamberlain be authorized to advance from the funds in hand $16,000 to retire two water bond due 1st and 4th Nov. next. Several members thought this a good idea, as 3 per cent. on this large amount would be saved the city, but Ald. Glasgow, having regard for his oath, could not consent to having any part of the sinking fund used in this way. After some further talk Ald. Jones changed the form of his resolution, and it was carried.

The Chamberlain and collectors were ordered to take prompt measures for the collection of all taxes.

The Board then adjourned.

We have, in a letter from Mr. Chapleau' own hand, his own account of the transaction. He, as the Judge suggested, and the witness affirmed, tells us that he was actuated, not at all by friendship for the men who were to give him a thousand pounds—still less, of course, by the gift of the money—but by pure friendship for Mr. Smith for his good to have nothing to do with the Jones contract, because, as it seems to Mr. Fraser, the tender was too low, he asserts: "The statement made by Mr. McDonald is quite incorrect. I never promised or attempted to or succeeded in dissuading Mr. Smith from associating himself with Andrews, Jones & Co. On the contrary, I did all I could to induce him to join that firm, and take the contract at their prices." "So are they all—all honourable men," of course. But among these honourable men, which, upon his verbal statement, is to be taken as telling truth, and which the falsehood? The two contractors say that Mr. Chapleau was to be paid $4,000; Mr. McDonald says distinctly to bribe him to induce Smith to withdraw from Jones, defeat the public department in which Chapleau was engaged, and so put the public in for, $214,000. Even Mr. Fraser, defective as his memory or his judgment is, says : "McDonald introduced me to Chapleau as one who had interested himself in getting the contract for McDonald and us." But Mr. Chapleau, though he admits getting McDonald's money; and though he asserts his friendship for Smith, declares that he showed that friendship by trying to defeat McDonald, and to get the contract for Jones & Co. In the midst of these contradictions, people whose rational faculties have not been obfuscated by contracts or *douceurs* from contractors, may, we think, see the way through the affair by taking into account the admitted facts, and believing all the witnesses. These facts are that Jones & Co. would have had the contract if Smith had not backed out of suretyship after the intervention of Chapleau; that Chapleau's intervention was solicited and paid for by McDonald, and that Jones & Co. lost the contract which McDonald & Co. got at a cost of $214,000 to the public. The friendship by which Mr. Chapleau supposes himself to have been moved, which made so much impression on the mind of Judge Clarke, and through him, after the manner of biologically conveyed ideas, on the otherwise vacuous mind of Mr. Fraser, may be considered as of small importance.—*Montreal Herald.*

The magnificent march of General Roberts from Cabul to Candahar seems to be a small thing to a march of the Russians in Turkestan, the advance of the army from Tashkend to Kuldja, a distance of nine hundred and seventy-five miles, having been accomplished in two months, being a little over sixteen miles a day. The last march was thirty-five miles, and was accomplished at night. Of course there is a considerable difference in mobility between Tartars, accustomed to long distances, travelling almost unencumbered, and Indian troops, embarassed by an infinity of camp followers. In estimating the possibilities of a Russian campaign, this wide difference would have to be taken into account.

France sent 309,268 soldiers to the Crimean war, of whom 10,240 were killed in battle and 85,375 died from other causes. The British contingent numbered 97,864 men, of whom but 4,602 were killed or died from wounds, while 17,580 expired in the hospitals from disease. Piedmont sent but 12,000 men to the Crimea, and lost only 28 men in battle, and 2,166 in hospitals. The Turks lost 35,000 men from all causes, and the Russians 650,000. The contest cost the allies $793,733,857, and Russia $800,000,000.

William Marranus de Jough, clerk to the Minister of the Colonies at The Hague, confesses to murdering a school boy named Marins Voggardt, son of the former Secretary-General. The murderer laid his plans very cunningly, and before securing the boy had written a letter to the father asking for $30,000 for the surrender of his son. It is supposed that De Jough had accomplices. The accused maintains that he is the sole delinquent. He will appear this month before the criminal court. The case has created unparalleled excitement in Holland.

"Strange to say, in spite of the growth and development of the resources of the country," says the Boston *Traveller*, "and increased demands for labor, even during periods of financial depresion, the number of marriages in this and other States is not so great now as it has been in former years—Catholic clergymen are called upon more frequently than those of other denominations to officiate at marriage ceremonies. In fact, a very large part of the marriages of the State are presided over by Catholic clergymen."

LOCAL & PROVINCIAL.

NOTICE.—All communications, advertisements, etc., intended for insertion in the FREEMAN, should reach the office not later than Thursday morning of each week.

THE Yarmouth County Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition was a success.

THE KEEL of a new vessel is being laid by Mr. D. Lynch in his yard at the Long Wharf, Portland.

A STARCH FACTORY will, it is reported, be soon established in Kent Co., by Mr. J. H. Bell, of Richibucto.

BURGLARY.—Thos. McAvity & Son's store, King street, was entered a few nights ago, and a sum of money abstracted from the till.

GORED BY A BULL.—Joseph Ross, of Margaree, C. B., was recently attacked by a vicious bull and terribly gored.

SUBSCRIPTIONS have been started in Halifax for the benefit of the families of those who recently lost their lives in the Stellaton Mine.

THE School Board of the Town of Portland intend to save $3,000 by a reduction which is to be made in the teachers' salaries.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A ten dollar counterfeit note of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax has been discovered in Moncton. The *Times* says that this is probably some of the Lefurgy business.

THE North *Star* says that Sweeney & McDonald speak of starting a lobster canning establishment at Point Sapo.

A DISGUSTING SCENE was enacted on Dock street, on Monday night. An attempt to despatch an exhausted horse failed, and *no* one felt disposed to continue the business until the animal would give up the ghost. An hour passed on, and in the meantime blood flowed in streams from the poor beast's wounds. He was at last led away amid the jeers of some thoughtless persons. A case of cruelty to animals. At midnight the carcase lay on the Flats.

THE Fredericton *Capital* says that Contractor Lawlor hopes to have the new Parliament buildings completed and ready for occupancy on the first day of June next.

REMAINS FOUND.—The *North Star* gives a sensational account of the remains of a man having been found at Tabusintac by two men of the name of Stymest. Near and partly enclosing the remains, which were buried beneath, were three copper pots, of different sizes. There were also found in the grave, a lump of iron, a piece of rope, and a pair of moccasins. The remains and articles mentioned appeared to have been buried for a great length of time.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of Alex. McEachren, recently drowned at Pictou, N. S., was recovered on Saturday. The man had nothing in his pockets when the body was found, although it is known he carried money, a knife and a letter on the evening he was drowned. From this there is some hinting at foul play. Nevertheless the opinion of those who have given the case full attention is that the man wandered about the wharf in an intoxicated condition, fell off accidentally and was drowned.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE YOUNG STOCK.—A gentleman who has lately visited various sections of this Province, reports that a very gratifying improvement in the young farm stock is noticeable. The improvement is in no ways local, but general. There is a larger number of well built, thrifty looking young cattle in the Province than ever before. The augment will for the future. There has also been marked progress in all branches of agriculture within the past few years. *Moncton Times.*

THE Liverpool, N. S., *Advance* says that Mr. John E. Payzant, of Port Mouton, had a narrow escape from death on Monday. He struck an albicore with a harpoon from his boat and while paying out line to the fish his feet became entangled in it and he was drawn overboard. It was a fortunate circumstance that the line broke soon after Mr. Payzant was carried under water otherwise we would have to record an instance of "the biter bit"

PATRICK MCCANN, of Halifax, narrowly escaped being buried alive by a bank of earth falling on him while working at Antigonishe, a short time ago.

THE Carleton *Sentinel* says : Mr. James McBride, of Wakefield, who a few weeks ago, presented us with the champion New Brunswick apple, now hands us an Alexander which he thinks entitles him to the belt for that species of apple; it measures 13½ inches in circumstance and weighs 15½ ozs.

CONFIRMATION. — His Lordship Bishop Sweeny has just finished a successful confirmation tour in the country parishes. The sacrament was administered to seventy persons in Stanley, seventy-five in Cork, sixty at Nerepis, and fifty in Oromocto.—*Fredericton Capital.*

MESSRS. MCSWEENY BROS., Moncton, have taken possession of their new distillery, which, the *Times* says, is the finest building in the town and "more roomy and better appointed than probably any similar place of business in St. John or Halifax." It is three storey high, 45 feet wide and 75 feet deep. The front is of pressed brick and stone, with four large plate glass windows. The first flat will be occupid as a salesroom, with an office and cutter's room in the rear; the second flat will be taken up as a carpet and furniture wareroom; and the third flat will be occupied as a workroom, &c. The building is provided with an elevator and all the modern improvements, hot air furnaces, &c.

A FIRE at Burton, Sunbury Co., on the 14th inst, destroyed a barn belonging to Mr. Haley, containing produce, agricultural implements, a horse and several pigs. Two other adjoining barns belonging to the County were likewise consumed.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—A young man named Ferguson died suddenly at Gagetown, Monday afternoon.

Timothy Mulland, a Halifax Customs official, died very suddenly on Monday.

THE CONTRACT for furnishing the new Post Office with heating apparatus has been awarded to J. H. McAvity; price $2,900.

POTATO ROT is prevalent in Cape Breton.

THE Epizoo has broken out among the horses in Queen's County.

THE Westmoreland, N. B., Agricultural Society are importing Polled Angus cattle from England.

ON Thursday night an unsuccessful attempt was made to burn the Clarence Mills, Pictou, N. S., owned by Primrose Bros.

AT the Supreme Court, Lunenburg, N. S., the Grand Jury found Robert Smith guilty of murdering John Husy, but recommended him to mercy.

ACCIDENTS.—Bernard Curtin, a youth in the employ of Messrs. H. & H. A. McCullough, Prince Wm. street, fell down the elevator way into the cellar, a distance of fifty or sixty feet, on Saturday, and was so severely hurt that he was conveyed to the Public Hospital. He would probably have been instantly killed had he not come down feet first, and lit on a lot of paper at the bottom. He is now rapidly recovering.

John Wright, of Moncton, was severely cut a few days ago by falling on the point of a knife in the hands of another man at Sussex. Wright was skylarking at the time.

Wm. Kearns and James Murphy, both of St. John, were severely hurt by a gang plank which tipped and struck them while trucking wood into the stmr. "Falmouth," at Eastport, on Tuesday.

One day this week Norman Campbell had his arm badly mangled while threshing at Tabusintac.

A man named Gray had a portion of two fingers cut off by a circular saw, while employed in a water mill at North Esk, Northumberland Co., a few days ago.

HAY FIRE.—On Saturday last a "Granger, *alias* farmer, who had, unsuccessfully, tried all that day to sell a wagon-load of hay, started for his home at Hammonds Plains with the load. His wife accompanied him. While on his way home, and when near Kearney's lake, he thought proper to light his pipe. Having done so he threw the match, which was still on fire, behind him into the hay. A nice fire was immediately started and consumed the hay and the wagon. The horse was unharnessed from the wagon by the farmer's wife—the man being too "dazed" to be able to render any assistance. The horse, the woman and the farmer sorrowly "hoofed it" home, and it is understood that the man will not smoke any more—at least when he has a load of hay behind him.—*Halifax Herald.*

STORM IN BERMUDA.—The Bermuda *Colonist* of Wednesday, 13th inst., says : "We have been experiencing severe weather since Sunday, when torrents of rain fell, the rush of water from the hills around the town carrying everything before it. On Monday and yesterday we were without doubt within the limits of a cyclone. The barometer declined on Monday until it had reached 29.60, when it became steady, never varying for more than 24 hours. The heavy north-east gale which has blown during this time has been accompanied by copious showers of rain." No very serious damage was reported.

LOST HIS EYESIGHT.—Chas. Tamplyn, of Newton, K. C., was recently struck across the eyes with a stick at Sussex. One eye has been lost, and it is feared that be will become totally blind.

ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY. — One evening last week, Mr. Mann, of Passwood Ridge, was returning to his home from St. Stephen, when he was seized by two men named Marshall, who gave him a severe beating in the head with a large bottle and would no doubt have carried out their intentions of robbing and perhaps murdering him had not the horse taken fright and run away, throwing the two villans out of the waggon. Mr. McMann managed to retain his seat and soon stopping the horse, proceeded with no further interruption. He got some good cuts in his face, but is not seriously injured. The two rascals have been arrested. One of them has just served a term in the Penitentiary. —*Times.*

A LAD named Mason fall off Slayners' Wharf, Halifax, on Monday afternoon, and narrowly escaped being drowned.

CASE OF POISONING.—On Sunday night a hack driver was drinking in an unlicensed tavern in Albro street, and went to his home a short distance away. Shortly after his arrival there he was seized with a violent fit, and his face and hands began to swell. A doctor was sent for and he at once administered emetics, saying the man had been poisoned. The patient became insensible, and remained so the best part of the night. He was out of danger yesterday.—Halifax *Chronicle.*

A NEW FIVE DOLLAR BILL, of handsome design, has recently been issued by the Merchants' Bank of Halifax.

THE Board of Trade having amalagamated with the Exchange have decided to adopt the name St. John Board of Trade. At a special meeting held on Monday officers for the new organization were chosen as follows : President, S. S. Hall; Vice-President, John H. Parks. Members of Council—Jas. A. Harding, T. W. Daniel, Simeon Jones, James Holly, A. Cushing, W. H. Thorne, John Magee, John McMillan, Jer. Harrison and Thos. R. Jones.

THE trial of Thibault, charged with the murder of the young woman near Annapolis, N. S., it is understood will not take place until December.

AQUATIC.—Hanlan ran ashore a few days ago while out practising and smashed his boat. He was in great danger of losing his life, but was rescued by men in a skiff, who put from the ashore to his assistance.

The three mile sculling match between Richard Nagle, of this city, and Ellis Ward, of Philadelphia, is announced for to-day (Saturday). It is to take place on the Schuylkill River.

J. H. Riley, the oarsman, has arrived in England. Soule, the Hop Bitters man, has inspected the Tyne course.

PERSONAL.—The venerable Father James Quinn, of St. Stephen, was on a visit to John this week.

SUICIDE.—A married man named Hamlin, aged 35 years, committed suicide at Eastport on Tuesday evening of last week by poisoning.

A SOCIAL PARTY under the auspices of the Shamrock Base Ball Club, will be held in Berryman's hall, Charlotte street on Monday evening next.

THE New Post office will, it is said, be ready for occupancy in less than three months.

THE horse disease has carried off quite a number of animals from St. John and vicinity.

THE DEATH of Mrs. John C. Vail, widow of the late John C. Vail, Esq., and mother of Capt. Chisholm of the I. S. S. Co. took place in this city on Tuesday. The deceased was 84 four years of age, and was a sister of Sir Fenwick Williams, hero of Kars.

A SAILOR of the ship "Charlotte White," which was ready for sea on Tuesday afternoon, refused to go on board. He stood on the wharf as the vessel was leaving, and the mate threw one end of a rope ashore, which some men seized and bound the sailor, who was hauled off the wharf, soused into the water, and finally dragged up the ship's side, and thrown into a corner on deck. The departure of the vessel prevented the mate's arrest.

I. S. S. COMPANY.—Trade between St. John and Boston has been so brisk during the past season as to warrant the International Steamship Company in providing increased accommodation for the coming year. The company have just laid the keel of a new steamer at New York to be built during the winter, which will be put on the route in the spring when it is the intention to run four trips per week between St. John and Boston. The new vessel will have eighty staterooms.—*News.*

THE ST. JOHN BOLT AND NUT CO., who are to erect a factory on the corner of Dorchester street and Paradise Row, Portland, have elected the following officers : Bela R. Lawrence, President; C. A. Whiteside, Secry-Treasurer; C. A. Stockton, Solicitor; and Bela R. Lawrence, Levi H. Young, Jas E. White, Samuel Hayward, and James E. Puddington, Directors.

WE are informed that the guage of the N. B. Railway will be widened to the standard guage next summer, and that the line will at once be extended to the St. Lawrence. —*Capital.*

THE LUMBER delay in the river (Miramichi) is being driven to the boom. A quantity of it is now being rafted. Some 5,000,000 feet are in tide water at and below Indiantown at the present time.—*Advance.*

THE Brunswick Antimony Company have ceased working their shaft on the Hibbard lode, owing to the quantity of water. They will resume operations on their old shaft on the east vein which was the first one worked upon by the Company. The vein where they left off working on the Hibbard lode was of quartz, and was four feet thick, the Antimony being disseminated all through; the largest quantity, however, being found in the neighborhood of the foot wall. The Hibbard vein has before been proved for a distance of 1,800 feet, by sinking. Its course is as true as if run by a compass, the bearing being run north, 65 degrees west.—*Capital.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A sailor of the frigate "Magicienne" was killed at Sydney, C. B., by falling from aloft.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

SILVER JUBILEE.

The 25th anniversary of Rev. Father Lefebvre's ordination to the priesthood was held at Memramcook last week amid great rejoicing. The whole parish was jubilant, and manifested in various ways its esteem and love for the reverend gentleman. On Tuesday evening the College was brilliantly illuminated and a grand entertainment was given in the Exhibition Hall. Addresses were delivered by G. A. Girouard, M. P., and G. V. McInerney, L. L. B. Messrs. F. L. Carney and P. Belliveau, two of the students, presented an address of congratulation to Father Lefebvre, to which he eloquently replied amid great applause from the large audience present. Brief speeches referring to the occasion were made by several clerical and lay gentlemen.

Solemn High Mass was celebrated in the Church of St. Thomas in the forenoon of Wednesday. Rev. A. D. Cormier, C. S. C., delivered an admirable and touching sermon. After Mass the congregation adjourned to the Exhibition Hall of the College, where addresses from the parishioners, accompanied by purses, were presented to the rev. gentleman, to which he replied in his happiest manner. Speeches were also made by Fathers Bradley and Michaud, and by Hon. P. A. Landry and G. V. McInerney, L. L. B.

Father Lefebvre received a handsome present of silver table ware from the students of 1880. After dinner the Alumni and present students assembled in the College parlor, where the presentation of the gift from former students was to take place. Many clergymen and laymen were present. A correspondent of the *Times* writes :—

"The addresses of the Alumni were read by Hon. P. A. Landry and G. V. McInerney. They were eloquent tributes to the virtues and worth of Father Lefebvre. In conclusion these gentlemen begged the Rev. Superior to accept a slight testimonial of the affection entertained for him by his former students. This testimonial was a magnificent oil painting of Father Lefebvre. The portrait is life size, and is elegantly encased in a massive gilt frame, the dimensions of which must be at least nine feet by five. In accepting this gift, the rev. gentleman spoke with that unction and graceful vigor in which he is unsurpassed. He thanked them cordially for their affection and the beautiful mark by which they choose to show it; and concluded by saying that whenever the cares of life were pressing heavy on them, whenever they desired relaxation from toil, advice or consolation in trouble, St. Joseph would be ever open to receive them, and a paternal welcome be their greeting."

The anniversary celebration was brought to a successful conclusion by a soiree in the evening.

THE BAZAAR in St. Malachi's Hall for the benefit of St. Patrick's Industrial School, closed last evening (Friday). We learn that in a financial point of view the most sanguine expectations have been realized. Since last week's FREEMAN was issued the following lotteries have been drawn :

Sisters' Table—A china tea sett, Mr. Jas. Flood was the possessor of ticket No. 55, which took the prize; a handsome clock, No. 33, Mrs. J. Sullivan; wax doll, No. 62, James O'Regan; parlor lamp, No. 441, Mrs. J. Carey; an embroidered cushion, No. 476, Miss Horgan; a pair of brackets, No. 414, Mrs. Walsh; a toilet sett, No. 421 Mr. Minihan; a doll, No. 117, Thos. McCullough; a toilet sett, No. 68, J. G. McNamee; a camp chair, No. 227, J. J. Flannagan; a footstool, No. 429, John Nugent; a pin cushion, No. 289, Rev. Father Lefebre; a pair of vases, No. 335, Mary Maloney; a pair of slippers, No. 79, T. W. Peters; a bedroom sett, No. 764, T. L. Coughlan. No. 1 Lottery—a handsome 5 o'clock tea table, No. 335, Bishop Sweeny; a sofa cushion, No. 209, M. Ryan; a pair foot stools, No. 203, R. Coughlan; a bracket, No. 228, Bishop Sweeny; a antimaccaser, No. 225, Dr. Travers; a toilet sett, No. 531, Father Ouellett. No. 2 Lottery—a silver cruet stand, No. 216, Francis & Vaughan; a silver fruit dish, No. 7, Mrs. Dr. Alward; a butter cooler, No. 333, Mrs. Ryan; a silver pickle stand, No. 13, Bishop Sweeny; a silver mug, No. 323, Mrs. Currie.

St. Ann's Table—a doll, No. 45, Fanny Tell; a scarf, No. 14, Mrs. P. Kane; a silver cruet stand, No. 133, Miss M. Bourke; a picture, No. 188, Mrs. M. Cassidy; a cigar case, No. 146, John Moran; a watch case, No. 127, P. McDonald; a beautiful wax doll, No. 117, Thos. L. McCullough; a toilet sett, No. 88, J. S. McNamara; a rocking chair, No. 98 Miss Maggie Callahan; a table cover, No. 57, Thos. Lawson; a glass toilet sett, No. 163, Mrs. Bryson; a pair of blankets, No. 118, Michael Kane; a glass sett, No. 110, Mrs. Walsh; a toilet sett, No. 176, Father Connolly; a fancy quilt, No. 123, F. J. Duffy; a pair of pickle glasses, No. 199, Miss McCahmann; a toilet cover, No. 68; Miss Ryan; a camp chair, No. 29, Mr. Ralston; a chair cover, No. 21, Miss Minnie Ray.

Consoler's Table—a bride doll, No. 12, Mary E. Henry; a walking cane, No. 16, P. L. Walsh; a doll carriage, 57, C. T. Gregory; a tidy, No. 85, Bishop Sweeny; a butter cooler, No. 91, Wm. Armstrong; a china tea sett, No. 40, James Dillon; a gentleman's smoking cap, No. 75, James Butler; a pair pillow shams, No. 19, Rev. Father Hebert; a net tidy, No. 53, Miss Jane Gallagher; a straw bracket, No. 204, Miss Doyle; a book, life of Daniel O'Connell, No. 41, Rev. Father O'Leary.

St. Joseph's Society—a feather bed and pillows. No. 659, Mother Augustine.

Children of Mary, Sacred Heart—a handsome easy chair, No. 44, Miss Sarah Mullin.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE from the minutes of the Father Mathew Association, St. John, N. B., to the family and friends of the late James McShane :—

At a special meeting of the Father Mathew Association held in their hall on Tuesday, the thirtieth day of September, the undersigned Committee were appointed for the said society to draw up and present to the family of the deceased the following resolutions passed at said meeting:—

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in his wisdom to remove from our midst and take unto Himself our much esteemed brother, Mr. James McShane, and

Whereas, during his life and connection with our association, he was always devoted to the cause of temperance and at all times earnestly laboured for the advancement and welfare of this association, of which he was a most promising member, therefore

Resolved, that while we bow with humble submission to the will of God, who doeth all things for the best, yet we deeply mourn the loss of a most worthy and highly esteemed member, and feel that in his death the community has lost an honest and upright citizen, and his family a tender and loving protector; and further

Resolved, that we hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved wife and friends in this the sad hour of affliction; and still further

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased.

Dated St. Malachi's Hall this thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1880.

MILES E. AGAR,
JOHN F. ASHE,
T. COLLINS,
J. G. MATHEWS.
Committee.

COUNTRY MARKET.

THURSDAY, Oct. 21.

The following are the prices now given;

Beef ℔ lb	$003	$0 6
Beets, ℔ bunch	0 05	0 06
Butter, in firkins ℔ lb	0 18	0 21
Butter, roll, ℔ lb	0 23	0 25
Carrots, ℔ bunch	0 03	0 05
Cheese, ℔ lb	0 09	0 00
Chickens, ℔ pair	0 40	0 50
Calf Skins, ℔ lb	0 12	0 00
Duck,	0 40	0 60
Eggs, ℔ doz	0 15	0 18
Hams and Shoulder,

FURNITURE. FURNITURE

1880-FALL STOCK-1880.

LATEST STYLES IN ALL GOODS.

NEW IMPORTATIONS OF RAW SILKS, TAPESTRY, REP and other COVERINGS. Beautiful EBONIZED PARLOR SUITS of Latest Designs.
Magnificent WALNUT AND ASH BEDROOM SETS. Improved and manufactured by ourselves, including latest "Queen Anne" and other styles.
Handsome and Roomy BOOKCASES; Elaborately Carved SIDEBOARDS and CHIFFONIERS.
SECRETARIES of unique designs; EASY CHAIRS, PATENT ROCKERS, SOFAS and LOUNGES in endless variety. LEATHER DINING-ROOM FURNITURE of our own manufacture and designs.
Our Stock of BRITISH PLATE MIRRORS is very fine, and the Frames of Gilt, and of Ebony and Gilt are of very elegant workmanship.

☞Everybody is invited to call and view our Stock, which includes many articles of Household Use and Ornament which it is impossible to enumerate here.☜

Stewart & White, Nos. 93 to 97 Charlotte St.

NEW PRINTS! NEW PRINTS!

PER STEAMER "AUSTRIAN"—TWO BALES

ENGLISH PRINTED COTTONS

At 8, 9, 10, 12 and 14 Cents Per Yard.

EXTRA GOOD VALUE.

ENGLISH KNITTING COTTON,

Wolf's Head Brand, Salmon Tie,

Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16.

M'CAFFERTY & DALY,

Corner King & Germain Streets.

UNION LINE.

For Fredericton! Daily Trips!!

FARE ONE DOLLAR.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE Steamer "DAVID WESTON" will leave Indiantown for Fredericton and intermediate landings every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 9 o'clock. Returning will leave Fredericton every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY morning at 8 o'clock.
N. B.—Will run on East side of Long Island.

NIGHT BOAT.

Commencing SATURDAY, 5th inst., and until further notice, Steamer "MAY QUEEN," will leave Indiantown for Fredericton and Gibson, calling at Intermediate landings, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY evening, at 5 o'clock. Returning will leave Gibson every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evening, at 4 o'clock, after arrival of Express Train from Edmundston; Fort Fairfield, Grand Falls, Woodstock, etc.
N. B.—Will leave Fredericton at 4.30 p. m.
The "May Queen" will come through the Falls and will be at the South Market Wharf on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at such hours as the tide will permit, to deliver and receive freight, connecting with Trains of the New Brunswick Railway for Woodstock, Grand Falls, Edmundston and all other Stations; also connecting with steamer "Florenceville," for Tel River, Woodstock, etc.
N. B.—Will run on West side of Long Island.

FOR GRAND LAKE.

STEAMER "FAWN" will leave her wharf, Indiantown, for Salmon River, Grand Lake, calling at intermediate points, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning at 8 o'clock. Returning will leave Salmon River on THURSDAY and MONDAY morning.
Will touch at Gagetown Wharf both ways.
N. B.—Will run on West side of Long Island.
Careful Warehousemen in attendance at Indiantown to receive and deliver freight.
Tickets may be obtained on board Steamers, at H. Chubb & Co.'s Ticket Agency, Prince William street, and of

R. B. HUMPHREY, Agent,
Union Line Office,
july24 41 Dock street.

1880. 1880.

P. E. Island Steam Navagation Co.

THE Steamers of this Line will leave SHEDIAC daily (after the arrival of the morning train from St. John) for SUMMERSIDE, connecting with P. E. I. Railway for CHARLOTTETOWN and all parts of the Island. The steamer leaving Shediac on Saturday proceeds through to Charlottetown same night.
Returning, leaves SUMMERSIDE daily (after arrival of train from CHARLOTTETOWN) for Shediac connecting with Intercolonial Railway for St. John and all parts of the United States and Canada, by International Steamship Co. and St. John and Maine Railway.
Leaves CHARLOTTETOWN at 7,30 a. m. for PICTOU on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting with Intercolonial Railway for Halifax and all parts of Nova Scotia.
Returning, leaves PICTOU same days after arrival of train from Halifax.

F. W. HALES, Secretary, CHAS. U. HANFORD, Agent,
Charlottetown. 79 Prince Wm. Street.
june26

TRY

FREEZE'S

Passenger Agency,

CARLETON FERRY BUILDING, Water Street,

AND satisfy yourselves, before purchasing tickets, who can offer the

BEST, CHEAPEST, AND LARGEST NUMBER OF ROUTES,

to the different points in Canada and the United States. feb28 1y

---

JOHN D. HARRIS,

Manufacturer and Importer of Hats, Caps and Furs,

MAIN STREET, PORTLAND, (Nearly Opposite Long Wharf).

N. B.—Gent's Dress Silk, Blue Cloth and Merino Hats made to order, and a perfect fit guaranteed.
LADIES' FELT HATS made over in the latest styles.
Repairing neatly attended to. oct18

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN

Lamp Chimneys

All Sizes and Styles to fit all Burners.

Sun, Bulb and Crimp Tops; Argand and Globe Chimneys,

Also Unbreakable Chimneys.

For Sale by J. R. CAMERON,
aug28 64 Prince William Street.

S. Refined & Porto Rico SUGARS.

Received and in Store:—

35 HHDS.

Choice No. 1 and 2 S. Refined Sugars

15 HHDS. CHOICE NO. 1 AND 2 S. REFINED SUGARS.

For Sale Low.

BARBOUR BROS.,
sep4 11 South Wharf.

FELT HATS.

JUST Received from Factories: One Hundred Cases Men's, Youths' and Boys' FELT HATS. All qualities and great variety of styles
Wholesale and Retail.
C. & E. EVERETT,
oct2 11 King Street.

CARAMELS, SEA FOAM, &c.

Just Received from Philadelphia:—

25 Boxes Caramels Assorted Flavors,

—ALSO,—

24 Doz Sea Foam Baking Powder,

The finest article of the kind in the market.

FOR SALE BY

LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.
oct2

McKesson & Robbins' Gelatine Coated PILLS.

THE Subscribers have just received a full line of the above Pills.

T. B. BARKER & SONS,
sep25 35 and 37 King street.

1880.

International Steam Ship Co.

Summer Arrangement.

TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

ON and after MONDAY, June 14th, and until October 4th, the Splendid Sea Going Steamers "NEW YORK," E. B. Winchester, master and "CITY OF PORTLAND," S. H. Pike, master, will leave Reed's Point Wharf every

Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning,

at 5 o'clock, for Eastport, Portland and Boston.
Returning will leave Commercial Wharf, Boston, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, and Portland at 6 p. m., after arrival of noon train from Boston, for Eastport and St. John.
Connecting both ways at Eastport with the Steamer "Charles Houghton" for St. Andrews, St. Stephen and Calais, and at Portland and Boston with Steamers and Rail to all parts of the United States.
Through Tickets can be procured at this office and H. Chubb & Co.'s to all points of Canada and the United States.
No claims for allowance after goods leave the Warehouse.
☞Freight received Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday only up to 6 o'clock, p. m.

H. W. CHISHOLM,
june19 Agent.

THREE TRIPS A WEEK!

Saint John to Halifax and Yarmouth via Steamer and Rail.

Stmr "Empress," for Digby and Annapolis,

Connecting at Digby with the Western Counties Railway for and from YARMOUTH, &c., and at Annapolis with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway for and from

Kentville, Windsor, Halifax

and intermediate Stations, also, with Stage for Yarpool.

THE STEAMER "EMPRESS" will leave her wharf, Reed's Point, (until further notice) every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning, at 8 o'clock, and return every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY evening.

FARE—To Digby		$1.50
"	Annapolis	2.00
"	Halifax	5.00
"	Halifax and return	7.50
"	Yarmouth	3.50
"	Yarmouth and return	6.30

Round trip tickets to Halifax via this route good to return by Intercolonial Railway $9.00.

R. B. HUMPHREY, Agent,
F. PHEASANT, Freight Agent, "Union Line" Office,
Empress Warehouse, 41 Dock street.
Reed's Point.

Tickets may also be obtained at H. CHUBB & CO.'s Ticket Agency, Prince Wm. street. june19

DOODY & TOLE,

Plumbers and Gas Fitters,

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they are now in occupation of the Store NO 31 DOCK STREET, and have in stock a full supply of Chandeliers, Store Pendants, Beer Pumps, Gas and Water Fixtures, &c., of every description.
They hope by paying strict attention to business, and by promptly executing all work entrusted to them, to merit a share of public patronage.
Estimates furnished at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

mar27 DOODY & TOLE.

FRANCIS COLLINS,

Commission Merchant,

IMPORTER OF

French and English Goods,

—AND—

WHOLESALE LEATHER DEALER,

Cor. Union and Smyth streets,

may3 glb ST. JOHN, N. B.

M. McDONOUGH, MERCHANT TAILOR,

2 North Market Street

(may

London Colored Paints.

1014 TINS, 25 LBS. EACH,

COLORED PAINTS,

In RED, BLUE, YELLOW, BLACK and GREEN bought at a bargain and will be sold

FAR BELOW MARKET VALUE.

In Stock and to arrive:—A fine stock of

Brandam's White Lead,

Roder & Nawbie's Turpentine, Etc,

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,

sep25 Prince William Street.

SPORTSMEN!

A FINE STOCK OF

Breech-Loading GUNS,

FROM $16 up to $125.

Cartridges, filled with all sizes of Shot, for Central Fire or Pin Fire Guns.

W. H. THORNE & CO.
sep25

BEST

REFINED IRON,

&C., &C.

NOW IN STORE:—

BEST REFINED IRON;
YELLOW METAL;
HORSE SHOE IRON;
INGOT AND STRIP TIN;
COMMON IRON;
FORGE BELLOWS;
LOWMOOR IRON;
TIN PLATES
SWEEDE'S IRON; MINER'S SHOVELS; Boiler Plate;
Bl'k Sheet Iron; Irish Spades; Lead Pipe;
Galvantzed Sheet Iron.
Russia Sheet Iron;
PIG and SHEET LEAD;
Deck Spikes, Sheet Zinc;
ANCHORS; Iron Ware;
Chain, Cable and Rigging Chain;
OAKUM;
Lowmoor Chain.
PIG IRON;
☞Steel of all Descriptions.☜

For Sale at Lowest Market Prices.

GEORGE CARVILL,

may1 NELSON STREET.

1880. April and May Arrivals. 1880.

South Staffordshire

BEST REFINED IRON,

17,267 BARS and 6,094 BUNDLES.

Welsh Bolt Iron, 11,500 Bars.
Londonderry Iron, 6 Carloads.
Lowmoor, 98 Bars.
Hoop Iron, 735 Bdls., ⅜x22 to 2x15 GAUGE
Sheet Iron, 295 Bdls. ASSORTED GAUGES
Plating, 970 Bdls., ¼ to 7 inches x¼ and 3-16
TINPLATES, 68 Boxes Charcoal, 100 Boxes Coke
TIRE STEEL, From SPEAR & JACKSON, from ¾x¼ to 1⅛x⅝, 600 bundles. Also, 230 bundles Round Machine Steel, Toe Calk and Sled Shoe and Spring Steel.
THOS. FIRTH & SONS' EXTRA CAST STEEL for Axes, Tools, Granite Drills, etc., 140 Bundles.
BLISTER STEEL, Genuine Hoop L and Lancashire.
4,000 Kegs of RAILWAY SPIKE, STRIP SPIKE and CUT SPIKE and NAILS.
Chain Cable, Washers, Clinch Rings, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Axes, Springs and Axles always on hand

☞Inspection and Inquiries Solicited.

I. & F. Burpee & Co.
june19

CATHOLIC BOOKSTORE!

T. O'BRIEN & CO.,

Booksellers, Stationers and Newsdealers,

53 KING STREET,

ST JOHN, N. B.

PRAYER BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS, etc., and all the leading Magazines.

NOTE PAPER,
LEGAL CAP,
FOOLSCAP,
ENVELOPES,
INKS, PENS, ETC

BOSTON PILOT,
IRISH WORLD,
N. Y. CATHOLIC HERALD,
IRISH DEMOCRAT,

And all the principal American papers kept constantly on hand.

☞Subscriptions received for any of the above publications, and will be forwarded at publishers' prices.

T. O'BRIEN & CO.,
oct2 53 King street,

EXHIBITION!

Visitors to St. John N. B. Exhibition

WILL FIND AT

Martin's Jewellery Store,

97 KING STREET,

ALL GRADES OF

WALTHAM WATCHES,

Key and Stem winders, in Gold and Silver cases, all warranted, at very low prices. Our Stock of

American Clocks and Timepieces,

With and without alarms, is the largest and best assorted in the city. Our

Gold Finger Ring Department,

which we make a specialty of, is very fine and well assorted, consisting of over one hundred dozens to select from, at all prices. Our

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

is complete in every article such as Vest Chains Guards, Brooches, Ear Rings, Lace Pins, Bracelets, Neck Chains, Lockets, Crosses, Charms, Seals, Cuff Buttons, Studs, Scarf Pins and Rings, Emblems, &c.
A magnificent assortment of LADIES BACK COMBS.
We are also Agents for the best makes of

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

A call is respectfully solicited. A great reduction will be made on all the above goods during Exhibition week.

G. H. MARTIN,
97 KING STREET,
sep8 St. John, N. B.
☞5 doors above the Waverly House. oct2

CLOTHS. CLOTHS.

WE have now in store a full stock of cloth for Fall wear, and mention the following as being particularly good value.

BLACK and Blue Matalasses:
Black and Blue Diagonals;
Fur Back Diagonals;
Fancy Coatings;
Fancy Trouserings;

—ALSO,—

Ladies' Ulster Cloths;
" Waterproof Tweeds;
" Mantle Cloths;
" Victoria Serges;
" Melton Cloths.

☞Inspection Solicited.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH,
oct2 PRINCE WM. STREET.

Ear Trumpets, Etc.

JUST RECEIVED:—

EAR TRUMPETS; Glass Ear Syringes;
GLASS EYE SYRINGES;
GLASS NASEL SYRINGES;
GRAVEL PAPER FOR BIRDS;
ENGLISH BREAST PUMPS;
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES.

For sale by

T. B. BARKER & SONS,
sep25 35 and 37 King street.

FACTORY CHEESE!

IN STORE:—

TWO HUNDRED BOXES-Good

GEO. MORRISON, JR.
sep11

THE PITTSBURG RAILROAD RIOTS IN 1877.—The grand total of destruction to railway property arising out of these riots, with interest, is put down at $2,645,140, which has been compromised for $1,600,000. If the rolling stock thus destroyed had been coupled together it would have covered 11¾ miles of track. Besides this property there were many public and private buildings levelled with the ground, amounting in value to $3,261,013, which have been settled for $2,489,727. The two sums make a nice little bill to be discharged by the tax-payers of the municipalities where the riots occurred, for having stood by and allowed the mischief to be done, and it is probable that many of the rioters will themselves have to contribute to repair their wanton villainy.

Great excitement has been caused throughout Australia by the discovery of the Temora gold field, near Sydney. The rush of people into the township, says the *Sycney Morning Herald*, increases daily, men arriving even from Victoria. The great drawback to the development of the field is want of water for puddling purposes. Gold is being struck very freely.

The last religious census in France shows that there are 35,387,703 Catholics 47,531 Calvinists, 87,117 Lutherans, and 33,112 of other Prosestant denominations. The Jews number about 50,000, and 90,000 are attached to no church.

The Catholic Church in Russia, Poland not included, has one Archbishop, four Bishops, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four priests and 3,397,778 Catholic souls. The Bishop of Wilna is in exile, and his See is occupied by an usurper. There are great parishes in Siberia; Tobolsk has 5000; Ormak, 4,000; Irkutsk, 3,296 souls; the parishioners are mostly Polish Catholic families, exiled through Russian barbarity.

The 100-ton gun at Woolwich was tested by one discharge on September 13th, in the presence of a large number of officials and other visitors. This huge weapon, which, to be exact, weighs 101 tons, is 35 feet long, with a diameter at the breach of 6 feet 6 inches, tapering off to 2 feet 6 inches at the muzzle. When a lever was touched the gun rose above the parapet and swung round to the opposite point of the compass. The charge was 445 pounds of pebble powder and the projectile weighed 2,921 pounds, was 17¾ in diameter, and nearly three feet long. The first of a series of tests was perfectly satisfactory.

Sir F. Roberts, the conquering hero of Candahar and so styled "Saviour of Afghanistan," is son of a clergyman of the Established Church in Waterford, Ireland. His brother Samuel U. Roberts, is one of the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works in Ireland. Sir F. Roberts, is a member of the order of Good Templars and a staunch teetotaller. He has a Good Templar lodge attached to every regiment under his command. Sir Garnet Wolseley is also a total abstainer.

The last stone of the railway bridge over the Ottawa river, near Ottawa, was laid on the 10th. The bridge is 3,800 feet in length, besides 900 feet on an island, and has eleven piers and four abutments.

Lieut Hunter, of the St. John Engineers, and a private, have both been dismissed because the private, instead of obeying a command received while he was in the ranks, questioned it, and afterwards went to the officer to speak about it, and because the lieutenant, losing his temper, struck the private. The Adjutant General tells officers that they must keep their temper, and privates that they must obey, not question, the commands they receive when on duty.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.—The Irish police, it is said, have made requisition for 67,000 rounds of buckshot in addition to the quantity they already have. "Benevolent Buckshot" it has been called since Mr. Forster explained why its use was ordered. Should not the Irish be happy?

In an address of the Archbishop of Baltimore, reported in *The Catholic Mirror*, there are some points which may be indicated as of special interest, even to the general reader. His earnest testimony to the value of American institutions will be a surprise to many who think that an Archbishop of Baltimore is a chief agent of the enemy, to bring into disrepute and to destruction our laws and customs, even though the very best of these are the remnant of a Catholic tradition. Yet this is his testimony: "I might also speak to you of the various systems of government prevailing on the continent of Europe, and their relations with the Church. I might draw a comparison between these governments and our own. And I am proud to say, and without flattery, that, whatever may be the faults or drawbacks of our own system (and they are not a few), still I would infinitely prefer to live under the stars and stripes than under any government of continental Europe, for with us liberty is not a name, but a living reality." And, speaking of the laity of his diocese to their Supreme pastor, the Archbishop said: "I told him they were eminently loyal to their country, to their religion and their God; that they gave to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, to God the things that are God's; that they take a lively personal interest in the affairs of the Church, rejoice at the prosperity and grieve over the adversity that befalls her." These sentiments, no doubt, are very strange to an average Protestant reader, and ought to set them thinking, but they are so familiar to our readers that it is scarcely necessary to repeat them for their edification.—*Am. paper.*

The general report to the Board of Trade upon the accidents on the railways of the United Kingdom in 1869, just issued, returns as having been killed 1,032, and injured 3,513. Of these 160 persons killed and 1,307 persons injured were passengers; of the remainder, 452 killed and 1,951 injured were servants of the companies or of contractors, and 420 killed and 255 injured were trespassers and suicides and persons who met with accidents at level-crossings or from miscellaneous causes. The total number of passenger journeys, exclusive of journeys by season ticket holders, was 562,732,890. The proportions of passengers killed and injured in 1879 from all causes were, in round numbers, one in 3,517,000 killed and one in 430,000 injured. The proportion of passengers killed and injured from causes beyond their own control was in 1879 one in 7,503,000 killed and one in 983,700 injured; but if the Tay Bridge disaster is excluded from the computation the proportion killed would only be one in 281,366,500, or less than in any year on record. The report considers the year satisfactory on the whole, but concludes with a hope that the complete adoption of the block and interlocking systems, of coninuous footboards with proper platforms and especially of improved brake-power will no longer be delayed.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Reports from the Highlands state the weather has been very severe. The Grampian Hills are clothed with snow to their base. A snow storm occurred remarkable for severity at such an early period. Rain has fallen throughout the Midland counties, causing tremendous floods. Serious results are anticipated from a heavy gale at Yarmouth. Several casualties among vessels are already reported. Eighty feet of the pier works were destroyed. The rivers Don and Rathen are overflowing to an alarming extent. Hundreds of acres are already submerged. A severe gale raged over Chorley, doing much damage. A girl was blown under a carriage and the wheel passed over her head, killing her.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* confirms the report that the Government intends to prosecute the Land League leaders, and says it is expected the proceedings will be on an extensive scale. No actual steps have been taken, but the threatened blow can not be long suspended.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 14.—The Basutos sacked and burned the Government office and barracks at Mason. Col. Bayley, with 500 men, is still besieged at that place. Carrington, with a small force, is besieged at Mafeteng. Reinforcements are on the way.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 17.—The wind storm which prevailed here yesterday and last night was the severest ever known in this section, and the barometer was never known to be so low. The wind was from the south, blowing between sixty and seventy miles an hour. A large fleet of vessels sought this harbor for safety and rode out the gale in the bay.

The storm all along the Southern Minnesota Railway is the severest known in years. Passenger and freight trains along the line were blockaded in snow drifts from ten to twelve feet deep, and teams with provisions have been dispatched to their relief from several points. The train which left La Crosse on Friday has not been heard of since leaving Fulda that night. A later account is that the cuts west of Fairmount are filled with snow, packed hard. Reports of cattle, horses, etc., having perished are constantly being received, but no loss of human life has yet been reported The worst storm ever known in Southern Minnesota and Eastern Dakota is still raging.

There was considerable property destroyed by a fire at Charleston, S. C., on Saturday last.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—All four prisoners in custody on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Lord Mountmorres, last month, were liberated to-day, the only witness examined at the magisterial inquiry being unable to identify any of them as the persons he met on the road at the time the murder was committed.

TROY, N. J., Oct. 15.—At a Republican demonstration at Johnsonville, last night, Charles Nutting, Mellie Welling, Charles Thomas, John Fay and a Frenchman were injured by the explosion of a cannon. Nutting's leg was shattered, Welling's left arm was torn to pieces and since amputated; he will die. Thomas, aged eight, had his left leg torn to pieces and will probably die; the others are slightly injured.

NEW YORK, OCT. 14—Martin Lynch, who lost all his savings in betting on the Indiana election, cut his throat yesterday and died. The house of Geo. Riley was burned at Bradford, Pa., to-day, and three children burned in it.

It is said that the report of the probable extensive operation of Canadian lumbermen during the coming winter has had the effect of causing English dealers to stop buying, with a view to getting lower quotations next year.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Envelopes containing bills of exchange for cotton, worth about $60,000, were stolen on Monday from the post office box of Schumacher & Krone. The bills had been sent to the New York firm by Kaufman & Runge, of Galveston, Texas. On Monday two of the bills were found on Wall street. The detective ascertained that they found a key in the box and took the bills home, where $50,000 were recovered.

At a monster land meeting at Langford, on Sunday, Parnell said the solution of the land question would depend upon the efforts of the Irish people during the winter. He insisted above all on the necessity of organization. All measures of the Government would fail before a united organization of the people. The Government could imprison individuls, but never an entire nation.

A herd of goats from Angora, intended for acclimation in Canada and Cape Colony, were attacked at Ismid by Circassian brigands and a portion stolen. Mr. Goschen, British Ambassador, has made a representation to the Porte concerning the matter.

An exchange says: The following communication from the Sublime Porte has been received at the Foreign Office:—

"It is with feelings of profound regret that I, on behalf of H. I. M. the Sultan, beg to call the attention of her Majesty's Ministers to the state of affairs in her Britannic Majesty's important dependency of Ireland. H. I. M. the Sultan cannot help recognizing, from the frequent reports of his representatives in that dependency, confirmed as they are by the reports in the newspapers published in both England and Ireland, that the aspect of affairs in that unfortunate district is charged with the utmost gravity, both as regards the peace of Europe and the prosperity of the peoples of the various nationalities and religious denominations that go to form her Britannic Majesty's subjects at large.

"His Imperial Majesty the Sultan feels it his duty to call attention to the constantly-recurring affrays between the Protestant and Catholic communities in the North of Ireland, to the constantly-recurring outrages both on the lives and the property of the unfortunate class known as landlords all over the country, to the constantly-recurring maiming of cattle, incendiary fires, robberies of arms, burning of crops, and other acts which betoken serious laxity in the administration of the laws and general misgovernment in this unhappy district.

"His Majesty the Sultan would also call attention to the action of the Land Leagues. It is the opinion of his Majesty the Sultan and of his advisers that such a state of things can no longer be tolerated, and his Majesty and his advisers would firmly and seriously suggest that immediate steps be taken towards ameliorating the condition of the people hereinabove alluded to, and with a view to putting an end to a condition of affairs which has already become a scandal to a great nation, and, in fact, to Europe at large.

"His Majesty the Sultan is actuated by no ungenerous motives in bringing such matters under the notice of her Brittanic Majesty's Ministers. Really, he believes that he has but to do so to secure an immediate benefit to them; but inasmuch as her Majesty's Ministers were generously pleased to draw his Majesty's notice to the attrocities in Bulgaria, his Majesty feels that he can make no more adequate return for their kind offices than to repay it in kind."

The monster iron-clad "Italia," 14,000 tons, with armor three feet thick, has been launched in the presence of the King and an immense crowd. She is the most powerful ironclad ever constructed.

It is now stated officially that 161 miners have been killed by the explosion at Seaham colliery, and that these leave behind them 362 persons more or less destitute.

A "GAS" INDUSTRY.—Prof. Laflamme, of Laval University, Mr. Gagnon and Mr. Duquet, lately visited the recently incorporated town of Louisville, to inspect some wells of natural gas situated in the County of Maskinonge. They report the gas after several experiments to be a first-class article, suitable for lighting and heating purposes, and there is some talk of forming a company to prosecute this industry.

There seems every reason to believe that the schooners "Ocean Wave," of Picton, and "Great Western," of Port Hope, were capsized at the eastern end of Lake Ontario in Wednesday's gale, and that the crews were both lost, some nine or ten men in all.

The Berlin *National Zeitung* says: The Government intends to adopt sharp measures against the Social Democrats in certain towns of Holstein, such as Altona, Ottensen and Wandsbek. The execution of these measures would be very difficult if a similar course of action is not adopted by Hamburg.

Lieutenant General Smyth has been appointed to the command of the forces in South Africa, vice General Clifford.

Sir P. Egerton, M. P., speaking lately at the Wirrall Agricultural Show (England) congratulated his hearers upon the difference between last year's crops and this, which, he said, represented a gain of from £50,000,000 to £60,000,000 sterling.

A monastery has been opened at Fort Augustus, Scotland. The fort was built in 1716, and during "the '45" was a centre of great activity. After Culloden it became the headquarters of the Duke of Cumberland, and the scene of many of the cruelties which gained for him the sobriquet of "Butcher." In 1867 the Government sold it to Lord Lovat, the present representative of the wily old man who lost his head on Tower Hill. The buildings as already completed represent an expenditure of about $325,000. Mr. Hunter Blair, a convert to Rome, gave $100,000, and the Duke of Norfolk, and Lords Ripon and Bute were also contributors, as well as the present Lord Lovat, who is almost the only Catholic peer in Scotland. Of late years the Duchess of Buccleuch and several ladies of high rank have "gone over," but very few men of means and station have been among the converts.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 30.—A special from Fort Ellis, says: "Indians in full war paint, with scalps hanging to their belts, bring in news of bloody fighting by the Mandrill, Stony and Saulteaux Indians, south of there. The Mandrills raided the camp of the Saulteaux and killed nine persons. A band of Saulteaux under "Ocean Man" gave chase and killed nine Mandrills. A band of Stonies are also following the Mandrills and more fighting is expected. Another account says the village attacked made a desperate resistance and killed thirteen Mandrills. The whole border is in a blaze of excitement. The fleeing Mandrills are making their way to the American territory, whence thence they came. It is thought the Stonies and Saulteaux will pursue them to this side, and it is expected the scene of war will be transferred to the United States.

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