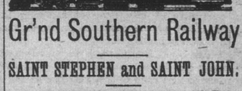

Gov. Gen. Secretary's Office

St. John Weekly Freeman.

NEW SERIES, VOL. VII. ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1884. NO. 29.

McCafferty & Daly's

CHEAP SALE of

GREY and WHITE COTTONS FOR SPRING.

Also :—TWEEDS for Men's and Boys' Wear.

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER SEEN.

Corner King and Germain Streets.

McCAFFERTY & DALY.

L. BLACK & Co., OPTICIANS, DETROIT.

THE UNDERSIGNED has the entire control of the goods made by this firm for this Province. He has in stock all styles made in

Gold, Rubber, Celluloid and Fine Steel Frames,

or Near Sight, for Ordinary Sight and Cataract. This firm's goods have been awarded diploma at Centennial Exhibition for excellence, and the quantity that we have sold since introducing them, some three years ago, is sufficient guarantee of the satisfaction they have given. We have a patent indicator by which we can correctly measure the eye and give the exact glass to suit.

T. L. COUGHLAN,
JEWELLER'S HALL, - - - 14 KING STREET,

☞ In reference to the above advertisement, I would ask the public to read a couple of testimonials from well known city Medical men. These I have selected from many which I am at liberty to publish, and will do so from time to time.

Mr. T. L. COUGHLAN,

DEAR SIR :—The EYE GLASSES which I procured of you have given great satisfaction, and I have pleasure in recommending them. Your method of getting the focus is capital, by which means you can give the exact glass to suit.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 1883. BOYLE TRAVERS, M. D.

Mr. T. L. Coughlan,

DEAR SIR :—The SPECTACLES are all you claim for them, a first class article. I can recommend them as such.

January, 1883. H. C. PRESTON, M. D.

STEWART & WHITE'S

Furniture Warerooms,

93 to 97 Charlotte Street, St. John, N. B.

The Largest Retail Furniture Establishment in the Dominion.

WE have in stock an exceedingly large assortment in the different departments.

In Chamber Furniture

We are showing over 40 New Patterns, many of which have been designed by our own draughtsman, and some of them are not inferior to the one for which we received "First Prize and Diploma" in competition with the best work of all the large factories of the Dominion, at the Exhibition at Halifax in Sept., 1881.

Our Drawing Room Furniture comprises all the latest styles in Drawing Room Suites, Groups, and very elaborate Easy Chairs, Lounges and Patent Rockers, which, being of the same general design, can be used to furnish a drawing room. All these will be covered with Raw Silks, Brocades, Cashmeres, etc., of our own importation, which this year has been on a very large scale. We would call special attention to our Silk Plush, of which we have over 10 different shades of the finest quality manufactured.

Our Dining Room Furniture comprises Very Handsome Sideboards from $30 to $250, Dining Tables of all kinds, Dining Chairs upholstered in Leather, and Upholstered Dining Room Suites.

IN LIBRARY FURNITURE we offer Very Nice Designs of Bookcases and Combined Bookcase and Secretary, Library Tables, Lounges and Easy Chairs.

OUR ENGLISH PLATE MIRROR DEPARTMENT will be found to contain many designs entirely new on this Continent, all of which are richly carved and inlaid.

Of the other grades of Furniture we always keep a large and well assorted stock, at the Lowest Prices.

STEWART & WHITE.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH.

CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

$100,000 Deposited with the Government.

Having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, for the Province of New Brunswick, we are prepared to issue Policies on all classes of property at current rates. Losses promptly adjusted and paid without reference to Home Office, For rates, &c., apply to

H. CHUBB & CO.,
General Agents, St. John, N. B.,

Or to any of the following Local Agents:—
JOHN BLACK, Messrs. Rainsford & Black, Fredericton.
H. ATKINSON, Messrs. Borden & Atkinson, Moncton.
W. C. HAZEN GRIMMER, St. Stephen.
WILLIAM DIBBLEE, Woodstock.
JOHN SIEVEWRIGHT, Bathurst.
W. A. BLACK, Richibucto.
E. LEE STREET, Newcastle.

HATS, CAPS & FURS.

CHOICE SOUTH SEA SEAL CAPS
CHOICE South Sea SEAL MUFFS ;
CHOICE PERSIAN LAMB CAPS ;
CHOICE Baltic Seal Gauntlet Gloves ;
LADIES Coney Shoulder CAPES ;
LADIES Squirrel Tail BOAS ;
BALTIC SEAL MUFFS ;
BALTIC SEAL TIES ;
BALTIC SEAL CAPS ;
ASTRACAN CAPS ;
IMITATION FUR CAPS ;
SCOTCH CAPS ;
STIFF HATS ;
SOFT HATS.

At Low Prices during the Holidays.

BARDSLEY BROS.,

38 Commercial Block.
South Side King Street, - - St. John, N. B.

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

BURDOCK

Blood Bitters.

JUST RECEIVED :

8 Cases Burdock Blood Bitters (LARGE.)

1 Case Burdock Blood Bitters, (SAMPLES.)

T. B. BARKER & SONS.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

CHEAP SALE

—OF—

BLACK SILKS !

IN ORDER TO EFFECT THE SPEEDY SALE of our Large Stock of SILKS, we have made the following Reductions.

A good opportunity of purchasing Silks lower in price than ever before sold is now offered.

BLACK SILK, Gros Grain,

FORMERLY SOLD AT		
90c.	NOW	70c.
$1.10	"	90c.
1.25	"	$1.00
1.50	"	1.25
1.65	"	1.40
2.00	"	1.70
2.50	"	2.00
3.00	"	2.50
3.60	"	3.25
4.00	"	3.50

H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH,
Prince Wm Street Market Square

Old Banagher Whiskey,
Bottled Ale & Porter,
Scotch Whiskey, &c.

Arrived ex "Hibernian" from Liverpool :

6 qr. Casks Old Banagher Whiskey.

Also, ex "Eunomia" from Glasgow :

5 qr. casks WATSON'S OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY;
25 Cases, Quarts Irish Whiskey;
25 " Pints do do.
50 bbls. Bottled Ale and Porter, pints and quarts.

For sale low, in Bond or duty paid.

JOSEPH L. McCAFFERTY,
20 WATER STREET.

Bird Food. Yeast Cakes.

RECEIVED by Train:—12 gross Sawyer's No. 1 BLUE; 1 case Excelsior BIRD FOOD; 6 cases Golden Sheaf Yeast Cakes; 1 case Dessicated Peas; 1 case Dessicated Bean. For sale by PUDDINGTON & MERRITT, 55 Charlotte street.

FURLONG'S IRISH MALT WHISKEY

The above Celebrated

Dublin Malt Whiskey

Rivals the Finest Cognac Brandy.

IT HAS BEEN STORED

FIVE YEARS

in Sherry Casks, and is highly recommended for Medicinal and other purposes, being mellowed with age,

PERFECTLY PURE

and free from those heating qualities usually found in other whiskeys.

THOMAS FURLONG,
Direct Importer, St. John, N. B.

ROYAL Insurance Company.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Assets over - - $26,000,000

J. J. & J. SYDNEY KAYE
Agents,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Liverpool and London AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

Assets, 31st Dec. 1881,	$32,505,321.75
Investments in Canada,	878,703.26
Income for the Year	7,944,755.47

General Agency for the Maritime Provinces.
No. 118 Prince William street
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
july29

Brandies, Whiskies, Wines
Champagnes, Clarets,
Foreign Liqueurs,
&c., &c., &c.,

HENNESSYS' BRANDY;
Martell's Brandy;
Vine Growers Brandy;
Encore Whisky;
Treninich Highland Whisky;
Talisker (Skye) Whisky;
Oban "Small Still" Whisky;
Dublin Old Still Whiskies;
Kinnahan's L. L. Whiskey;
Aitkin Edinburgh Ale;
Wenneker's Schiedam Geneva;
JAMAICA RUM;

FOREIGN LIQUEURS,—Anisette, Curacao, Vermouth, Dutch Bittters, &c., &c.;

Sherries,—Shipped by Joseph C. Gordon, Zeer de Frontera;

PORTS,—Shipped by C. N. Kopke, Oporto;

Champagnes,—Shipped by Ruinart Pere & Fills, Petrot: Bonnet, (Epernay); Pommery & Gren and Heidsieck;

Burgandies,—Shipped by DeBeuverand, DePoligny;

Rhine and Moselle Wines,—Shipped by A Jordon.

JAMES DUFFY,
Wine Merchant,
PORTLAND BRIDGE.
nov30 ESTABLISHED 1842.

No Patent No Pay.

PATENTS

obtained for Inventors, in the United States, Canada and Europe, at reduced rates. With our principal Office located in Washington, directly opposite the United States Patent Office, we are able to attend to Patent Business with greater promptness and despatch and less cost than other patent attorneys, who are at a distance from Washington, and who have, therefore, to employ "associate attorneys." We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our 'Guide for obtaining Patents,' which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents, and other valuable matter. We refer to the German American National Bank, Washington, D. C.; the Royal Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Legations, at Washington; Hon. Joseph Casey, late Chief Justice U. S. Court of Claims, to the officials of the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Members of Congress from every State.

ADDRESS: Louis Bagge & Co., Solicitors of Patents and Attorney at Law, Le Droit Building WASHINGTON, D. C. ue22

PATENTS

To Inventors & Manufacturers
ESTABLISHED 1856.

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Solicitors of Patents & Attorneys at Law
American and Foreign Patents.
629 F Street, Washington D. C.

No Fees in advance, nor until a Patent is allowed. *No fees for making Preliminary Examinations.*

Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Infringement Suits in the different States, and all litigation appertaining to Patents or Inventions.

Send Stamp for Pamphlet of Sixty Pages.
nov15

Daily Expected

Per "Thos. Perry."

1,500 BARS and BUNDLES
Best REFINED IRON ;
400 Bundles SHEET IRON.

Also per "Thos. N. Hart" :
200 BUNDLES
SLED SHOE STEEL.

GEORGE CARVILL,
Nelson Street.

CARD OF THANKS.

THE Subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their very liberal patronage to him during the twenty years he has been in business, and would respectfully announce to the public that he has greater facilities than ever for customers to select from his very large stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

And being constantly receiving New Goods from the very best markets in Canada and the United States would solicit an inspection, feeling confident the stock will give perfect satisfaction in every respect,

JAMES McCONNELL,
mar2 19 King Street.

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

---

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer.

Seldom does a popular remedy win such a strong hold upon the public confidence as has HALL'S HAIR RENEWER. The cases in which it has accomplished a complete restoration of color to the hair, and vigorous health to the scalp, are innumerable.

Old people like it for its wonderful power to restore to their whitening locks their original color and beauty. Middle-aged people like it because it prevents them from getting bald, keeps dandruff away, and makes the hair grow thick and strong. Young ladies like it as a dressing because it gives the hair a beautiful glossy lustre, and enables them to dress it in whatever form they wish. Thus it is the favorite of all, and it has become so simply because it disappoints no one.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

Has become one of the most important popular toilet articles for gentlemen's use. When the beard is gray or naturally of an undesirable shade, BUCKINGHAM'S DYE is the remedy.

PREPARED BY
R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N.H.
Sold by all Druggists.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY CO.

Operating 443 Miles.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

☞ *All Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time, which is 36 minutes slower than Saint John actual time.*

COMMENCING DECEMBER 9th, 1883, Trains will run as follows :—

St. John Division,

DEPARTURES :

At 8 00 A M—From Water Street, St John, Passenger and Mail Express for points West and for St Stephen, St Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and all points North and South of McAdam ; also, for Fredericton.

At 11.00 A M, from Carleton, with all local and through freight.

At 3 30 P M—From Water street, St John—Accommodation for Fredericton, by Branch Line at Gibson to all points North.

At 8 30 P M—From Water street, St. John—Night Express for points West, and for St Stephen, Woodstock, Houlton, and all points North of McAdam

ARRIVALS :

At 6 30 A M, at St John—Fast Express Train from all points West, and from St Stephen, Woodstock, Houlton, and all points North of Mc Adam.

At 10 10 A M, at St John, (Water street)—Through Accommodation from Fredericton and local stations.

At 1 00 p m, Carleton, with through freight.

At 5 40 P M, at St. John, Water street—Express from points West, and from St Stephen, St Andrews, Woodstock, Houlton, Fredericton, and all points North and South of McAdam.

Pullman Sleeping Cars run on all Night Trains to and from Bangor. Berths secured at Ticket Office, Water Street, G A Freeze, agent.

No Train leaves St. John Saturday night or Sunday morning.

A train arrives from the West on Sunday morning and a Train leaves for the West on Sunday night.

Through connections are made from Boston on Sunday nights.

Connection is made at Vanceboro with Trains of the Maine Central Railway to and from all points West.

Special Limited Tickets good on Continuous Trains only, will be sold to and from St. John and all other important points on Line at reduced rates.

Tickets for sale in St. John at New Brunswick Railway Ticket Office, and at O. Blois' Ticket Agency, Prince William street.

E. R. BURPEE,
N. T. GREATHEAD, General Manager.
General Pass. and Ticket Agent.
St. John, N. B., Dec. 8, 1883. feb2

Gr'nd Southern Railway

SAINT STEPHEN and SAINT JOHN.

ON and after MONDAY, Oct. 1st, 1883, Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows : Leave ST. JOHN at 8.15 A. M., Carleton at 8.35 A. M., for ST. GEORGE, ST. STEPHEN and intermediate points, arriving in St. George at 11 a. m., St. Stephen at 12.45 p. m.

Leave ST. STEPHEN at 8.20 a. m., and ST. GEORGE at 10.05, arriving in Carleton at 12.25 p. m., and St. John at 12.40 p. m.

Freight, up to 500 or 600 lbs.—not large in bulk—will be received by JAS. MOULSON, 40 Water street, up to 5 p. m. ; all larger weights and bulky freight must be delivered at Sand Point before 6 p. m. Baggage will be received and delivered at MOULSON'S, Water street, where a truckman will be in attendance.

J. N. GREENE.
F. W. HOLT, Superintendent Manager.

1883.

International Steam Ship Co.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Two Trips a Week.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DECEMBER 3rd, the Steamers of this Line will make Three Trips a week, leaving St. John every

Monday and Thursday Mornings, at 8 o'clock,

for Eastport, Portland and Boston, connecting at Eastport with steamer "Charles Houghton" for St. Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen.

Returning will leave Boston same days at 8.30 o'clock, and Portland at 6 o'clock, p. m., for Eastport and St. John.

Through Tickets can be procured at this office and at H. CHUBB, Co.'s, to all points of Canada and the United States.

No claims for allowance after goods leave the warehouse.

Freight received Wednesday and Saturday only, up to 6 o'clock, p. m.

H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent,
Reed's Point Wharf.

NOVA SCOTIA

STEAMSHIP CO'Y,

(LIMITED.)

1883, WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1884.

BAY LINE!

Two Trips a Week

—TO AND FROM—

DIGBY, ANNAPOLIS, WEYMOUTH, YARMOUTH, | HALIFAX, WINDSOR, KENTVILLE, BRIDGETOWN

and all Intermediate Stations.

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12th, and until further notice, Steamer leaves St. John on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings, at 6.24 Eastern Standard Time, or 7 o'clock, St. John time.

RETURNING SAME DAYS.

Tickets for sale at Chubb & Co's., Prince William Street, R. B. Humphrey, Dock Street, and on steamer. Freights received up to 5 p. m.

F. PHEASANT, Agent,
dec15 St. John, N. B.

$5 to $20 per day home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co Portland, Maine. mar1

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, March 15, 1884

Mr. Daly, the member for Halifax, was so foolish as to imagine that the subjoined letter from Mr. George Stephen justified his supporting the proposal to throw away thirty millions of the people's money. With that strange infatuation which sometimes takes possession of those who are doomed politically or otherwise, he read the letter in the House of Commons. The grand object of the Short Line is to direct trade and travel to a port in Cape Breton and thence to and across Newfoundland. Were this idea carried out a heavy blow would be given to Halifax, which must be deprived of much of the business it now does, instead of getting more business, as it so long hoped, and as, perhaps, it hopes even yet. This road would be of little use to St. John, and indeed may prove an injury to it. We publish his letter in full that our readers may see what Mr. Stephen proposes. He wants help from these Provinces, which they are not in a position to give, even were the projected road likely to be of benefit to them :—

"THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,
"OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
"MONTREAL, 11th Feb., 1884.

"DEAR SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 5th instant, and to the accompanying memorandum and copy of resolution relating to the question of an Atlantic Terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Although I have not had an opportunity of bringing the matter formally before my colleagues in the direction of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, I may safely say that ever since the formation of the company we have felt that it was only a question of time when the Pacific Railway must reach every important point in the Maritime Provinces, and especially their most important seaports, and that this could only be accomplished either by lines owned or controlled by the company, or by friendly connections with other lines having identical interests.

"This company as you are aware, has already invested a very large sum of money for the purpose of securing an independent connection with the lines south of the St. Lawrence. But apart from this, individuals connected with the company and deeply interested with its success have made large investments in lines leading to the Maritime Provinces, the success of which greatly depends on their connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, and perhaps this is the best assurance I can give you of our readiness to co-operate with you in perfecting the connection between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Maritime Provinces.

"If it should be decided that the best way of accomplishing the object in view would be by completing the direct line from Montreal to Moncton via Sherbrook, Megantic, Matawamkeag, Fredericton and Moncton, I think, with the assistance of the Maritime Provinces, and with such subsidies for the portion of the line within Canadian territory as may be fairly expected from the Dominion Government, the means might be found to complete the connection, which would be the shortest one possible.

"Yours truly,
GEO. STEPHEN,
"President."

The assumption of the right to interfere in the regulations concerning licenses by the Dominion Government is tantamount to a declaration on their part that they wish to absorb all local legislation. *Le Monde*, a notoriously Tory sheet, says :—

"If the Federal Parliament has the right to determine at what hour the bar shall be closed in such and such a town, it has the right to intermeddle with all our municipal or provincial affairs, and it is no more a confederation that we have but a veritable Legislative Union. We refuse to believe that such was the secret aim of Sir John Macdonald, as some pretend. We are also convinced that the Prime Minister will not insist and will voluntarily allow it to fall to the ground a law which he was in too much of a hurry to propose."

We are seldom able to endorse the opinions held by *Le Monde*, but on this subject our views coincide with those expressed by it, with the exception that we fear Sir John will not *voluntarily* relinquish this iniquitous measure. It is one of a series of measures designed to rob the Provincial Legislatures of their rights, and to centralize the legislative power, and as such Sir John can, with difficulty, abandon it. It is in perfect accord with his general policy, and to throw over this measure at the present moment would look too much like an acknowledgment of the fact that that policy is by no means calculated to advance the interests of Confederation. Sir John Macdonald has inaugurated a species of systematic encroachments upon undoubtedly Provincial rights, and we are greatly mistaken if he relinquish it until forced to do so. The fact that St. John possesses a Royal Charter gives the case a new aspect in the particular application of this license law to this city, and tends to further complicate an already complicated matter. But apart altogether from any rights this city may be held to enjoy under its charter, we still maintain that it is a most unjustifiable usurpation of the rights of our Local Legislature and of our corporation to attempt to transfer the control of our licenses into the hands of the Dominion Government under any such shallow pretences as those advanced by the advocates of the new license law.

The Montreal *Gazette*, commenting on one of Mr. Blake's speeches, says :—

"What we do pay for the work performed by the company at a cost of some fifty-one millions is twenty-five millions in cash and twenty-five million acres of land."

The *Gazette* contends that the money now given is merely a loan, and will all be paid back. But if it should not, then, although the company never receive another dollar out of the land, they will get in cash from the people of Canada thirty millions and the twenty-five millions cash subsidy, and the ten millions already received from the sale of lands, and the million or two received as bonuses and for sale of town lots, that is sixty-seven millions in cash for building a portion of the road which the *Gazette* says will cost only fifty one millions. Suppose the thirty millions be paid, what then? The company get the twenty-five millions cash and whatever the twenty-five million acres of land may yield. The land they have sold brought on the average $2.36 an acre besides what they got for town lots, etc. At $2 an acre for the whole, they would get fifty millions for the land besides the twenty-five millions cash subsidy and the million or two for town lots ; in all say seventy-six millions for a work which will cost them fifty-one millions.

Such are the alternatives which the Government have forced upon the country.

The action of the *Bleus* in the late Canada Pacific Railway crisis was most reprehensible from every point of view. *L'Electeur*, a Liberal organ of Quebec, may well say :—

"Honor to our representatives that not one of them shirked his duty. They were all at their post. The Pacific's gold did not reach them. On the contrary, there was not found in the ranks of the Conservatives a single member who had courage and independence enough to even sound the echo of their organs and of their friends outside. After having shouted on all the notes during more than two weeks, that the advance of these thirty millions to the Pacific would be a gigantic steal committed to the detriment of the people of Canada ; after having made supreme appeals to the patriotism of the Government to prevent it from pressing the perpetration of such an infamy,—what do we see? These same representatives, so scandalized yesterday, so jealous of the public interests, bending suddenly, demanding pardon for their insubordination, and rising one after the other at the signal of their chief to consummate this infamy which was so revolting to them an instant before! Ah! it was because there had to be choice between power and the public interests ; and, as ever, the Conservative members cried : Perish public interests, rather than power! The Government comes out victorious from the crisis, but it comes out with a wound which may well prove fatal before long."

Either this loan of thirty millions was a good and proper measure, or it was not. If it were a good and proper measure, the *Bleus* did wrong to take advantage of the embarrassing position of the Government in order to insist upon the increase of their subsidy. If it were a justifiable measure, and the *Bleus* were truly patriotic Canadians, its very justice should have sufficed to secure their support without having them attach to their party the veritable disgrace of having sold that support. If, on the other hand, the measure be bad and improper (as it undoubtedly is) no pecuniary considerations should have induced the *Bleus* to force it upon the country. If the measure be utterly unjustifiable, the *Bleus* have justly merited the decidedly unenviable fame of having allowed themselves to be bribed to sacrifice and betray the interests of the Dominion. In either case their action in this matter is wholly indefensible. For weeks the Tory organs throughout the entire Province of Quebec, with one notable exception, denounced the proposed loan as a great public robbery ; the French members of the House also showed the greatest repugnance to the measure for some time ; yet, as *L'Electeur* justly remarks, public interests gave way before the insatiable love of power. The assertions that Senecal and his followers were at the bottom of the difficulty, and that Chapleau was intriguing against the Cabinet, were either wholly false, or, if true, go to prove that not only local but also individual interests are preferred to Dominion interests by the majority of the *Bleus*.

Mr. Parnell's First Speech of the Session.

On February 8th, Mr. Parnell made his masterly speech in moving his amendment to the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech. He quoted extensively [illegible]ry and Liberal papers to show [illegible] Government in Ireland illegally [illegible]d with Nationalist meetings and [illegible]ed those of Orangemen. His [illegible] was conclusive.

[illegible]ollowing is the text of Mr. Parnell's amendment to the address :—

"We humbly assure Your Majesty that the recent policy and the conduct of the Executive in Ireland has not tended to the interests of tranquility or contentment among the Irish people, and that we particularly deplore the wanton prohibition of legal and constitutional public meetings throughout Ireland, whereby the exercise of the right of free speech has been practically extinguished in that country, and condemn the Irish Executive for having permitted bodies of magistrates to make with impunity public declarations applauding the conduct of Lord Rossmore (an ex-Magistrate, superseded for disturbing order) for provoking ill-will and strife between different classes of your Majesty's subjects in Ireland to illegal acts, disorder and violence ; and, furthermore, that we humbly assure your Majesty of our firm conviction that the policy of forcing or stimulating by the agency of the State the emigration of the Irish people out of Ireland should be definitely and at once abandoned."

Mr. Parnell continued :—"I think I have now proved my case that the Orange movement in the North was an unconstitutional movement—that it was a movement to prevent the Nationalists, who formed the majority of the people of Ulster, and who formed two-thirds or four-fifths of the population of the districts in which the meetings were held, from exercising their constitutional rights —that it was an attempt to prevent the Nationalists of Ulster from meeting to express their constitutional opinions in a constitutional way with regard to changes in the law. It was never pretended that the meetings proposed to be held were not constitutional and it was never pretended that it would be necessary to proclaim them except for the purpose of preventing the Orangemen from murdering those who attended them. I think it is unnecessary to state, after the incidents that I have narrated and the extracts that I have read, that I have proved that this Orange movement was violent, seditious and intimidatory, and that every man who took part in it, from the leaders, like Lord Rossmore, down to the humblest member of an Orange lodge, was open to prosecution under the intimidation clauses of the Crimes Act. I have now something to say with regard to the action of the Government. We who have been close observers of what took place plainly saw that the Irish Executive secretly rejoiced at these proceedings. Of these thousands of men brought together from long distances by train, and equipped with murderous weapons for the purpose of interrupting the constitutional meetings of the Nationalists, not a single prosecution took place during the whole of the recess. The powers which the Government abundantly possessed under the Crimes Act for stopping these men at the port of embarkation were not used. It was evident that from the moment the Orangeman, with his sash around him, bought his ticket to come and harry and intimidate the peaceful Nationalists of Ulster, he laid himself open to prosecution under the Crimes Act. Would any of my honorable friends have been allowed to act so? Compare the language used by my honorable friend, the member for Westmeath, for which he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with the language of any of those Orange speakers. The right honorable gentleman, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, who cannot be absolved from any portion of the blame which attaches to the Irish Executive, not content with looking on and doing nothing, not content with refraining from using the provisions of the Act which he is always so ready to use unsparingly against any of us, actually goes over to his constituents in Scotland and attempts to misrepresent the matter, just, in fact, as Lord Rossmore endeavored to misrepresent the matter in his letter to the Privy Council in Ireland. The right honorable gentleman, following the example of Lord Rossmore, said there would be civil war if these meetings were not suppressed. But that was the whole intention with which the Orangemen embarked in those proceedings, and by submitting to their orders, by proclaiming these meetings according to their demands, the Government practically ranged themselves on the side of the disturbers of the peace. I cannot imagine what defence the Government propose to put forward, unless it be an exaggeration of the power of the Orangemen. I do not believe there are twenty thousand sworn Orangemen. The largest number they were able to bring together to any meeting, with the connivance of the Government who permitted them to travel through the country on special trains—never taking down the name of a single individual—the greatest number at any meeting was, according to their own account, 7,000. With the exception of Dungannon, where they undoubtedly outnumbered the Nationalists, owing to want of preparation, at every single meeting the Nationalists, although only drawn from the immediate district, without any special exertion whatever being made for their attendance, the people coming on foot to the meetings, as they always come to their meetings in Ireland—the Nationalists, I say, largely outnumbered the Orangemen. There is a prevalent delusion in England—and perhaps in this House—that the Protestants largely outnumber the Catholics in Ulster ; but, as I have already said, the Catholics in Ulster are forty-seven per cent. of the population, practically speaking one-half ; and outside of Belfast in every constituency, with perhaps the exception of Antrim and Down, they considerably outnumber all the other denominations. But who are these other denominations? They are Episcopalians, from whom the Orangemen are almost entirely drawn ; they are Presbyterians, containing amongst them very few Orangemen, chiefly the followers of the right honorable member for Tyrone, although we have been able to seduce even some of the Presbyterians. There are the Methodists and the people, happily few in number in Ireland, who have no religion ; there are also Quakers and other sects, such as exist in every civilized country ; but if you take the respective proportion of population as being equally divided, you must recollect that of the Protestant population the Orangemen form a very small number indeed. They are chiefly taken from the manufacturing towns. As a general rule, Orangemen, since the land movement commenced, have entirely died out amongst the agricultural population. Perhaps a few of the farmers' sons who do not see the real meaning of the movement of the honorable members from the North of Ireland, and some of the laborers, may join the lodges, but the real backbone of the Orange movement is in the ship carpenters of Belfast and the artisans of towns such as Portadown. These are the men from whom right honorable gentlemen had to draw for their forces when they came to suppress those meetings ; and if it had not been for the action of the Lord Lieutenant in suppressing the meeting at Garrison, I am firmly convinced that the resources of the Orange minority in the North would have been exhausted. They would not have been able to have brought any appreciable body of men to cause any danger at the meeting. The Lord Lieutenant struck the blow for them which they so badly wanted, and he used the provisions of the Crimes Act, not against these disturbers of the peace whom I have clearly proved to have been engaged in an illegal and criminal and violent movement, but against the people who admittedly were desirous of holding a constitutional meeting. We say that this House did not give the Irish Executive the powers of the Crimes Act to be used in such a partial way. But no English Government has ever been strong enough to stand by the rights of the people of Ireland, whether it be that public opinion in this country is so prejudiced against the rights of the people, and that our opponents have at their command the source of information to such an extent as to poison the wells of knowledge in England ; whether it be the secret sympathy of any high official in the Irish Executive with the class of which he himself is a member, it is the case that the present Irish Executive has imitated the example of every other Irish Executive. Instead of keeping the even keel of which the right honorable gentleman the President of the Board of Trade so boasted, they have inclined the scales of justice against the majority, and in favor of the minority, and in my opinion so long as Ireland is governed by a Parliament outside of herself, elected not by her own people but by the people of England, so long will injustice continue to be inflicted on Ireland, and so long will it be impossible for any Irish Executive to act even with common decency, much less with justice, in the administration of justice.

I have said there was no single prosecution under the Crimes Act against our opponents, that the only use the Government made of it was against the National constitutional movement, and that the Orange movement was on the point of collapsing for want of funds, when Lord Spencer came to its rescue. I shall conclude by moving my amendment, by saying the conduct of the Irish Executive, in dealing with this movement in the North, has convinced everybody that the day cannot be very far distant when the claims and struggles of Ireland will be recognized by giving legislative authority to her own people on her own soil.

A PEN PICTURE.—The Toronto *Globe* describes the Minister of Railways as :—

"A sneak who, sheltered by the countenance of a subservient majority, an accomodating Speaker, and an unscrupulous chief, thrusts himself into a place where formally he is as much a 'stranger' as any casual passer who might be picked up from the streets, and there advocates a measure which for fear of penalties he dare not support by his vote, while he blackguards and insults men in every respect infinitely better than himself, and who have a right to be where they are. Mr. Watson can well afford to despise the insolence of such a man, though the insolence is not less offensive on that account.

"We shall in due time have this redoubtable knight, who has a brow of brass that knows not how to be ashamed, and a conscience so elastic and accommodating that it knows no difficulty in swallowing the grossest of iniquities, or in carrying through the most infamous of jobs, withdrawing permanently, after being sufficiently gorged, from the scene of his struggles and infamies, and in another land and among other surroundings doing his best to rehabilitate that character which even in the estimation of his own political associates has been so incurably damaged and demoralized in this. Some men don't know when they are forbearingly dealt with, and if there is one of that ilk who is pre-eminent in this unconsciousness, his name is Tupper, and his home is wherever he can serve his own selfish purposes the best."

High chimneys for factories are now becoming unnecessary, by reason of the introduction of a new kind of oven. Any manufacturer, it is asserted, can place one of these ovens in his works, and obtain from every ton of slack he uses coke worth $2, tar and ammonia worth $1, and 14,000 feet of gas to generate steam. The coke, tar, and ammonia will thus, it is claimed, considerably more than pay for slack, wear and tear, etc.

Chinese Gordon on the Irish Question.

The following letter written some three years ago by Gen. Gordon has recently been republished :—

My Dear J. :—You are aware how interested I am in the welfare of this country, and having known you for twenty years I am sure I may say the same of you. I have been lately over the Southwest of Ireland in the hope of discovering how some settlement could be made of the Irish question, which, like a fretting cancer, eats away our vitals as a nation. I have come to the conclusion that a gulf of antipathy exists between the landlords and tenants of the Northwest and West, and Southwest of Ireland. It is a gulf which is not caused alone by the question of rent ; there is a complete lack of sympathy between these two classes. It is useless to inquire how such a state of things has come to pass. I call your attention to the pamphlets, letters and speeches of the landlord class as a proof of how little sympathy or kindness there exists among them for the tenantry, and I am sure that the tenantry feel in the same way towards the landlords. No half-measured acts which left the landlords with any say to the tenantry of these portions of Ireland will be of any use. They would be rendered—as past Land Acts in Ireland have been—quite abortive, for the landlords will insert clauses to do away with their force. Any half-measures will only place the Government face to face with the people of Ireland as the champions of the landlord interest. The Government would be bound to enforce their decision, and with a result which none can foresee, but which certainly would be disastrous to the common weal. My idea is that, seeing—through this cause or that, it is immaterial to examine—a deadlock has occurred between the present landlords and the tenants, the Government should purchase up the rights of the landlords over the whole or the greater part of Longford, Westmeath, Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, Cavan and Donegal.

The yearly rental of those districts is some four millions ; if the Government give the landlord twenty years' purchase, it would cost eighty millions, which at 3½ per cent. would give a yearly interest of £2,800,000, of which £2,500,000 could be recovered ; the lands would be Crown lands ; they would be administered by a land commission, who would be supplemented by an emigration commission, which might for a short time need £100,000. This would not injure the landlords, and so far as it is an interference with proprietary rights it is just as is the law which forces Lord A to allow a railway through his park for the public benefit. I would restrain the landlords from any power or control in these Crown land districts. Poor-law, roads, schools, should be under the land commission. For the rest of Ireland I would pass an Act allowing free sale of leases, fair rents and a Government valuation. In conclusion, I must say, from all accounts and my own observation, that the state of our fellow-countrymen in the parts I have named is worse than that of any people in the world, let alone Europe. I believe that these people are made as we are, that they are patient beyond belief, loyal, but at the same time broken-spirited and desperate, living on the verge of starvation in places where we would not keep our cattle. The Bulgarians, Anatolians, Chinese, and Indians are better off than many of them are. The priests alone have any sympathy with their sufferings, and naturally alone have a hold over them. In these days, in common justice, if we endow a Protestant University why not endow a Catholic University in a Catholic country? Is it not as difficult to get £5 from a Protestant as from a Catholic or Jew? In 1833 England gave freedom to the West Indian slaves at a cost of twenty millions—worth now thirty millions. This money left the country. By an expenditure of eighty millions she may free her own people. She would have the hold over the land, and she would cure a cancer. I am not well off, but I would offer ——— or his agent £1,000 if either of them would live one week in either of these poor devil's places and feed as these people do. Our comic prints do an infinity of harm by their caricatures. Firstly, the caricatures are not true, for the crime in Ireland is not greater than that in England ; and, secondly, they exasperate the people on both sides of the Channel, and they do no good. It is ill to laugh and scoff at a question which affects our existence.

Yours sincerely,
C. G. GORDON.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.—The Ottawa *Free Press* says of Sir S. L. Tilley's recent Budget Speech :—

"For seventeen consecutive years we have sat in the gallery of the House of Commons, but never in that long period did we ever listen to so tiresome, stupid, illogical, inconsequential, dreary, pointless, utterly flat and flatulent a harangue. And when he sat down he looked like the statue of 'Ozymandius, King of kings'—before him the bare and silent desert stretched far away.

"The galleries were filled with eager listeners when he began, but like the orchestra in a penny-gaff he never got beyond the tuning point.

"One after another the appreciative senators fell asleep in their gallery ; the ladies opposite the speaker yawned before the end of his exordium, the Opposition allowed him to proceed in silence, and his own *clacqueurs* adjourned, for drinks we suppose, before he was half through. He began with a graveyard laugh and ended with a sepulchral howl. The consciousness of failure was in every word he spoke."

A Geneva dentist has invented a new and ingenious process of tooth drawing. A square of India rubber, pierced with a central hole, is pushed over the tooth till the upper part of the root is reached. The India rubber gradually contracts, pulls on the root, and the offending tooth is finally enucleated, without causing the patient any pain whatever. Four or five days are required to complete the operation. Very little bleeding and a slight swelling of the gum are the only inconvenience experienced.

A small piece of resin dipped in the water which is placed in a vessel on a stove, says one who knows, will add a peculiar property to the atmosphere of the room, which will give great relief to persons troubled with a cough. The heat of the water is sufficient to throw off the aroma of the resin, and gives the same relief that is afforded by a combustion of the resin. It is preferable to combustion, because the evaporation is more durable. The same resin may be used for weeks.

The foreign papers report a remarkable lecture on the religious and moral situation of German Protestantism by Dr. Stade, Professor in the University of Giessen. A clever and instructed man, and a determined, conscientious opponent of Catholicism, his statements are well worth noting. Herr Stade is appalled at the rapid dissolution of Protestantism. Religious ignorance among the mass of the people, indifference and prejudice in the middle and influential classes, the culpable negligence of the clergy—who do not try to stem the downward current—these are the salient features of the picture he presents to our eyes. "Our German Church," he exclaims, is at this moment powerless in strength and influence; she is in the *stadium* of decadence of a crisis." These words, following swiftly on the recent Luther celebrations, are a strange commentary on the latter.

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Notice of Sale.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Orders left at Mr. THOMAS CAMPBELL'S Plumbing establishment, Germain Street, will be promptly attended to. mar3 t f

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NOTICE.

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J. RUSSELL ARMSTRONG
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St. John, N. B., May 4th, 1883. tf

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$5 to $20 per day home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co Portland, Maine. mar1

To Our Subscribers.

Many of our subscribers have not yet renewed their subscriptions for the present year. They will oblige us very much by forwarding the amounts at once. Others in different sections of the Province owe for the paper for various periods longer than a year, and as we have had to incur a heavy expense recently in procuring additional machinery, &c., we find it necessary to call on them to pay up. The sums due are not large in any case—in some cases mere trifles—but they aggregate an amount larger than, with our present expenses, we can afford to have standing on our books. We hope, therefore, that all our friends will send along without delay the amounts they owe, thereby enabling us to meet our own engagements and at the same time to make some contemplated improvements in the paper which, we believe, will render it still more deserving of the support of those whose support and approval it has for so many years received.

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, March 15, 1884.

Sir S. L. Tilley's budget speech was this year a sad failure. It is said that he was so overcome by the difficulty of making the worse appear the better reason on this occasion that he was neither vigorous nor fluent, and that the audience soon grew weary of listening to his dull effort to prove at one time that there is no depression, and at another that the depression is due to causes over which governments have no control, and that it would be very much worse if Canada were not protected by the N. P. Last year he told the people that there was no danger that over-importation or the other causes then in operation would create business depression, and he advised business men to set all sail to the prosperous N. P. breeze for seven years more. Then he had a great surplus, and he spoke of it as the outcome of the prosperity which he and his colleagues conferred on Canada. This year there will be little or no surplus, and even a deficit is not impossible.

In the year ending June 30th, 1883, the revenue was $35,794,649, and the expenditure was $28,730,157. The surplus was $7,064,492. The minister appears to have had no idea that trouble was so near at hand. The expenditure was increased by $1,663,054. The income declined. The large importations which last year gave him the revenue and surplus of which he boasted so much, he now says were too large by five million dollars. Making a show of moderation last year he estimated the customs revenue for the year which will end on the 30th of next June at $21,500,000. He thinks now that it will be no more than 20½ millions. His estimate of excise revenue he reduces to $5,550,000. The total revenue he now thinks will be $32,200,000. But the decrease of income has not prevented an increase of expenditure. That will be $31,200,000 at least. If the present estimates prove correct there will be a surplus of about a million; but it may be less. He tried to swell the surplus to two millions by adding a million as the income from the North West lands. Before credit is taken anywhere on that account the cost of surveys and management should be deducted from the gross income. They amounted last year to $600,000, and that is coolly charged to capital account. This is one of the means employed to make up a surplus.

He estimates that for the year commencing on the 1st of next July the revenue will be thirty millions. He proposes to reduce the appropriation for public improvements very considerably, but the expenditure on militia and mounted police is to be increased, and something is to be provided on account of the construction of the proposed new railroad from Montreal to Quebec. So he estimates that the total expenditure for that year will be $30,611,639. He takes no account of what is paid on account of that part of the guarantee on the Canada Pacific Railway stock for which the Canada Pacific Railway Company are indebted, and no account of what the country must pay on account of the thirty million loan. The company will probably pay the five per cent. on the loan for the year or two that the capital from which they can take it will last. Altogether the prospect is rather gloomy, and the Finance Minister's looks, and tone, and manner, while he still spoke of surpluses to be had, belied his words.

When Sir Samuel asserted that the country is very prosperous he said that, although the wheat crop failed, the abundance of the hay crop balanced that loss, and although a number of operatives have been discharged from cotton mills and other factories, lumbermen also are reducing their output and employing fewer men. How the diminution of employment in the woods makes the want of employment in the factories less hurtful he did not attempt to explain. He asserted that there is not any unusual distress anywhere, and that if soup kitchens have been established it is only because the benevolent have chosen to vary their mode of relieving the aged and infirm. It is too true, however, that there is much destitution this season; that many are idle, and the wages of many others are low, and that the soup kitchens were found necessary in some of the western cities.

When the minister sought to account for the business depression he ascribed it to the over importations of last year, to the excessive productions of the factories, to the failure of the wheat crop, the falling off in the quantity of lumber sold, and the decline in price, thus contradicting himself. The depression, however, was felt before it was known that the wheat crop would be short, and the value of the lumber exported was larger last year than the year before. These causes did not operate until late in 1883.

But he asserted the depression, whatever its extent now is, would be much worse if we had not the N. P. Three-fourths of our factories would be closed, and the country would be in a dreadful state. Such is not the case in free trade England, and in the United States, as in Canada, those who suffer most from the present depression are those who were, or who are, employed in the industries most highly protected.

He recounted the increase in the quantities of raw materials and machinery imported to prove that great progress has been made in manufactures. He claimed that the progress is due to the N. P. The cotton industry, which was doing well, has been unhealthily stimulated, and so has the business of sugar refining, but it would be impossible to show that any other large industry has even been stimulated. The woollen mills have not increased in number or capacity as much as they did in previous years, and some of the parties connected with them say the N. P. has been of no direct benefit to them. That we can scarcely believe, but there has been no great increase, and it is sheer impudence to pretend that the making of leather, or the production of leather goods, or of agricultural implements, or of carriages, or of furniture has increased by reason of the high taxation, as the Finance Minister did pretend, or that the N. P. has done anything but injury to the farmer, the lumberman, the fisherman or the mechanic.

The Finance Minister strove, in the now familiar way, to prove that the public pay no more for manufactures because of the N. P. He even asserted that cotton can be bought as cheap at wholesale in Canada as in Massachusetts. Yet an hour or so after he contradicted all that because, trying to prove that the N. P. is useful, he asserted that even with the present high duties on imports, the foreigner is competing keenly with our own manufacturer in the Canadian market.

He tried to prove in his old way that the people now pay no more taxes than they did when the rate of taxation on all imports was a third lower. He stated the amount of taxes remitted when the duty was taken off tea and coffee, and tin plates and sausage skins, and the stamp tax, and the postage on newspapers were abolished. These amounted in all to over 2¼ millions. He omitted to state that duties were imposed about the same time which took from 12 to 15 millions from the people. Taking the customs and excise duties, and deducting from the amount, the surplus, which last year was over seven millions, he divides the remainder by what he calls the present population of Canada, which exceeds the actual population by a million or so, and thus he pretends to prove that taxation has been actually reduced. This everybody now expects him to do, and the laughter it causes relieves the dulness of his speech. The people know that all the big revenue of which he boasted came out of their pockets.

He spoke of the increase of Savings Bank deposits as a proof of prosperity. Although he talked a great deal about this, he did not explain that the increase has been mainly caused by the reduction of the rate of interest in the chartered banks.

He abandoned altogether the pretence on which he and his party based the N. P., and by means of which they carried the elections in 1878, when, speaking of the difficulties in which the much protected Londonderry mines are, he said that an industry of that kind can not prosper in Canada when similar industries are depressed in other countries, and also when he said that the rate of wages in Canada is and must be regulated by the rate of wages in the United States, as if wages are higher in one country than in the other workmen pass to the country in which wages are higher. Thus was the hideous sham scattered to the winds by one of those who have profited most by it.

Sir Richard Cartwright's reply was crushing. He exposed the contradictions in the minister's speech, [illegible] fallacies to which he still [illegible] that the business depre [illegible] caused by misgovernment [illegible] tion of millions whic [illegible] mained in circulation [illegible] ernment have wasted th [illegible] lion dollars which migh [illegible] been cast into the sea, an [illegible] the United States did [illegible] from their four years' w [illegible] has suffered from the five years misgovernment of the men now in power.

The bill which has been introduced to make Sir C. Tupper a member of Parliament, and to protect him from the penalties which he has incurred by sitting day after day in the House of Commons in violation of law, of constitutional principle, of parliamentary privilege and of popular rights, tears away all the sophistries by which Sir John A. Macdonald sought to hide his true position. So great an outrage has not been committed in any country having a constitution and a parliament. Sir John pretended to furnish precedents for the Minister of Railways having accepted the office of High Commissioner while yet he remained Minister of Railways, and for his enjoying emoluments of that office under the name of expenses while yet he remained a member of the House of Commons. But Sir John will search in vain for anything that even he can call a precedent for the bill he now asks Parliament to pass. It may be said that the Mackenzie Government did something of this kind in 1878, but the bill of 1878 is not a precedent for the present bill. In 1877 it was found that several members of Parliament had unwittingly violated the Independence of Parliament Act as then interpreted. Some years before a committee of the House of Assembly, of which the present Sir John Rose, then Solicitor General, was chairman, reported that the Act should be interpreted strictly as a penal statute, and that a disqualifying contract was that in which there existed full mutuality—in plain language what is ordinarily understood as a contract. Decisions of English judges changed all that, and made any selling to the Government, or its officers or agents, even selling by a clerk over the counter in the ordinary way of business, a contract in the sense of the Independence of Parliament Act. At the close of the session of 1877 the Committee of Privileges and Elections reported that such was the law. They might, perhaps, have reasonably recommended that those who had acted not merely in ignorance of the law but on the authority of a report formally accepted by the House at the time it was presented, and ever after regarded as the guide in such cases, should neither forfeit their seats nor be liable to the penalties. They did not. The Mackenzie Government next session passed a bill protecting those who had innocently offended from the penalties incurred previous to that time. But their bill did not confirm any one in his seat or protect any one who persisted in holding his seat improperly thereafter from the penalties. Mr. Vail, a member of the Government, whose violation of the law was merely theoretical, Mr. Jones, who was in a similar position, Mr. Anglin, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Currier and Mr. Moffatt resigned their seats. Others should have resigned, we believe. The amendment made in the law did not render their retention of their seats any safer. The bill now before Parliament is entirely different. Sir Charles Tupper knew before the session that he was not a member of Parliament. Sir John A. Macdonald knew he was not. Yet he sat every day in the House doing the work of the syndicate, and helping to transfer thirty millions of the people's money to that powerful corporation. He continues even now to sit in Parliament and to speak. He refrained from voting, but this only proved that he knew he was not a member. This bill is framed not only to relieve him from the penalties for all those deliberate violations of the law, but to put him legally in the same position as if he had not ceased to be member for Cumberland. Sir John then, in violation of all constitutional principle, undertakes to make this man member for Cumberland by Act of Parliament. Constitutionally the people of Cumberland should choose their own representative. The Canadian Parliament is not supreme. The British North America Act provides that Nova Scotia shall have a certain number of representatives at Ottawa, and that these shall be elected by the people of Nova Scotia. Sir John, in defiance of all principle, and in violation of the most sacred constitutional rights, resolves to choose a representative for Cumberland by vote of his brute majority in Parliament. It would be no greater breach of law, and principle, and right, if he undertook to fill in the same way every vacancy that may occur in the House of Commons. These men now cast every feeling of shame to the winds, defy public opinion, and trample constitutional principles and rights under foot.

The telegram to the Toronto *Mail* says:

Ottawa, March 4.—The bill introduced by Premier this afternoon amending the Independence of Parliament Act consists of the addition of two clauses to subsection four of the Act. The first provides that nothing in the Act shall render ineligible any person to hold any office, commission, or employment of the nature or description mentioned in section A of the clause, or shall disqualify him from sitting and voting in the House of Commons, if in his commission or other instrument of appointment, it is declared and provided that he shall hold such office, commission, or employment without any salary, fee, wages, allowance, or emoluments, or other profits of any kind that may be attached thereto. The second clause provides that "for the quieting of doubts" it is enacted that by reason of his accepting or holding the office of High Commissioner of Canada, Sir Charles Tupper did not cease to be a member of the House of Commons, or become disqualified from sitting and voting in the same, and did not commit an offence against the provisions of the Independence of Parliament Act. It is further provided by the bill that Sir Charles Tupper is indemnified and exonerated from all liability to any penalty or other responsibility, and from any suit, demand, or judgment which may have been or may hereafter be brought or rendered against him with respect to any such penalty or responsibility for sitting and voting while not otherwise disqualified; and it is also provided that the Act may be pleaded as a bar and discharge to any action or suit pending or which may be brought against Sir Charles Tupper for any matter, cause or thing mentioned in the Act, and should also be a discharge of any judgment for any such penalty.

"W. H. S.," of Portland, Me., sends us a clipping from the Boston *Transcript*, in which enquiry is made regarding the authorship of the lines commencing—

> "O Ireland! my country, the hour of thy
> pride and thy splendor hath passed,"

quoted by Wendell Phillips in his celebrated lecture on "Daniel O'Connell," and says he "would like to know who the author was, and anything else about him of interest." The *Transcript* correctly states that the lines were written by the Irish poet, Furlong, but is mistaken in saying that a volume of his poems was published in St. John. The poet, who was an uncle of Mr. Thomas Furlong, of this city, was born in Wexford in 1794, and died at the early age of 33 years. His first work, published in 1819, was a poem entitled the "Misanthrope," which one of the periodical Reviewers of that time described as abounding in beauties and displaying powers of versification of a superior order. A second edition of the "Misanthrope" was issued in 1821, and about the same time he published some stanzas entitled "Lines written in a blank page of Lady Morgan's 'Italy,'" which received the warm commendation of that gifted Irish lady. Among his other published works were the "Plagues of Ireland," which has been described as "one of the most caustic satires that ever appeared in Ireland," and a descriptive poem of considerable length and undoubted merit, the "Doom of Direnzie," published after his death, which occurred in 1827. Mr. Furlong also contributed largely to the magazines and newspapers of that time, and some parodies of his which originally appeared in the Dublin *Morning Register* were extensively circulated by the press of England and America. As a prose writer Mr. Furlong was scarcely less celebrated than as a poet, and his services in favor of Emancipation were considered so important that his portrait was published with those of O'Connell, Shiel and other leading members of the Catholic Association. One of his poems, entitled "The Leader," in which he was very severe on O'Connell, and which he justified on the ground that O'Connell should not be allowed to spoil himself, is described by his biographer as "one of the most powerful pieces of ridicule in the English language"; but this did not lessen the great agitator's admiration of his genius or of his efforts in the popular cause. On the contrary he publicly termed him "a thorn in the side of the enemy," and at a public dinner given in Dublin, O'Connell, who presided, pronounced a glowing eulogium on his talents and patriotism, declaring him second only to Moore. Mr. Furlong's latest poetical efforts were the translations of some of the compositions of Carolan, the celebrated Irish Bard, which are to be found in "Hardiman's Irish Ministrelsy," (from which we glean the information above given) together with interesting biographical sketches of the Blind Bard and his translator. The late Thomas D'Arcy McGee also gives a sketch of the poet in his book "O'Connell and his Friends."

The most indecent haste was made in getting the Pacific Loan Bill through the Senate. The Governor General's Deputy, Chief Justice Ritchie, was actually on his way to the Senate Chamber to give formal assent to the Bill while the "lords" were still engaged in the farce of discussing the measure, and Senator Plumb had to stop in the middle of his speech to allow the Bill to be ushered through. This was almost as bad as the Senate's action last year in pretending to consider the License Bill, the copy of which, as it passed the Commons, had never been submitted to them.

The Quebec Legislature is summoned for the 27th inst. It is expected that after a short session, at which only some necessary measures will be dealt with, an adjournment will take place, the intention being to return to the old system of holding the regular session in the autumn.

Common Council.

At Wednesday's meeting of the Council the committee appointed to consider the question of water supply recommended the appointment of a special committee to secure the services of a competent hydraulic engineer to examine and report on the whole matter. The recommendation was adopted and Ald. Reynolds, Grant and Coun. Skinner were appointed the committee. It would appear therefore that the money voted to the City Engineer for his report on this subject was money thrown away. It would also seem that at no distant day the city will be called on to incur the heavy additional debt involved in the extension of the system recommended by the Water Commissioners and their Engineer.

The District Commissioners were appointed. The Commissioners are the same as last year.

The special committee appointed to call for tenders for cleaning and watering the streets under the new system brought forward at the last meeting of the Council, submitted a list of the tenders received and recommended the acceptance of David Connell's offer to do the work for three years for a lump sum of $12,000. Coun. Coxetter and Pengilly opposed the motion and the latter moved in amendment that the whole matter be referred to the General Committee for further consideration. The amendment did not meet with much favor, particularly as no reasons were advanced in its favor. Ald. Grant who thought a great saving would be effected by the new mode of working, mentioned one instance which came under his personal notice to prove that there is great extravagance in the present system. He showed also that there is no force in the argument that the new arrangement would throw many old and deserving men out of employment. The contractor he said would doubtless be glad to avail himself of the services of some of these men, and for the others there is still a good deal of work to be done in the way of repairing the streets, for which the city will have to pay. Coun. Pengilly's motion was lost, only himself and Coun. Coxetter and Nowlin voting for it. The report was then adopted.

The Committee appointed to deal with the Liquor License question recommended that the Legislature be asked to pass an Act giving the Mayor authority to fix the license fee at a figure large enough to secure the city from any loss of revenue arising from the reduced number of licenses allowed under the Dominion Act. Ald. Grant stated that 173 licenses were issued this year, bringing a revenue of $8,650. Under the new law only 81 shop, hotel and saloon licenses can be issued. The number of wholesale licenses that can be issued is not limited, but as it is not likely the number will be larger than at present, viz.: 18, it follows that only 99 licenses in all will be issued. In order, therefore, to keep the revenue at its present figure, it will be necessary to charge $85, instead of $50 as at present. In addition to this each applicant for a license has to pay the Commissioners $10, and if his application is granted he will have to pay the Commissioners another $5—making the actual license fee $100, or double the present amount. The report of the committee was adopted, after some opposition from Coun. Coxetter, who said he would "spend every dollar in the chest" to maintain the city's charter rights. Coun. Nowlin stated that the expenditure would not be a heavy one, as there isn't a dollar in the chest.

The Police Committee reported favorably on the Chief's application for two additional men, that is, providing the Finance Committee can guarantee their pay, of which Ald. Grant seemed to be in considerable doubt. He said an extra man would be put on King and Charlotte streets between 7 and 10 o'clock each evening from the 1st May to 15th October in order to keep the district clear of corner loafers.

The Street Committee made another report on the stone matter, stating that they heard the evidence which the City Engineer submitted to show that the whole quantity of stone paid for had been delivered. They declined to express any opinion on the matter, but submitted the evidence and recommended that the whole matter be referred to the General Committee. No one asked to have the evidence read, and the report was adopted without a dissenting voice. This means that the question will be decided at a secret meeting of the Common Council, and that whether this decision is right or wrong, the public will have no opportunity of expressing an opinion on it till after the elections, and perhaps no opportunity at any time of knowing the character of the evidence on which such decision is based.

The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department has been relieved of all authority over the Salvage Corps, and his salary of $300 for the services rendered by him in this capacity will cease on the 1st May. Under the new arrangement the Board of Fire Underwriters agree to maintain the Corps without cost to the city except the annual allowance of $500. This leads a good many people to fear that the Salvage Corps will in future be merely servants of the insurance companies and will in consequence direct their efforts to the salvage of insured property, to the loss of those whose property is uninsured. It must be left to the future to show whether these fears are well or ill founded.

The Fire Committee have assumed the responsibility of the suspension of driver Reed for stealing coal belonging to the Department. Reed's excuse was that he did not intend to steal; that he took the coal openly, as he thought he had as much right to it as the janitor of the hook and ladder building, who lives with his family in the building. And for a trumpery reason like this the Committee think a month's suspension sufficient punishment for the offence. We will probably hear next that some one has stolen a portion of the carrots, of which a great quantity is bought annually, on the supposition that he had as much right to them as the horses. The Committee had not a word to say about the suspension and subsequent dismissal of driver Webb, but for whom the coal stealing would probably still be going on; but they recommended that in future the Chief Engineer abstain from the use of his power to appoint and dismiss without reference to the Board, and even this the Chairman of the Committee, Ald. Chris. Robertson, sought to have expunged from the report because it conflicts with the authority given the Chief by Act of the Legislature. It was stated that ex-Chief Smith had caused this section to be inserted in the Act without the knowledge of the Council, and it was argued by Ald. Grant, Coun. Skinner and others that Mr. Kerr may find it to his interest to obey the Order of the Council in preference to asserting the authority conferred on him by the Legislature. Ald. Grant, in addition, stated that he had opposed Mr. Kerr's appointment because from his knowledge of him he did not believe him competent to command a body of men. It was not to the interest of the service that so many changes should be made. Mr. Kerr was treating the men under him very unfairly; he hangs them first and tries them afterwards, and in the interest of the public, as well as of Mr. Kerr himself, the Council should take a stand in the matter. If Mr. Kerr choses to disobey the orders of the Council they will put some one in his place who will obey. The Alderman's concluding remark was applauded by the unusually large audience present, but the Mayor promptly suppressed the clamour. Ald. Robertson's motion that this section of the report be expunged was voted down and the report was adopted.

The Harbor Committee recommended the acceptance of D. W. Clark's tender of $945 for repairs to north wharf. Adopted.

Assessments on the East side were ordered for the ensuing year as follows:

Streets, Squares, &c.	$14,500
Fire Department	16 500
Police	16,000
Scavenger	3,500
Total	$57,500

or $2,500 less than the maximum sum which the Council has power to assess for these purposes. In addition to this there is a sum of nearly $50,000 more to meet the interest on the debentures for various purposes, making in all about $100,000. Objection was made by Coun. Nowlin to the item of $5,000 for interest on "public debt" which he said was properly chargeable to general revenue.

On the West side the assessment this year will be:

Streets	$4,000
Fire	750
Police	700

This is in addition to $2,100 required to meet the interest on Carleton Branch Railway debentures. In moving the adoption of this report Coun. Baskin stated that the sum of $825 held by the Recorder since 1877 had been paid over by that gentleman to the Chamberlain. He said nothing about any interest having been paid.

The Council transacted some other business of no general importance and then adjourned.

SIR CHARLES AGAIN TO THE FRONT.—In 1882, it will be remembered, Sir Charles Tupper went to England ostensibly for the benefit of his health. He was paid his full salary as Minister of Railways while he was away, but this did not satisfy him. A sum of $1,650 appears in the public accounts as having been paid to him by the Department of Agriculture, and when questioned about the item the other day he refused to give any information about it further than that it was "for a trip to Ireland when he was in England, in the interest of immigration." Sir Charles has more than once been likened to a leech, and his resemblance to the blood-sucker is, in many respects, more real than fancied. His conduct during the present session of Parliament points him out a veritable crawler; his want of heart and great capacity of stomach, and the greediness with which he fastens on the public purse at every opportunity, are notorious. The only respects in which he seems to differ from the genus mentioned are that his appetite is never satisfied, and that nothing will cause him to disgorge.

The following choice morsel occupied a prominent place among the editorial matter in the *Religious Intelligencer* of last week:—

The following, which appeared in the *St. James Gazette* of London would seem to indicate that the Roman Catholic priests in Ireland have peculiar troubles:

The other day a priest in Kerry went to his bishop: "I want you," he said, "to give me a general dispensing power for cases of perjury," "For perjury?" said his lordship. "What do the people want with that?" "Faith!" answered the good Father, "they can't get on without it. For, first of all, the Moonlighters come to them and swear them that they must say that they didn't know who they were; and then there's the Arrears Act, and they have to take the oath they're not worth a farthing; and you know in the Land Court they can't get a reduction till they say they can't pay their rent. In fact, my lord, the poor people have to perjure themselves at every turn."

The man who would write or publish such stuff as this in the hope of getting any one to believe it is either a very great fool or a knave of the most dangerous character. The editor of the *Intelligencer* has not heretofore been considered a fool, whatever else he may be.

There have been rumors during the week of a serious reverse to the French troops in their attack on Bac Ninh.

Telegrams published on Thursday stated that another battle was imminent between the British and the force under Osman Digna, whose men it was said were eager for the fight.

It would seem from the action of the Common Council in the stone contract affair that there is to be another attempt to "hush up" enquiry. Will it succeed?

Driver Webb, of the hook and ladder company, published a letter in the *Globe* stating that Chief Engineer Kerr wanted him to "hush up" the coal stealing case. Next day Webb was dismissed. He has since published another letter, reiterating his former charge and showing that since the coal affair was exposed by him he has been subjected to many petty annoyances by the Chief. The Council have resolved that Kerr shall not in future appoint or dismiss without their sanction, but it appears the resolution comes too late to save Webb from the vengeance of his superior. Webb would hardly have been so outspoken in this matter if he had not counted on the protection of the Council. That they have allowed him to be sacrificed is little to their credit. There must be reasons still unknown to the public for permitting the fire department to be managed as it now is.

In the entertainment to be given by the F. M. A. Dramatic Club on Monday evening (St. Patrick's Day) for the benefit of the Orphans, in addition to the Drama, "More Sinned Against than Sinning," there will be singing by the Misses Coholan, Miss McGrath, Miss Donovan, and Mr. George McSorley, whose fine voice has in late years been seldom heard in St. John. The music incidental to the Drama is, of course, Irish, and the vocalists will sing Irish songs exclusively, so that the entire performance will be of a character most appropriate to the occasion. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 35 cents.

A Denver, Col., despatch of March 11 says:—Last night a snow slide descended upon the little snow bound station of Woodstock on a branch of the South Park Railroad, 75 miles south-east of Leadville, carrying away every building in the town. Seventeen persons are known to have been caught in the avalanche, including Mrs. Doyle and her six children and another woman, name unknown, and 10 section men. The two women were rescued last night alive, but seriously injured. The body of one section hand was recovered this morning, but none of the others can escape alive. As soon as the news reached Pitkin, the fire bells sounded an alarm and a large number of citizens started on snowshoes for the scene of the disaster. Among the missing is J. S. Brown telegraph operator at the station. The snow fall in the mountain districts of Colorado during the present winter is without parallel in the history of the State. Many mining camps have been snow bound since November. Derange, Silverton and Rice, containing one to five thousand inhabitants are still blockaded, and no trains have reached other towns in several weeks. Breckenridge, fifty miles north of Leadville is nearly destitute, Montezuma ten miles distant, is in a pitiable condition. Gunnison, five miles from the largest coal mines in this State is suffering from a coal famine. When spring thaws move these mountain of snow, fearful results must follow.

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Blessed at its birth by POPE PIUS IX. of Holy Memory, it has also received the approbation and special blessing of our HOLY FATHER, LEO XII., who is a Life Member. It is enriched with several indulgences and all its Members share in a DAILY MASS (offered for the general intentions of the members), and in SEVENTY-THREE (73,000) THOUSAND CHAPLETS or beads, said annually by the COMMUNITY and BOYS for all BENEFACTORS. To these great spiritual advantages have been added a WEEKLY MASS, for Collectors and Life Members, and another WEEKLY MASS for the obtaining of the special favors asked through the prayers of the "Society." A Special Mass of Requiem is offered at the death of each Member whose card is returned to the Superior.

A Card of Membership for ONE YEAR will be forwarded to any one sending TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS. A donation of TEN ($10) DOLLARS entitles the donor to a Life Membership. Persons collecting and forwarding to us subscriptions to the amount of Ten Dollars will also receive a Life-Membership either for themselves or friends. (Deceased persons can be enrolled by their friends same as living members) BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS given to all who collect or send TEN DOLLARS.

The Institution is in charge of the BROTHERS OF CHARITY, who earnestly appeal to all charitably disposed to help them continue their labor of love and charity.

Subscriptions and donations thankfully received and gratefully acknowledged by the undersigned.

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To the Electors of the City of Saint John.

Solicited by many of my fellow citizens to become a Candidate for the

MAYORALTY

of the City of St. John at the ensuing Election in April, I have very much pleasure in yielding to their wishes, and if elected, trust by close attention to the duties of the office to satisty the Taxpayers and give a good record of my Administration.

J. S. BOIES DEVEBER,

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

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CROWN LAND OFFICE,
21st January 1884.

Fishing Leases.

The exclusive right of Fishing (with the rod only) in front of the ungranted Crown Lands on the following streams, will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at this office, at noon, on

Thursday, 20th Day of March next.

Leases of these Fishing Rights will be governed by Regulations to be hereafter published.

Leases for Three Years

will be offered on the following Streams at the upset prices mentioned below. These amounts or any advances made thereon, will be payable annually, during the term of the leases.

No.		Upset Price.
	NEPISIGUIT RIVER.	
1	From the mouth of the River up to the Indian Reserve	$ 300 00
2	From the Indian Reserve to the head of the River	300 00
	JACQUET RIVER.	
3	The whole Stream and Branches thereof,	120 00
	UPSALQUITCH RIVER.	
4	From its mouth up to the Forks	200 00
5	From the Forks to its Head, including all Branches	200 00
	QUATAWAMKEDGWICK RIVER.	
6	From its mouth to the Quebec Province boundary	1000 00
	RESTIGOUCHE RIVER.	
7	From the mouth of Upsalquitch River up to Toad Brook	500 00
8	From Toad Brook up to Tom's Brook	500 00
9	From Tom's Brook up to Patapedia River	500 00
10	From Patapedia River up to Tracy's Brook	500 00
11	From Tracy's Brook up to Quatawamkedgwick River	500 00
12	From Quatawamkedgwick River up to Madawaska County line	250 00

Leases for One Year

Will be offered on the following Streams at the undermentioned upset prices:—

13	Patapedia River, on the western bank thereof, from its mouth up to the Quebec Province boundary	$200 00
14	Middle River, Gloucester County	100 00
15	Little River, do do	100 00
16	Tattagouche River, do do	100 00
17	Big Tracadie River, do do	100 00
18	Tabusintac River, Northumberland Co.,	100 00
19	Dungarvan River, do do	200 00
20	Renous River, do do	200 00
21	North West Miramichi River and Branches, Northumberland County	200 00
22	Kouchibouguac River, Kent County	50 00
23	Kouchibouguacis River, do do	50 00
24	Richibucto River, do do	50 00
25	Green River and Branches	50 00
26	Tobique River and Branches	50 00

Any further information that may be required by intending purchasers may be had on application to this office.

The fishing on the most of these Streams is unsurpassed. Copies of the report of the Government Commissioners regarding these Streams may be obtained on application.

JAMES MITCHELL,
feb2 Surveyor General.

NOTICE.

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Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, March 6.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Casey resumed the budget debate, criticising the Government's fiscal policy from a farmer's point of view. He compared the finance minister to Professor Wiggins, who claimed when storms which he predicted did not come to time that it was not his fault, that his prophecy was all right but that something must have gone wrong with the elements. Sir Leonard Tilley's N. P. had proved a disastrous failure, but the ministerialists had not the manliness to admit the fact and retrace their steps; their great panacea for commercial ills had failed, and now they were admitting that the depression which they were powerless to prevent prevailed throughout the land. The late finance minister had been described as a "fly on the wheel," because he was unable to create prosperity in times of commercial stringency, but the present government had to confess now that they were equally powerless, and instead of being "flies on the wheel" were described very properly by the member for Lambton (Mr. Fairbanks) as skippers in the cheese.

Mr. Benson spoke on behalf of the Government, claiming that the starch manufacturing business, in which he is engaged, had been greatly benefited by the present tariff.

Hon. Mr. Vail, followed, showing by figures that the taxation of the Maritime Provinces was much higher under the present tariff than appeared by the revenue or trade returns. He dealt fully with Sir Leonard Tilley's broken promises that the taxation and expenditure should not be increased if he was entrusted with power. The election of 1882 had been sprung upon the country, and the victory of the Government candidates in Nova Scotia was no test of popular opinion there in respect to the results of the present tariff. High duties imposed upon provisions, clothing and machinery used by coal miners more than counterbalanced any benefits which that class could possibly derive from duty on coal. He stated that if, as the Tories contended, Canada was being made a slaughter market for American goods in 1878, the Lower Provinces were now being made a slaughter market by the manufacturers of Ontario and Quebec. These manufacturers were now instructing their agents to cut prices to customers in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in order to crush out whatever local industries had been established in these provinces.

Mr. Stairs argued that the farmers of Nova Scotia had been benefited greatly by the increased mining and manufacturing industries brought into existence in that province by the N. P.

Mr. Armstrong, as a farmer, condemned the present tariff as a fraud and a failure.

Mr. Irvine said that last year oats in his county were worth 50 cents per bushel and the people were asked to give credit to the Finance Minister for the high prices they were receiving. This year oats were worth only 27 cents. How was this? He had been receiving letters lately inquiring what was wrong with Tilley and his N. P. that the price of oats had been allowed to decline so heavily? Could not a twist be given to the N. P. so as to send the price up to 50 cents again? If this could be done the imposture that had been practised would be found out. Last year the member for Northumberland (Mitchell) had stated that the lumbering industry was burdened by the present tariff, inasmuch as pork, oats, flour and clothing were taxed. The member for Gloucester (Burns) had denied that any of these articles were taxed and a few minutes afterwards, the member for South Essex (Wigle) had asserted that the farmers of Canada had reaped large advantages from taxes imposed by the Government on pork. Now, which of these Tory oracles was to be believed?

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Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, March 6.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Casey resumed the budget debate, criticising the Government's fiscal policy from a farmer's point of view. He compared the finance minister to Professor Wiggins, who claimed when storms which he predicted did not come to time that it was not his fault, that his prophecy was all right but that something must have gone wrong with the elements. Sir Leonard Tilley's N. P. had proved a disastrous failure, but the ministerialists had not the manliness to admit the fact and retrace their steps; their great panacea for commercial ills had failed, and now they were admitting that the depression which they were powerless to prevent prevailed throughout the land. The late finance minister had been described as a "fly on the wheel," because he was unable to create prosperity in times of commercial stringency, but the present government had to confess now that they were equally powerless, and instead of being "flies on the wheel" were described very properly by the member for Lambton (Mr. Fairbanks) as skippers in the cheese.

Mr. Benson spoke on behalf of the Government, claiming that the starch manufacturing business, in which he is engaged, had been greatly benefited by the present tariff.

Hon. Mr. Vail, followed, showing by figures that the taxation of the Maritime Provinces was much higher under the present tariff than appeared by the revenue or trade returns. He dealt fully with Sir Leonard Tilley's broken promises that the taxation and expenditure should not be increased if he was entrusted with power. The election of 1882 had been sprung upon the country, and the victory of the Government candidates in Nova Scotia was no test of popular opinion there in respect to the results of the present tariff. High duties imposed upon provisions, clothing and machinery used by coal miners more than counterbalanced any benefits which that class could possibly derive from duty on coal. He stated that if, as the Tories contended, Canada was being made a slaughter market for American goods in 1878, the Lower Provinces were now being made a slaughter market by the manufacturers of Ontario and Quebec. These manufacturers were now instructing their agents to cut prices to customers in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in order to crush out whatever local industries had been established in these provinces.

Mr. Stairs argued that the farmers of Nova Scotia had been benefited greatly by the increased mining and manufacturing industries brought into existence in that province by the N. P.

Mr. Armstrong, as a farmer, condemned the present tariff as a fraud and a failure.

Mr. Irvine said that last year oats in his county were worth 50 cents per bushel and the people were asked to give credit to the Finance Minister for the high prices they were receiving. This year oats were worth only 27 cents. How was this? He had been receiving letters lately inquiring what was wrong with Tilley and his N. P. that the price of oats had been allowed to decline so heavily? Could not a twist be given to the N. P. so as to send the price up to 50 cents again? If this could be done the imposture that had been practised would be found out. Last year the member for Northumberland (Mitchell) had stated that the lumbering industry was burdened by the present tariff, inasmuch as pork, oats, flour and clothing were taxed. The member for Gloucester (Burns) had denied that any of these articles were taxed and a few minutes afterwards, the member for South Essex (Wigle) had asserted that the farmers of Canada had reaped large advantages from taxes imposed by the Government on pork. Now, which of these Tory oracles was to be believed?

After remarks by Mr. Moffatt and Mr. Taylor, the House went into committee on the tariff resolutions.

Hon. Mr. Blake contended that it was unjust to place a duty upon packages in which crockery was brought into the country.

Hon. Mr. Bowell said it was part of the protective policy.

Mr. Orton thought the Government should impose a duty upon barrels in which flour was imported from the United States.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell protested against such a proposition as monstrous. Taxes upon breadstuffs should never have been imposed if it could be avoided, and such a proposition to tax flour barrels was calculated to run protection into the ground. It was too ridiculous to require refutation. The duty imposed upon crockery packages was in most cases out of all proportion to the value of crockery and should be reduced.

Mr. Orton said Ontario was using fish of the Maritime Provinces, and the people of these Provinces should not object to the flour tax.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell denied that the fish of the Maritime Provinces was consumed in Ontario. His county received no benefit from the protective policy, and duties on flour, pork and cornmeal should be removed.

Mr. Farrow said it was true that under the present tariff the price of crockeryware had been increased, and possibly crockery manufacturing was a business not suited to this country.

Hon. Mr. Mills was glad to see that gentlemen opposite were beginning to abandon their foolish notion that the customs duties were paid by foreigners.

After some further discussion the committee rose and the House adjourned.

OTTAWA, March 7.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Cameron (Huron) moved to restore his bill to enable prisoners to give evidence in their own behalf (which had been killed in committee) to its position on the order. He said he proposed to show who were the friends and opponents of the bill. It was the policy of the Tory party in every country to oppose all useful law reforms.

Mr. Chapleau opposed the bill, arguing that it would place a premium on perjury.

The House divided on Mr. Cameron's motion, which was lost by 63 yeas to 87 nays.

Mr. Charlton then resumed the debate on the budget, pointing out how completely the Ministry had failed to redeem their pledges given before they got into power. He dealt effectively with Sir Leonard Tilley's assumption of supernatural powers, saying that he had been told that the Government followers had for some time been in the habit of spelling the name of the Deity with a small "g" and that of the Finance Minister with a big "T." Census returns and statistics furnished by the Board of Trade showed that the wages of cotton operatives were lower now than when the Reform party were in power, and the same was true of other laboring classes, while the cost of living had been enormously increased. He quoted Chicago, Buffalo and Toronto market reports, to show that notwithstanding the short wheat crop in Ontario, wheat duty had not increased the price of wheat to the farmers of that Province. The talk about protecting agricultural interests by customs regulations was the worst possible form of humbug.

Mr. Dundas spoke briefly on the ministerial side.

Mr. Mills charged that the Government had imposed upon the people burdens altogether beyond the requirements of the state. If prices of home manufactured articles had not been increased at rates corresponding to increased duty imposed upon such articles, importation would cease, but the fact that woollens, cottons, and other highly protected articles were still being imported showed that the cost of these classes of goods had been largely increased. The people of the Maritime Provinces were now obliged to bear taxes from which the people of other provinces were relieved. If, as Mr. Dundas had stated, Canada had not produced enough wheat last year to supply the home market, and if this was so, the breadstuffs tax must be a grievous burden to the people of the Lower Provinces.

Hon. Mr. McLelan denied that the condition of the country was as depressed at the present time as it was in 1878. The Mackenzie Government had made no attempt to relieve the stringency of 1878. He charged the Opposition with using violent language towards the Government and of want of patriotism.

Sir Richard Cartwright quoted from a speech delivered by Hon. Mr. McLelan in the Nova Scotia Legislature, in which he (McLelan) described Sir Charles Tupper as the great high priest of corruption and as a member of the swell mob who were in the habit of riding in public conveyances with false hands folded across their breasts, while the real hands were going through the passengers' pockets. He inquired if any language used by the Opposition this session was equal in violence to this language used by the Minister of Marine toward his own colleague, and Mr. McLelan had never retracted or apologized for this language. He (Cartwright) had no doubt that the description of Sir Charles Tupper, which Mr. McLelan had given, was more accurate than any of the statements or statistics given by him to-night.

The House then went into committee to consider the tariff resolutions.

At one o'clock the committee rose and the House adjourned.

OTTAWA, March 10.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Weldon asked whether it was the intention of the Government to use stone from Curryville quarry, in the county of Albert, N. B., in the construction of the new departmental buildings.

Sir Hector Langevin said that was the stone called for by the specifications, but there was a stipulation that stone of equal quality could be used if found convenient. The matter had not yet been decided.

Mr. Burpee (Sunbury) moved for copies of all correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Government of New Brunswick relating to a claim made by the latter for a balance they claim is due them on that portion of the Intercolonial Railway known as Eastern extension since May, 1876. He explained that when the Eastern extension was first undertaken the Home Secretary agreed that it should be made a portion of the I. C. R. if they were to give a guarantee of interest on £3,000,000 sterling, as the British Government had agreed to do under arrangements that the Canadian Government refused to take it as a portion of the road unless at a sum of $894,000, being $24,000 per mile of the I. C. R. in New Brunswick. That under a threat of building a parallel line, which would destroy the profit of the road, they were compelled to accept the offer; that since that time it has been ascertained that instead of the I. C. R. costing $24,000 per mile it has actually cost about $40,000 per mile, entirely destroying the base of settlement. He showed that New Brunswick had to pay the contractors, Clarke, Buntin & Co., $644,000 of that sum, leaving only $250,000 for New Brunswick, although New Brunswick had to pay the contractors $400,000, being $150,000 more than New Brunswick received. He explained that the Government had since entertained claims on the I. C. R. to the contractors that were at first refused and paid them; that New Brunswick had made great sacrifices to develop the country by means of railroads; some of these roads were truly Intercolonial, others feeders to the Intercolonial to the advantage of the Dominion road; that New Brunswick had, in fact, expended in railways since Confederation in money, and lands computed at $1 per acre, and roads contracted for, the large sum of $6,000,000. He hoped for these considerations that the clause of $150,000, with interests, should be paid without delay. The motion was carried.

Mr. Mulock moved for copies of all letters of complaint respecting the conduct of Major General Luard, at Coburg or elsewhere, sent by Lieut. Col. A. T. Williams, M. P., or any person or persons to the Government or any member thereof. This motion caused a long and tedious discussion, in which Messrs. Wright, Haggart, MacMaster, Robertson (Hasting), Coursol, Bosse, Landry, O'Brien and Woodworth took part. The motion was finally withdrawn.

OTTAWA, March 11.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. McLelan introduced a bill to amend the Seaman's Act of 1873, and the Act respecting certificates to masters and mates of ships, of 1874, so as to apply certain provisions thereof to Canadian and foreign going ships of over one hundred tons register, instead of one hundred and fifty tons register. He explained that it was proposed to make it necessary that foreign going ships should have masters and mates holding certificates the same as coasting vessels.

Hon. Mr. McLelan moved to introduce another bill to amend the Act respecting inquiries and investigations into shipwrecks and other matters, as to the power of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries in certain cases reported to him under the Act. He said it was the intention that courts of inquiry should send their reports to the Minister without making it public, as sometimes it was found necessary that their reports should be revised by the Minister. The bill was read a first time.

In reply to Mr. Weldon, Honorable Mr. McLelan said this would not interfere with the right of any person to appeal to the Minister from the decision of the court of inquiry.

Sir Leonard Tilley moved to introduce a bill to amend the Consolidated Insurance Act of 1877, with respect to companies transacting the business of life assurance, under the title of "co-operative life insurance companies," "mutual benefit associations," etc. He said it had been found that societies had been formed on a basis of mutual benefit assurance associations for the purpose of profit. Branches of American mutual life insurance associations had also been established in Canada, and these entered into competition with the regular life insurance companies who were licensed to do business here and which had to put up deposits to secure the Canadian policy holders. It was proposed to require all companies referred to take out licenses and put up security also.

Hon. Mr. Costigan introduced a bill to provide that all contracts for the sale and delivery of coal shall be made for such sale and delivery by weight and that all sales of coal shall be by weight. He explained that in some parts of the Maritime Provinces illegal measures were used in the sale of coal, and after full consideration it had been decided that the best way to get over the difficulty was to sell coal only by weight. The bill was read a first time.

Hon. Mr. McLelan introduced a bill to reduce the fees payable upon renewal of engineers licenses from five to two dollars.

On motion to receive the report of the committee on ways and means Sir Richard Cartwright said that though the Finance Minister had stated that the proposed changes in the tariff would bring little or no additional revenue to the treasury, it by no means followed that the burdens of the public would not be increased. He criticized the various changes showing that the proposed increased duty upon steel manufactures, knife handles, etc., was calculated to take hundreds of thousands of dollars annually out of the pockets of agriculturists for the benefit of some manufactures. The duty on steel would also bear heavily upon various classes of manufactures. The whole additional burden to be imposed by the proposed tariff alteration would not be less than $300,000, and according to the Minister's own statement it was only expected that 500 more extra hands would be offered employment. This meant about $500 a year each that the country would pay for these additional operatives, or $3,000,000 in ten years. This was altogether too much to pay for protecting a few small industries. As the member for Northumberland (Mitchell) had said, this was running protection into the ground; $300,000 was too much to pay for the prospect of furnishing employment to 500 or 600 hands.

Sir Leonard said he expected that 800 men would be furnished with employment by the proposed tariff changes.

The discussion was continued by Tupper (Pictou), Charlton and others, and Temple made a speech in which he claimed his election as an endorsation by the people of York of the N. P.

Mr. Blake moved an amendment to the effect that a duty of 30 per cent on common crockery, having regard to the heavy duty paid on packages and breakage, is equal to a tax of 35 per cent and increases the cost of importing this necessary over its cost at the potteries nearly 90 per cent; that the duty on china is 25 per cent and leaves the cost of importing of this luxury, over its original cost, at about 45 per cent or about half the cost of importing crockery; that the duty of 30 per cent on common crockery is oppressive and unequal, and that the proposed duty should be reduced so that it may not bear more heavily on the purchaser of crockery than the duty on china does to the purchaser of china.

The motion was lost by a vote of 39 to 17.

The House then adjourned at one o'clock.

OTTAWA, March 12.

Hon. Mr. Blake moved for copies of letters and telegrams addressed by the Minister of Agriculture to the High Commissioner calling his attention to the demand existing in Canada for laboring classes.

Hon. Mr. Pope moved to amend the resolution by adding an order for any clippings or newspaper articles that had been sent to the old country tending to discourage immigration into Canada.

Mr Weldon obtained an order of the House for a list of persons who had sent in tenders for the construction of the steamer Princess Louise.

Mr. Innis moved for statements of the amount of freight charges of the Intercolonial Railway against the Londonderry Steel Works of Nova Scotia for each of the years 1879 to 1883, inclusive, and also for a statement showing the value of machinery imported for the St. Croix Cotton factory at St. Stephn, N. B.

Mr. Bowell said that the rule of the Customs Department was that the machinery could be imported and stored in the mill but that the duty should be paid upon such machinery before it was used.

Hon Mr. Blake said that, from the statements of the St. Croix Cotton Company, it appeared that the company owed the Government $30,000 for customs duties. If, as had been stated, the Government had a superior lien upon the mill and machinery, the stockholders of the company and those who had loaned money upon the security of the Company's property were interested in knowing what the real facts of the case were. If $30,000 were due for customs duties to the Government, then it was clear that the rules of the customs department, as laid down by the Minister of Customs, had been transgressed.

Hon. Mr. Bowell said that possibly there was a large quantity of machinery stored in the mill that had not yet been used.

Mr. Abbott moved that the House go into committee on the Pacific Railway and Credit Valley Railway bill.

Mr. Cameron (Huron) raised a question as to whether the paid solicitor or advocate of one of the companies interested could promote the passage of such a bill.

After some discussion the Speaker ruled that Mr. Abbott could move to advance the bill but could not vote.

Mr. Casgrain took the floor and kept it until the hour for private bills had passed.

Mr. Charlton's bill to punish seduction was then taken up but objection was taken that it was not printed in French, and the debate was again adjourned.

The House then went into committee on Mr. Casgrain's bill to prevent fraud in relation to public contracts, and after a discussion the motion to rise without reporting was carried by a straight party vote.

Mr. Cameron's bill to extend the provisions of the act respecting offences against the person was defeated by 86 to 65 and the House adjourned.

New Brunswick Legislature.

FREDERICTON, March 6.

Mr. Stockton introduced a bill to incorporate the trustees of Owen art gallery; Mr. Quinton, a bill to amend the law relating to rates and taxes in the Municipality of St. John; also, a bill to amend Chap. 99, of Statutes, relating to said Municipality.

Mr. Humphrey introduced a bill to enable Moncton to borrow money to build a market.

The debate on the budget was concluded by Mr. McLeod who attacked the Government for failing to carry out promised reform and for their action in the matter of the St. John Exhibition. The House then went into Committee of Supply and passed one or two items.

FREDERICTON, March 7.

In reply to Mr. Black, the Provincial Secretary said it was not the intention of the Government to appropriate any part of the grant in the estimates for deaf and dumb institutions to the one at Saint John.

The members of the Government promised that papers and information on various subjects asked for would be brought down.

In supply the item for the purchase of the working dairy which is to be leased to some parties in Sussex was passed without opposition. The item of $4,000 for the stock farm was carried after some criticism from McLeod, Hanington, Adams and others.

The bill to incorporate the Owen Art Gallery was favorably reported on by the Bill Committee.

FREDERICTON, March 8.

The Government's management of the St. John Exhibition was the subject of discussion during most of to-day's session. Mr. Wetmore contended that the taking of the control of the Exhibition from the Board of Agriculture and placing it in the hands of a commission was unconstitutional; that there was very great extravagance in connection with it, and that if properly managed there would have been a surplus instead of a deficit. Mr. Blair disputed the correctness of Wetmore's law on this subject and pointed out that the circumstances which led to the deadlock in Exhibition management and the appointment of a commission were brought about by the action of the ex-Attorney General. The matter was still under discussion when the House adjourned.

FREDERICTON, March 10.

The debate on the Exhibition item was resumed by McLeod who tried to make it appear that the Solicitor General and Mr. Ellis were responsible for the refusal of Portland to contribute towards the Exhibition. Mr. Ellis in reply charged McLeod with having sacrificed his colleagues in the Government in an attempt to create political support for himself. He showed clearly that for any troubles that had arisen the ex-Attorney General was responsible. Hon. Mr. Ritchie spoke to the same effect, and pointed out that McLeod's refusal to allow Portland's representatives on the Finance Committee was the cause of Portland's refusal to contribute. The discussion was continued until midnight, Wetmore, White, Adams, Hibbard and others taking part. The item to make good the deficiency in the Exhibition account then passed and the House adjourned.

FREDERICTON, March 11.

The House was in Committee of Supply all day. On the item for schools in poor districts Mr. Ellis called attention to the large sum spent in maintaining the University and thought the results were not correspondingly great. Messrs. Blair and Wetmore said that this was because the denominational colleges had a deeper place in the hearts of the people, and from this Mr. Stockton argued that the winners of the county scholarship should be allowed to choose a college for themselves instead of being compelled to go to the University.

On the item for the exploration and survey of lands, &c. Hon. Mr. Mitchell said it was the intention of the Government, in conjunction with the New Brunswick Railway Company, to send specimens of woods to the Forestry Exhibition, to be held at Edinburgh, as a means of affording information about this Province. For years past thousands of acres of valuable timber land has been almost destroyed by people who went on it under pretence of settlement. This survey will discover valuable lands, when they may be set apart and preserved. The lumber revenues are what we have principally to depend on, and the Government felt the necessity of the course they are now taking. It is also the intention to appoint overseers of the inland fisheries.

Adams, McAdam, Park and Hanington criticized the Government's lumber regulations. The Surveyor General and the Attorney General replied, and the item passed.

At 11:55 p. m. the House adjourned.

FREDERICTON, March 12.

The following bills passed through committee of the whole: Bill to amend the Act establishing a police force in Newcastle; to incorporate the Bathurst Driving Park Association; to regulate jurors' fees in parish courts; to amend chapter 110 of the statutes; bill relating to the islands and intervales of York; bill to enable the Joggins Coal Mining Association to borrow money on debentures; bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Upper Mills; to enable Moncton to borrow money to erect a market building.

The following St. John bills also passed the committee: Bill providing that henceforth the councillors of the city should be aldermen; one regulating the collection of rates and taxes in the municipality (the latter is merely so that the county treasurer may receive all moneys collected and place them, at the direction of the Council, in some bank.)

The dissatisfaction in the North West has not yet been allayed. Meetings are held, speeches are made, resolutions are adopted, and memorials are framed, all having for their object the removal of the grievances under which the settlers labor; but the grievances still remain. A press despatch on Monday stated that a Mr. Stewart, who moved a "secession" resolution at the Farmers' Convention, had been arrested on a charge of high treason. The story seems absurd, but nothing is too absurd for the patriots now in power to do or attempt.

The following are the names of those who are taking part in Abbe Provencher's pilgrimage to the Holy Land and who left New York for Havre in the SS. Amerique; —Abbe Rochet, cure of Tingwick; Abbe T Quinn, cure of Kingsey; Abbe Rioux, cure of Ste Monique; Abbe Lafortune, St Jean Baptiste Church, Montreal; Abbe Noel, vicar at Levis; Abbe Barry, V C, cure of Caraquet, N B; Abbe Babineau, cure of Tracadie, N B; Abbe Provencher, director of the pilgrimage; Mr Rho, artist, Becancour; Mr G Ledoux, citizen, St Jean Chrysostome, Montreal; Mr Lefebvre, manufacturer, Montreal.

THE DEATH of Mr. Mathew Lindsay, which took place on Saturday last, removes one of St, John's most respected merchants and citizens.

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.

GASPEREAUX have appeared in the harbor.

H. M. S. CHARYBDIS is being disembowelled at Halifax.

THE Rankine mill, at Indiantown, is being fitted with new shafting.

HON. WM. KELLY, M. L. C., has again taken up his residence in Chatham.

IT IS said that the last snow storm will cost the I. C. R., $25,000 to clear the tracks.

WM. RUSSEL, charged with stealing flour at Fredericton, has been committed for trial.

THE parties interested in the shooting case at Fairville are said to have effected a settlement.

THE PLANS for the proposed new Opera House have been on exhibition at Messrs. Chubb & Co.

THE Paulsen Bros. skate at Bathurst, on Thursday night, 20th inst., in the new Skating Rink.

ONE HUNDRED TONS of smelts have been shipped from Richibucto during the present winter.

THE lumber cut in the woods of Maine the present season will be considerably under that of last year.

IT is said that forty old pensioners residing in the Province, are wanted for garrison duty in England.

FIRE.—Mr. Mathew McMann's house, near the railway station, Sussex, was destroyed by fire on Monday night.

MRS. ALEX. MARSHALL, mother of Hon Robt. Marshall, died at Chatham, on the 11th inst., aged 76 years.

FELIX McGIRR, of Sunbury County, offers to trot his Hambletonian colt against anything on the St. John River.

ABOUT 2,000 persons were married by license in this Province last year, and the fees received by the Government were $6,305.07.

THE SNOW STORM of Saturday last was the heaviest of the season. Trains on the the I. C. R. and N. B. Railways were detained in consequence.

A LADY, in the full possession of her faculties at the age of 107 years is said to reside at the Strait of Canso. This is the greatest winter for old age yarns within our memory.

WOODS ACCIDENT.—Hazen Trites, of Coverdale, A. C., was so badly hurt by a falling tree in the woods, on Friday of last week that it was feared he could not recover.

THE highways out of the city were pretty well blocked with snow up to Thursday. The thaw of Wednesday produced an accumulation of slush on the streets and walking was difficult.

A FENIAN SCARE has lately prevailed at Halifax. Nine special policemen were placed on duty about the Government buildings, and several others were distributed in other sections of the city.

THE EARLY ROSE MUST GO.—In Maine, the producers believe that the sway of early rose potato is waning. They judge from the Boston demand that the Beauty of Hebron is the coming favorite.

THE ST. JOHN CIRCUIT COURT opened on Wednesday, Marshall, the would-be-wife murderer, and Hamilton were sentenced to Dorchester penitentiary, the former for seven years, and the other for three years.

DROPPED DEAD.—John Gould, a young man in the employ of Stephen Hopper, dropped suddenly dead while in the act of sawing wood, on the 5th inst., at Goshen, Albert County. An apoplectic fit was the cause of death.

A LONDON DESPATCH of March 12th says that the British ship Hononulu, Capt Edget, has been cut to the water's edge in collision with the American ship Wm. McGillvery. The Honolulu was built in St. John in 1882 by John Fraser.

D. D. GLASIER, ESQ, who for a number of years actively, has been engaged in lumbering operations and the tug boat business, died at his home, Lincoln, Sunbury Co., at an early hour on Monday morning, in his 64th year.

CATTLE SHIPMENT.—Messrs. W. F. George, Timothy Hicks and Harmon Humphrey, of Sackville, have engaged the Alexandria of the Anchor Line, to carry a cargo of live stock to Glasgow. The consignment consists of 111 head.

MGR. FABRE recently issued a pastoral which was read in the Catholic churches of Quebec, on the evils of the members of the church emigrating to the Eastern States. He urges the faithful to remain at home and colonize the uncultivated parts of their own Province.

Ayer's Hair Vigor stimulates the hair cells to healthy action, and promotes a vigorous growth. It contains all that can be supplied to make the natural hair beautiful and abundant; keeps the scalp free from dandruff, prevents the hair from becoming dry and harsh, and makes it flexible and glossy.

ON Monday, Messrs. Wm Thomson & Co. received a telegram from Capt. A. W. Masters, of barque Young Eagle, at Portland, Me., advising that he had put into that port for shelter, as the vessel was completely iced up and several of the crew sick and injured. The barque had been in the bay of Fundy or twelve days and experienced very cold and stormy weather.

UNFORTUNATE.—The Moncton *Transcript* says: A son of Mr. Thomas Douthwright, of Little River, fell and struck his head on some ice and sustained injuries which have rendered him insane. Last summer he fell from the roof of a barn and was so severely injured that for some time his life was despaired of.

ON SKATES.—A contest for the skating championship of the Maritime Provinces will be held in Halifax, on Tuesday next. Skaters from New Brunswick, P. E. I., and Nova Scotia will compete, and the winner will be awarded a gold medal.

At the Victoria Skating Rink, on Tuesday night Hugh McCormack skated two miles in 6 minutes 10½ sec. Paulsen's record for the snme distance is 7 minutes 8¾ sec. McCormick was loudly cheered at the concluson of the feat.

THE NAMES of the three survivors of the Ada Barton are Wm. McKinnon, of Halifax, James Sheridan, of Dublin, and Jas. Driscoll, of Liverpool, England. The men who were drowned were Capt. Frank Stewart, of Wilmington, Del.; W. Ougler, 66, St. John, mate; Fred. Fuller, St. John, second mate; Wm. Clements, 42, Barton, Digby Co., N. S., cook; John Roberts, 31, Bangor, Eng.; John Rogers, 58, Cork; John Preston, 20, New York; Geo. Britt, 22, St. John, and Wm. Fitzpatrick, 37, Belfast, seamen. The captain is a married man but has no family. Mr. Ougler's wife and family reside in St. John. The young man Britt lived with his mother in Lower Cove, and was well known as an oarsman. Fuller has also friends residing in the city.

THE Woodstock civic elections took place on Monday. Last year's Mayor and Councillors were elected by acclamation. The following is the membership of the board:—R. K. Jones, mayor; Councillors for Queens, Simeon McLeod and Bartholomew Lynch; for Kings, John McLauchlan and J R. Murphy, for Wellington, John Graham and W. H. Everett. The following are the assessors, also returned by acclamation:—For Queens Ward, Wm Skillen; for Kings, John McCaffrey; for Wellington, R. B. Jones.

ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT ENTERTAINMENTS.—The St. Aloysius Association will have an Irish Minstrel Circle, with a variety of excellent songs, jokes and comic stories. The end songs "The Wedding," and "The Christening" are sure to bring down the house. In the olio Mr. James Fitzgerald and H. Campbell will double up in character songs, and there will be comic speeches, banjo solos, etc., by other young men of well known ability. An irresistibly comic afterpiece entitled "The Crowded hotel" will terminate the proceedings. It is to be hoped that the performers will be greeted by as large an audience as ever assembled within the walls of St. Peter's as the entertainments will be given in aid of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

The choir and Sunday school children of the Church of the Assumption, Carleton will give an entertainment in St. Patrick's Hall.

An entertainment will be given at St, St Joseph's College, Memramcook. The drama "Family of Martys;" "The Crowded Hotel;" and vocal and instrumental music will be produced.

The pupils of St. Bridgid's Academy, Bathurst, are preparing for a concert to be given that evening.

Some young men intend performing the "Family of Martyrs," at Moncton, on the evening of the 17th.

At Charlottetown and Summerside, P. E. I., entertainments will be held on the same evening.

AQUATIC.—Before leaving San Francisco for Sydney, Australia, Hanlan offered to back James Seely, a California sculler, for $500, to perform more clever tricks while in his boat than any other oarsman in the West. Seely performs such tricks as rowing a shell less than 12 inches wide while standing on his feet, then standing on his head. He also swings Indian clubs and performs many tricks requiring great steadiness of nerve and balance.

It is said that on the expiration of their lease of the "Aquatic" in Pittsburg, next May, Wallace Ross and Fred. A. Plaisted will have $4,000 net profit to divide, all of which they will have earned in the place inside of seven months.

A London despatch of March 10th says: The race between Geo. Bubear, the well known English oarsman, and Wallace Ross, the equally famous sculler of New Brunswick, took place this morning. The distance rowed was four miles and two furlongs over the regular Thames course, from Putney to Mortlake, Ross conceding Bubear ten seconds. The betting was 5 to 4 in favor of Ross. Bubear got a lead at the start of about half a dozen lengths, but at Hammersmith, the middle point of the course, the difference was overcome and the boats were nearly even. After passing that point Ross led in spite of the exertions of Bubear, and came in easily. His time was 56 minutes 10 seconds. The race was virtually over at Hammersmith. Ross paddled home 15 lengths ahead of Bubear. A great crowd of people thronged the banks.

PORTLAND CITY COUNCIL.

The regular monthly meeting was held on Monday night.

Communications were read from Hugh Boyce and Geo. Russell, complaining of damage to their properties by water. Referred to the Aldermen of their respective Wards.

The fire committee reported that they sold the horses of No. 1 fire company for $250, and recommended that Mr. Fred. E. Sayre's team be purchased for $460. Report adopted.

The city officers committee in their report recommended that the unpaid bills of Wards 2, 3 and 5 be paid by the chamberlain, and charged to said wards against the present year's appropriation of street money, and that the clerk be directed to communicate with the Provincial Secretary to ascertain if the Government intend to take any action with respect to the fees to be charged for the sale of liquor.

On motion it was resolved that the Mayor be requested to again communicate with Sir Leonard Tilley in reference to the widening off Wall street, no answer having been received to the previous communication sent him.

The attention of the Council was called to the embankment which the railway authorities proposed to build. One of the Councillors thought that the council should take action to try if some pressure could not be brought to bear on the company to prevent a mud embankment being built which would shut out the water from the town. On motion a committee was appointed to inquire into the matter and ascertain if the railway company cannot be induced to build trestle work.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of Mr. McElroy for compensation for enlarging and using his sewer submitted a report recommending that McElroy be paid $50, and he be allowed his entrance for having expressed his willingness to settle on these terms. The report was adopted.

The thanks of the Council were tendered to Mayor Holly for his contribution of $28 to assist in defraying the expenses of the Milledge street cutting.

OBITUARY.—There passed away from earth, on the 23rd ult., after a brief illness, James Meehan, Esq., Merchant, a native of Omagh, County of Tyrone, Ireland, and long a resident of St. Peter's Village. Mr. Meehan came to this country at the age of 14 years and had passed the 61st mile-stone when he died. Of quiet and unobtrusive manners his was a warm and kindly heart and those who had the gift of his friendship found in him a true and sincere friend whom they soon learned to love. It is a rare thing to say of a man that he died without having an enemy, but of Mr. Meehan this can truthfully be affirmed. He was indeed a gentleman of the strictest integrity, prompt and honorable in all his business dealings, a good member of the Church and of society, and was respected and esteemed by all with whom he came in contact. To the bereaved widow and family (of whom Dr. Meehan is one) his loss is irreparable, but they have the deep sympathy of many warm friends in their great loss. The requiem Mass was celebrated by the Rev. H. A. Meehan, of Moncton, (a nephew of the deceased) assisted by the Parish Priest, the Rev. Father Varilly, and was deeply impressive. "Death is swallowed up in victory." COM.

H. T. STEVENS, of the *Times*, was elected Mayor of Moncton, on Monday last, by a majority of two over Mr. Robinson. It is claimed that there were irregularities in the election, and Mr. Stevens' return will, it is said, be petitioned against. The following Councillors were elected: Ward 1—D. A. Duffy, A. J. Babang; Ward 2—G. B. Lutz, Edwin Taylor; Ward 3—Patrick Gallagher, Daniel Prestley. The Assessors—one for each Ward—are Wm. Robertson, W. B. Wright, Wm. Elliott.

REV. MR. DOLLARD, will preach the St. Patrick's Day sermon at the Cathedral.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

James Lumbard, Medford, N. S., $1; John Dornan, New Ireland, $1; T. Keegan, Eaton, Me., $1; T. W. Barry, St. George, $1; John Rice and John White, Charleston' Carleton Co., $1 each; Mrs. Wm. Doran, St. Andrews, $1; Jas. Carten, Fredericton, $1.

DURING the last fiscal year 846 bears were killed in the Province, at a cost of $2,538. Geo. Bartlett, of York Co. was the highest on the list, he having killed 20 bears. In that County the total bear slaughter was 231. Only three bounties were collected by St. John County bear slayers.

CLUBS!

The term of subscriptions of the following Clubs have expired or will expire on the date set opposite each:

Upham, K. C., Club	Jan. 23
J. Harriman, Newcastle	" 25
John Harnett, Kingston, Kent,	" 27
P. Coughlan, Milltown, St. Stephen	Feb. 1
John Rice, Wilmot, C. C.,	" 8
J. D. Whelan, Sussex Vale	" 10
John Hogan, Titusville, K. C.	" 27
Golden Grove Club	March. 15
D. McCafferty' St. Thomas, Carleton Co	" 18
P. Purtle, Mechanic's Settlement	April 1
Thos. Delaney, Chatham	" 3
P. McSweeny, Memramceok	" 5
Philip Breen, St. Stephen	" 6
Neil Farren, Winter street	" 8
P. McCreary, Norton Station	" 14
Jer. Sweeny, Emigront Settlement	" 14
John O'Sullivan, F'ton Road	" 15

COUNTRY MARKET.

THURSDAY, March 13.

The following are the prices now given:

Beef ℔ lb	$ 0 05	$0 08½
Butter, ℔ lb	0 19	0 22
Butter, roll, ℔ lb	0 24	0 26
Cheese, ℔ lb	0 10	0 12
Chickens, ℔ pair	0 65	0 75
Calf Skins, ℔ lb	0 11	0 13
Duck,	0 80	0 90
Eggs, ℔ doz	0 20	0 22
Geese,	0 75	1 00
Hams and Shoulder, ℔ lb	0 13	0 15
Hides, ℔ lb	0 06	0 6½
Hay ℔ ton	10 00	12 00
Lamb, ℔ lb	0 7	0 8
Lambskins, each	0 60	0 70
Lard ℔	0 14	0 16
Mutton ℔ lb	0 07	0 09
Oats, ℔ bushel	0 40	0 42
Potatoes ℔ bushel	0 40	0 75
Pork,	0 09	0 09½
Socks, per doz	2 50	2 75
Tallow, rough, per lb	0 05	0 5½
Tallow rendered, per lb	0 07	0 08
Turkeys, per lb	0 16	0 19
Turnips, ℔ bushel	0 00	0 45½
Yarn per lb	0 50	0 65

To be Dyspeptic is to be miserable. Dyspepsia is a disease in which a thousand ills seem to be combined, yet its origin in very many instances may be traced to nothing more than an improper assimilation of the food. To remedy this is to cure the disease. By the use of Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron, and Tonic Dinner Pills, the organs of Digestion are strengthened, the food is assimilated readily, and the disease is eradicated. Many who have suffered the indescribable torments of Dyspepsia for years owe the restoration of their health and strength to the use of these medicines. Beware of imitations. See that you get "Hanington's," the *original* and *genuine*. For sale by all druggists and general dealers in Canada.

Clergymen, Singers and Public Speakers, will find "**Phosphorized**" Emulsion, of the greatest benefit to them, where there is any tendency to weekness of the throat or Bronchial tubes, as it soothes the irritated membrane, gives full tone and strength to the vocal organs and imparts new life and vigor to the enfeebled constitution. Always ask for "**Phosphorized**" Emulsion, and be sure you get it.

No Lady who delights in flowers, and likes to see them do well and bloom abundantly, should be without *Hanington's Food for Flowers.* Ordinary packages 30c., sufficient for twenty plants for one year.

Died.

In this city, on Friday, 7th inst., Bridget Mahoney, wife of John Mahoney, in the 50th year of her age, leaving a husband, six of a family, and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

On the 8th inst., after a short illness, Maggie, eldest and beloved child of William and Mary Elliott, aged 4 years and 1 month.

In this city, on the 8th inst., Mrs. Catherine Harrigan, a native of Kinsale, county Cork, Ireland, aged 74 years.

At Cambridge, Mass, on the 5th inst., Mary A. Morrison, aged 25 years.

In this city, on the 8th inst., after a lingering illness, Matthew Lindsay, in the 50th year of his age.

On Sunday, the 9th inst., of Congestion of the lungs, Annie, youngest daughter of the late Owen and Ann Hanratty, in the 19th year of her age.

In this city, on Sunday the 9th inst., Mary Ann, wife of James O'Brien, in the 47th year of her age, leaving a husband and five children to mourn their loss.

At Kennebeccasis Island, on Sunday, 9th inst., Mary, wife of Arthur Adams, aged 60 years, formerly of Jandregee, County Armagh Ireland.

At Lincoln, Sunbury County, on the 10th inst., Duncan D. Glasier, aged 64 years.

In this city, of congestion of the lungs, Ellen, widow of the late Francis McAveny, inthe 68th year of her age.

At No. 27 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., on the 6th inst., of heart disease, Emma Maud, aged 11 years and 6 months, daughter of John and Maggie V. Kelly, formerly of this city.

TO LET.

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAS. MACGREGOR GRANT,

mar15 52 Princess Street.

Warehouse to Let.

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

JAS. MACGREGOR GRANT,

mar15 tf 52 Princess Street.

Book Keeper Wanted.

DOUBLE Entry. Must have first class testimonials as to character and ability. Apply Box 353 P. O.

mar15 tf

Irish Friendly Society.

THE REGULAR WEEKLY MEETING OF THE Irish Friendly Society will be held in their Hall, corner Union and Coburg streets, on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock.

A full attendance is requested.

By order,

D. J. O'NEILL,
Recording Secretary

BOOTS AND SHOES!

The best place to buy your Boots and Shoes is at

JAMES McCONNELL'S.

You will get Good Value. No Shoddy Goods.

A SPLENDID LOT OF

HAMBURG SLIPPERS

Just Received, Low Prices.

Jas. McCONNELL, 15 King Street.

WANTED—LADIES AND YOUNG MEN WISHING to earn $1 to $3 every day quietly at their homes; work furnished; sent by mail; no canvassing, no stamps required for reply. Please address EDWARD F. DAVIS & CO., 58 South Main St., Fall River, Mass. feb2 13t

The Sincere Christian

Instructed in the Faith of Christ from the Written Word,

By the Rt. Rev. Dr. George Hay.

—ALSO:—

The Devout Christian,

By the same Author.

The Works of Bishop Hay

have been honored with the approval of the following eminent prelates:

From the Most Eminent John, Archbishop of Tuam:

I feel much pleasure in giving my cordial approval to the republication of the works of Bishop Hay. Those admirable books were my favorite study early in life.

†JOHN, ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

From the Right Rev. William Bernard, Bishop of Birmingham:

* * * I have always recommended them a the most solid and complete course of Catholic teaching in the English language. They form what I have been in the habit of calling a layman's course of theology.

† W. B. ULLATHORNE.

For sale by

T. O'Brien & Co.,

53 KING STREET.

LUMBERMEN'S CALKS!

Orono and Common Peevies

With and Without Handles.

Peevie Handles.

W. H. THORNE & CO.,

mar15 MARKET SQUARE.

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you *free*, a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer; to all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

March 10th 1884

Freeman's Superlative

THE BEST FLOUR,

LANDING THIS DAY:

125 BARRELS,

500 BAGS, 98 lbs., 49 lbs., 24½ lbs., each.
Moderate Prices. Wholesale by

J. & W. F. HARRISON.

mar15 Retail by leading Family Grocers.

BEST

English Refined Iron.

NOW LANDING:

3460 BARS and BUNDLES

Best English Refined Iron.

For sale low.

GEORGE CARVILL,

Nelson Street.

THIRTY TONS OF HATS.

Per. S. S. Juliet, from London:

TWENTY-SIX CASES,

Measuring over Thirty Tons and containing over

SIX THOUSAND OF

CHRISTY'S STIFF HATS,

In Great Variety of New Styles.

Wholesale and Retail.

C. & E. EVERETT,

11 King Street.

SPRING STYLE, 1884.

GENTLEMEN'S SILK HATS,

Medium and Extra Qualities,

OUR OWN MAKES.

MANKS & CO.

57 KING STREET.

Just Received:

100 Gross DIAMOND DYES;
1 " KIDNEYWORT;
5 " THOMAS' OIL;
1 " HYDROLINE;
5 " MORSE'S PILLS;
10 " McKENZIE'S WORM CANDY;
1 " Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery;
1 " " Favorite Prescription;
5 Bbls IRISH MOSS;
5 " METHYLATED SPIRITS;
50 " WHOLE FLAX SEED;
20 " LINSEED MEAL;
10 Bales GAMBIER;
25 Boxes Corn Starch;
25 " Extract Logwood;
50 Bbls Dyewoods;
5 Casks Potass Bichromate,

For sale by

T. B. BARKER & SONS,

Wholesale Druggists, St. John, N. B.

COLDBROOK ROLLING MILLS.

Having purchased and started the COLDBROOK ROLLING MILLS, we are prepared to supply

BAR IRON,

Common, Refined and Horse Shoe

NAIL PLATE,

Mine Rails, 18 lbs. to the yard.

Angle Iron, Fish Plates,

ROLLED TO ORDER.

Ship Knees and Straps, Patent Tapered,

According to French or English Lloyds.

Awarded SILVER MEDAL at the World's Exhibition, Philadelphia · FIRST PRIZE at Provincial Exhibition.

ISAAC BURPEE,
E. R. BURPEE.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO., Agents, St. John, N. B.
mar8

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

FRENCH DRESS GOODS.

MARCH 1st.

M. R. & A. have opened full lines of Black and Colored French Dress Goods, and will exhibit them on the centre counter in front of Dress Department on

MONDAY, MARCH 3,

A Full Assortment

—OF—

Wool Bareges

—IN—

BLACK, MYRTLE, SEAL & NAVY

MANCHESTER,
ROBERTSON
& ALLISON.

MEN'S PANTS.

One Price Clothing Store.

202 UNION STREET 202

J. CULLINAN & SON;

MEN'S PANTS, manufactured from English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Basket Cloths, Diagonals, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Meltons, Oxfords, Deerskins, Bedford Cors, lined and unlined.

OUR PRICES:

$1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50
$3, $3 50, $4, $4 50
and $5 50 per pair

The above are all of our own manufacture, Cut, Made and Trimmed in Good Style.

An Immense Large Stock to select from.

Remember our Clearance Prices in OVERCOATS, ULSTERS and REEFERS.

Bargains willba Given.

202 Union Street. 202

Reduction in Prices.

LADIES' AMERICAN

OVERBOOTS.

FRANCIS & VAUGHAN,

19 KING STREET,

Are now selling the balance of their stock of

Ladies' American Overboots

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Inspection Solicited.

Portable Hoisting Engines.

Combining all the latest improvements, the best in the Market, with or without Trucks.

BOILERS

OF ALL STYLES,

From four to 75 Horse Power.

CIRCULARS. Prices on Application.

E. BANFILL,

43 DOCK STREET.

Spring---1884.

NEW GOODS!

The attention of City and Country Buyers is respectfully called to our

DAILY ARRIVALS OF

SPRING GOODS

from Home and Foreign Manufacsurers,

which, on inspection, will be found Cheaper than ever. Full lines throughout the House. Terms Liberal.

T. R. JONES & CO.

TO FISHERMEN!

Salmon Twine,
Trout Twine,
Mackerel Twine,
Herring Twine,
Hemp Cod Lines,
Japanned and Tin Fish Hooks

AT LOWEST PRICES.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE

STEPHENS & FIGGURES

Have in Store and for Sale Low:

150 KEGS BI-CARB. SODA;
22 Barrels WASHING SODA;
200 Dozen BROOMS, Assorted Sizes:
71 Boxes TOBACCO, McDonald's Best Brands;
100 Caddies, do. do.;
80 Doz. CANNED CORN; 7 Kegs PRUNES;
5 cases FIGS; 20 barrels WHITING.

And a Full Stock of

Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Raisins,
Nuts, Coffee, Spices,
Confectionery, Cheese, etc

61 Dock Street.

PORT and SHERRY WINE.

—IN STORE:—

10 QR.-CASKS GRAHAM'S Three and Four Grape Port;
6 qr. casks OLD TAWNEY PORT;
18 " TARRAGONA PORT;
16 " La Cave's SHERRY.

To Arrive:

Graham's Three and FOUR GRAPE PORT;
Tarragona and Tawney PORT;
IVISON'S and LA CAVE'S SHERRY.

Expected daily.

JOSEPH L. McCAFFERTY,

No, 20 Water Street, St. John, N. B.

YORK MILLS
BLANKETS!

For Servants' Use,
Camping Out,
Charitable Institutions,
Stable Men, &c.

Superior for wear and very cheap.

T. R. JONES & CO.

FAT Canso HERRING.

Received ex I. C. R.:

160 Bbls. Choice
Fat Canso Herring.

Better than any Labrador offered this season. For sale at bottom rates.

BARBOUR BROS.
SOUTH WHARF.

WINTER CAPS.

We have received during the past month

1,000 dozen WINTER CAPS,
consisting of
Fur, Scotch Knit,
Plush, Nap Cloth,
Witney, Astrican, etc.

Wholesale and Retail.

C. & E. EVERETT,
11 King Street.

Feb. 12th, 1884.

Mess Pork, Clear Back Pork.
50 Bbls. Landing and in Store.

To arrive per sch. Holmes now due:

100 bbls. HEAVY MESS PORK.

At lowest market prices.

J. & W. F. HARRISON.

MANKS & CO.

For Curling Rinks--Tam O'Shanters
For Tobaganning and Skating Clubs:
French Canadian Tuques.
Gentlemen's New English Felts,
Boys' and Men's Cheap Winter Caps.

57 KING STREET.

SCARLET FLANNELS!

GREY FLANNELS;
Blue Flannels; White Flannels;
Swansdowns; Comfortables;
Blankets;
Knit Shirts and Drawers.

H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH,
Prince Wm. St. and Market Square.

PORT and SHERRY WINE.

—IN STORE:—

10 QR-CASKS GRAHAM'S Three and Four Grape Port;
6 qr. casks OLD TAWNEY PORT;
15 " TARRAGONA PORT;
16 " La Cave's SHERRY.

To Arrive:

Graham's Three and FOUR GRAPE PORT;
Tarragona and Tawney PORT;
IVISON'S and LA CAVE'S SHERRY.

Expected daily.

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No. 20 Water Street, St. John, N. B.

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A Catholic Family Magazine,
20 pages Imperial 8vo.,
DEVOTED TO THE HONOR OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.
Published Weekly at Notre Dame, Ind.

Terms—Postage Free: One Year, $2.50.

APPROBATION & BLESSING OF POPE PIUS IX,
OF SAINTLY MEMORY.

"These things being so, and provided that all be directed to the honor and glory of God and of the Blessed Virgin Mary, we bless the undertaking, all the co-operators thereunto, and may our Lord Jesus Christ perfect and strengthen the work.
PIUS PP. IX."

APPROBATION AND BLESSING OF
OUR HOLY FATHER, LEO XIII.

"I bless the editor with an especial blessing, the contributors, and all those engaged in its publication and propagation. I renew every word of this (Pope Pius the Ninth's) exceptional blessing. Indeed I wish with all my heart to see THE AVE MARIA more than ever prosperous and extending its usefulness over the country. Now that every land is deluged with wicked papers, can we ever sufficiently encourage the religious and sound press? Certainly THE AVE MARIA deserves encouragement. May God bless it!"

We have been appointed Agents, for the above Publication.

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Booksellers, etc., 53 King Street.

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Landing ex "Nettie Parks" and "J. D Payson"

1000 BBLS. FAT SHELBURNE HERRING Selected and imported especially for our trade.

Ex Schooner "Iona":

200 Brls. Good SPLIT BAY HERRING;
510 Hf-brls " " "

In Store:

1100 Qtls. MEDIUM and LARGE COD;
500 " BRIGHT POLLOCK.

For sale low to the trade.

BARBOUR BROS.

BRANDY.

Ex "Deodarus" from Charente, France:

60 Cases BRANDY (QUARTS);
60 cases BRANDY, (PINTS.

For sale low by

JOHN O'GORMAN,
8 and 10 Dock Street.

"SIMPLE FACT."
GEO. ROBERTSON

—HOLDS ONE OF—

The Largest Stocks of
Groceries and W. I. Produce
In the Maritime Provinces.

Special prices and terms on large operations
Trade solicited.

nov25 Geo. Robertson.

NOTICE.

MULLIN BROTHERS.

GENTLEMEN wishing clothing made to measure in good style will please bear in mind that we keep an excellent STOCK OF CLOTH on hand expressly selected for that trade, and will furnish st-class fit at short notice and at a moderate price
MULLIN BROTHERS,
jan1 Corner Dock st. and North Wharf.

BRANDY, WHISKY, GIN.

Just received ex "Deodarus" from Charente:

30 qr.-casks, 15 Octaves } BRANDY.

Ex "Juliet" from London:

20 qr.-casks, 50 cases, } KEY GIN.

Ex "Hibernian" from Liverpool:

20 qr.-casks Wise's Cork Whisky.

For sale low in bond or duty paid.

JOSEPH L. McCAFFERTY,
No. 20 Water Street, St. John, N. B.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

The best place to buy your Boots and Shoes is at

JAMES McCONNELL'S.

You will get Good Value. No Shoddy Goods.

A SPLENDID LOT OF
HAMBURG SLIPPERS
Just Received. Low Prices.

Jas. McCONNELL, 15 King Street.

GREAT
Fall in Price of COTTONS!!

Grey and White Cottons
At less price than it cost to make them.
Grey and White Sheetings,
PILLOW COTTONS,
WHITE DRESS SHIRTS,
Sizes 14, 14½, 15 and 15½ inches.

A LARGE LOT SELLING AT 70 CENTS EACH!
LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

H. & H. A. McCullough,
42 Prince Wm. Street and Market Square.

Gilling Threads.

Cotton Twines,
Salmon Twines,
Trout Twines,
Mackerel Twines,
Herring Twines,

NOW IN STOCK.

—ALSO:—

Fishing Supplies of all kinds

W. H. THORNE & CO.

STEPHENS & FIGGURES

Have in Store and for Sale Low:—

150 KEGS BI-CARB. SODA;
22 Barrels WASHING SODA;
200 Dozen BROOMS, Assorted Sizes;
71 Boxes TOBACCO, McDonald's Best Brands;
100 Caddies, do. do;
80 Doz. CANNED CORN; 7 Kegs PRUNES;
5 cases FIGS; 20 barrels WHITING.

And a Full Stock of

Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Raisins,
Nuts, Coffee, Spices,
Confectionery, Cheese, etc

61 Dock Street.

SILK
BOLTING CLOTH.

We have just received a full stock of all sizes.

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

FLOUR, GRAIN
—AND—
POTATO SACKS.

6,000 2, 3, and 4 Bushel Sacks,
FOR SALE LOW.
100 Bales Grey Cottons, Just Received,
Lower Quotations than Ever.
Balance of Fall Stock
In all Departments offered at
Greatly Reduced Prices.
A Splendid Lot of French Cashmeres
Just Received from Paris.

Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse,
MASONIC BUILDING,
94 and 96 Germain Street,

A. EVERITT

THE CHEAPEST
CATHOLIC MAGAZINE
In the World!

One Hundred Large Pages a Month.

WE have been authorized to receive and collect Subscriptions for

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE.

Terms $2 per year in advance. Single Copies 20 Cents. For sale by

T. O'BRIEN & Co.,
53 King Street.

Cutlery and Plated Goods!

JUST OPENED:
1 Case Joseph Redgers & Sons'
Fine Table Cutlery;
2 CASES
Best Pocket Knives,
Well Assorted;
1 CASE ROUND'S
Celebrated Forks, Spoons, etc.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE.

ASK YOUR GROCER
FOR
Fleischman & Co's.
COMPRESSED YEAST!

It will raise your bread ready for the Oven in

3 HOURS.

PUDDINGTON & MERRITT.
AGENTS.

AGENTS wanted for The Lives of al the Presidents of the U. S The largest, handsomest best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK Co., Portland, Maine.

Rev. Father Wilds' EXPERIENCE.

The Rev. Z. P. Wilds, well-known city missionary in New York, and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, writes as follows:

"78 *E. 54th St., New York, May* 16, 1882.
MESSRS. J. C. AYER & Co., Gentlemen:
Last winter I was troubled with a most uncomfortable itching humor affecting more especially my limbs, which itched so intolerably at night, and burned so intensely, that I could scarcely bear any clothing over them. I was also a sufferer from a severe catarrh and catarrhal cough; my appetite was poor, and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by observation of many other cases, and from personal use in former years, I began taking it for the above-named disorders. My appetite improved almost from the first dose. After a short time the fever and itching were allayed, and all signs of irritation of the skin disappeared. My catarrh and cough were also cured by the same means, and my general health greatly improved, until it is now excellent. I feel a hundred per cent stronger, and I attribute these results to the use of the SARSAPARILLA, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised. I took it in small doses three times a day, and used, in all, less than two bottles. I place these facts at your service, hoping their publication may do good.
Yours respectfully, Z. P. WILDS."

The above instance is but one of the many constantly coming to our notice, which prove the perfect adaptability of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to the cure of all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood, and a weakened vitality.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

cleanses, enriches, and strengthens the blood, stimulates the action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby enables the system to resist and overcome the attacks of all *Scrofulous Diseases, Eruptions of the Skin, Rheumatism, Catarrh, General Debility*, and all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and a low state of the system.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; price $1, six bottles for $5.

AYER'S
CATHARTIC
PILLS.

Best Purgative Medicine

cure Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, and all Bilious Disorders.

Sold everywhere. Always reliable.

BROOMS,

LANDING FROM MONTREAL

I CAR LOAD BROOMS
570 Doz Assorted Sizes.

sa e low to the trade in lots.

STEPHENS & FIGGURES,
Wholesale Grocers, DOCK STREET

CLARK, KERR & THORNE.
GLASS, WHITING, ETC.

NOW LANDING

240 Boxes Window Glass
ASSORTED SIZES.

To arrive ex Ship Richard Hutchinson:

170 Barrels and Casks WHITING;
40 Cases BATH BRICKS.

For Sal at Lowest Market tes.

TOBACCO.

Per I. C. Railway from Montreal:

20 bxs. Pilot Tobacco;
10 bxs. Mariner do.;
20 caddies Napoleon do.;
20 caddies Double Thick do.

For sale at lowest prices by

JOHN O'GORMAN,
9 and 10 Dock St.

THE WAR OF
SKATES!

THE IMPERIAL CLUB,

The Great New Brunswick Skate, which took First Prize at Dominion Exhibition,

We are now selling at $1.25.

Now is the time to buy SKATES cheap

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE.
Prince William Street.

WE HAVE REDUCED

THE PRICE OF
ACME CLUB SKATES
AND ARE SELLING THEM
At the LOWEST PRICE
IN THE CITY.

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

Now Landing

Ex Barque "Paramatta":

17 702 Bars Best Refin'd and Spike
IRON;
210 BDLS. OAKUM.

Ex S.S. Hibernian (last week.)

175 Bdls. SLED SHOE STEEL;
91 Best BOILER PLATES;
151 STEEL PLOW PLATES
3 Cases Galv'd Sheet Iron.

Per S. S. "CASPIAN" (this week):

139 Boiler Plates, Best B.B., B. B. B. & Lowmoor.
580 Bdls. Plating & Hoops, various sizes and gauges.
218 Bdls. Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 26 } SHEET IRON,
10 Sheets Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 }
296 Bdls. SLED SHOE STEEL.
47 Bundles
TOECALK STEEL,
37 Bdls. and 15 Bars
RD. MACHINE STEEL,
5-16 to 3 in.

To arrive per S. S. "Phœnix" from Antwerp:

15 Casks SHEET ZINC.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO.

UNIVERSAL
—AND—
NOVELTY
CLOTHES WRINGERS.

ON account of the Wringer Manufacturing Co's not being able to form a new combination to keep up the prices (the old combination having expired Jan. 1, 1882), there has been a very keen competition since and the result is that we can sell Wringers as less than it formerly cost to import them. Now is the time to buy, as a combination may be formed again at any time and prices advanced. Orders from the country promptly filled and delivered at the trains or boats without any charge for cartage or packing.

PUDDINGTON & MERRITT
y29 55 Charlotte Street.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The French began their advance on Bacninh Saturday.

Prince Victor is going to England to visit the ex-Empress Eugenie.

A boiler exploded in a dyeing establishment at Lawrence, Mass., and killed the engineer. Several were wounded.

Parnellites are irritated at the refusal of the Government to re open the Irish land question. Their intention now is to begin forthwith a great agitation in Ireland. They will make strong appeals to the Irish to demand an amendment to the Land Act.

The *Times* says the authorities are now satisfied that they know most of the particulars of the proceedings of dynamiters, and that the police are convinced that the dynamite came from America, part being landed at Southampton.

A mill at Lewiston, Me., exploded. Several men were killed.

The floods in Southern California had not subsided up to Saturday last.

A portion of the Salvation Army have been fined at Bridgeport, Conn., for violation of the city ordinance in parading the streets.

The cattle foot and mouth disease prevails in Kentucky.

A New York despatch of March 9th, says:—The police today arrested Jesse Williams, a negro coachman, and Gertrude Ash, a colored servant, his alleged accomplice in one of the most brutal assaults and robberies ever perpetrated in this city since the Hull murder of 1878. The victim is Miss Maggie Harvey, aged 18, sister of Mrs. George Sloane, whose husband is a prominent merchant of this city. They occupy a flat in a large apartment of the house at the corner of Broadway and 32nd street. Gertrude Ash was servant in the family. On Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. Sloane went out to visit some friends, leaving Miss Harvey at home in charge of her little niece who is only two years old. Miss Harvey retired at about 10.30 and Mr. Sloan's little girl slept with her. Miss Harvey had but just got into bed when she heard a strange noise, and at the same time negro Williams, who had been concealed, sprang forward and grasping the terrified girl by the throat, threatened to kill her if she made any outcry. He then dragged her from the bed, tied a gag in her mouth, secured her hands and feet, and after ransacking the rooms, made his escape with $600, jewellry and money. Miss Harvey was found nearly dead, and her condition is critical. Williams was found under the Ash woman's bed and was arrested after a fierce struggle.

Two men were killed and several injured by falling walls at a fire at Memphis, Mo., on Saturday.

A Salt Lake despatch of March 9th says:—On Friday night a snow slide, half a mile wide, at Alta, swept away the works of the new Emma mine, killing Gus Lybecker (foreman), D. D. Wasson (machinist) and brother, Samuel Prethers, Chas. Colgreen and wife, Edward Crocket, Lottie Pleon, O. J. Johnson, N. S. Delano, Wm. Stephenson and John Richardson. All the bodies except one have been recovered. This is the worst slide ever known in Little Cottonwood district. The snow was piled forty feet high. The damage to the mine is $15,000. The storm was too severe to admit of bringing the bodies down. Of the killed several have families. Wasson brothers were from near Port Henry, New York. George Collins, superintendent of the mine, came down to-day, bringing the first news of the disaster.

A Hartford, Conn., despatch of March 9th says the ice storm which began on Friday night is the most disastrous for many years. The coating of ice on trees, wires, etc., is remarkable for thickness. The streets in all directions are filled with fallen branches, prostrated trees and broken wires. Telephone business is virtually suspended and telegraphic communication very difficult. It is raining and freezing again to-night, and as the wind is freshening, still greater damage is apprehended.

Sullivan defeated Robinson in a glove fight at San Francisco on Thursday night of last week.

A race has been arranged between Ross and Courtney over the Oak Point course on Long Island Sound, May 30th, distance five miles.

A Suakim despatch of March 9th says: A messenger has arrived from the enemy's camp. He reports that despite Osman Digna's exhortation, his followers are demoralized. Consul Baker has telegraphed Sir Evelyn Baring, British Minister at Cairo, offering to go to the rebel camp and bring Digna to terms. Osman Digna has finally refused to surrender to Gen. Graham. He is determined to fight. He has two cannon and 1,000 rifles.

A London despatch of March 9th says: Gen. Graham telegraphs he will begin to march against Osman Digna on Tuesday at daybreak. He has already pushed his cavalry forward on Hahderfee. Many Arab deserters from Tamancels are arriving at Suakim. They report Osman's forces breaking up, the tribes being unwilling to fight the English. Scouts report that the country is clear as far as Tamancels. Osman Digna is massing all remaining faithful to him at Sinkat, where he will make a final stand. A telegram from Gen. Gordon to-day announced he is unable to extricate the garrisons on the White and Blue Nile without troops. Survivors of the Sinkat butchery have arrived at Suakim. They report that the rebels tore the body of Tewfik Bey into pieces and devoured his liver in accordance with their superstition.

◆

February's Adjustable Day.

(From the Boston Journal.)

As the estimate that about one person of every fifteen hundred in Boston is born on the 29th of February cannot be well disputed, this rather paradoxical day cannot be without recurring interest. Indeed, it has a sort of compensation in the fact that although it comes with only one-fourth the frequency, it receives quadruple the comment of any other day. Like it the month of February, of which it forms the adjustable tail, has been the but of all calendarmenders since the days of Numa Pompilius, who arranged that it should have twenty-nine days, except in Leap Year, when by the intercalation of a day between the 23rd and 24th, it was raised to thirty. But when Augustus wanted to give the month of August, named in his honor, its fullest quota of days, he took one from hapless February. Again in England, when it became necessary to drop a day out of each century, except those of which the ordinal could be divided by 4, February, which could least afford it, was called upon.

Few persons stop to realize, even on this extra day every four years, how comparatively simple is the origin, and yet how complex the method of keeping our civil year abreast of the solar year. While we fancy ourselves standing firmly on the finished platform of the Gregorian calender, we find that there are rough, disjointed planks running out four thousand years ahead of us, and calling for three periodical species of joinery in the mean time; the intervals being of four years, a hundred years, and four hundred years. The key to the whole situation is found in the fact that while Nature, through the operation of the solar system, makes her year count so many days and a fraction, we of necessity can divide it only into complete days. We find that 365 days for a year are a quarter of a day short, and 366 days are three-quarters too long for the solar year.

Taking the first horn of the dilemma, we find that we gain upon nature at the rate of about one day in four years. Four years then consists, with the extra day of February, of three-quarters of an hour more time than Nature warrants, owing to a fraction less than the quarter of a day, which should have been allowed for. The fraction would amount to a whole day in 120 years, but it is applied, perhaps for readiness in remembering, at the end of each century by making the year that names the century a common instead of a leap year. Again we have a little elusory fraction to chase, as by taking this day off at the end of 100 years instead of 120 years, we have made our century short about a quarter of a day.

To remedy this irregularity, which would amount to a day short in 400 years, it is provided that the year opening every fourth century shall be a leap year. This will make an error of about two hours and a quarter in four thousand years. So we find that the little fraction, while causing us to pile amendments on amendments in a most unparliamentary fashion, and make exceptions to exception in the style of some crotchetty French verb in conjugation, has only been put off some forty centuries for solution. We have, however, two elements of consolation in this delay; the first that the scientific world will then be more ready to fix with a precision, which we have not now, the length of the solar year, and second that but few of us will be then at hand to grapple with the fraction.

◆

Shameful Persecution of Mr. Parnell's Mother.

For six months or more, says a Philadelphia despatch, Mrs. Delia Parnell, the aged mother of the Irish patriot, Charles Stewart Parnell, has been subjected to a systematic persecution by some person or persons living in the neighborhood of Bordentown, N. J. Mrs. Parnell resides the most of the time at the family homestead known as "Ironsides." Since last October scarcely a week has passed without some mysterious visitor to "Ironsides." One night a large number of valuable breeding fowls were found beheaded in their coops, on another occasion portions of the fencing were ruthlessly torn down. Later the vandals evinced their vindictiveness by damaging trees and outhouses. On Dec. 1, however, they perpetrated an act that sent a shock to Mrs. Parnell's heart. During Miss Fanny Parnell's life, her pets were two dogs, a handsome St. Bernard and a red setter. Wherever the young lady went, the animals followed her. The three became almost inseparable, and the dogs were affectionately eared for by Mrs. Parnell after the death of her daughter. The vandals were evidently well aware of this for they gave the animals poisoned meat; on the following morning they were found dead. Last Friday night the climax was reached in an indirect attempt on the life of Mrs. Parnell. Among the live stock kept at "Ironsides" are several cows, one of which at present supplies all the milk used on the place. On the night in question the cow was found dead in its stall. Dr. Shipps, of Bordentown, was informed of the affair, and, after a superficial inquiry, gave it as his opinion that the cow died from the effects of arsenic, To make assurance doubly sure, the entrails of the cow were examined, and evidences of arsenical poison discovered. The motive of the persecutors was undoubtedly to poison the inmates of "Ironsides" through the cow's milk. Had the animal lived until the following morning, and had been milked according to custom, the desire of the conspirators would doubtless have been fulfilled. As it was, the death of the animal frustrated them. After consulting her lawyer in New York, Mrs. Parnell determined to call to her aid the authorities of Burlington County, and a reward will be offered for the detection of the criminals.

◆

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.—An able Protestant American writer (William Matthews, LL. D., in "Hours with Men and Books") says: "Who are the men who have built up this nation and made it the great Republic it is? Are they all, or nearly all, of Anglo-Saxon birth or descent? Not to speak of the Swiss, the Huguenots, the Dutch, and other minor peoples, let us look at the Irish contingent to American greatness. From the very first settlement of the country, in field and in street, at the plow, in the Senate, and on the battle-field, Irish energy was represented. Maryland and South Carolina were largely peopled by Hibernians. Maine, New Hampshire and Kentucky received many Irish emigrants. During the first half of the last century the emigration from Ireland to this country was not less than a quarter of a million. When our forefathers threw off the British yoke the Irish formed a sixth or a seventh of the whole population, and one-fourth of all the commissioned officers in the army and navy were of Irish descent. The first general officer killed in battle, the first officer of artillery appointed, the first commodore commissioned, the first victor to whom the British flag was struck at sea, and the first officer who surprised a fort by land, were Irishmen; and with such enthusiasm did the emigrants from the 'Green Isle' espouse the cause of liberty, that Lord Mountjoy declared in Parliament, 'You lost America by the Irish.' We will not speak of the physical development of America, to which two generations of the Irish laborers have chiefly contributed; we will confine ourselves to the men of brain, who have leavened the mass of bone and sinew by which our material prosperity has been worked out. Who were the Carrolls, the Rutleges, the Fitzsimmonses, and the McKeans, of the Revolution?—whence came such men as Andrew Jackson, Emmett, J. C. Calhoun, and McDuffie, of a later day?—whence the projector of the Erie canal, the inventor of the first American railroad?—whence two of our leading sculptors, Powers and Crawford?—whence our most distinguished political economist, Carey?—whence the hero of Winchester, whom all the people of the North have delighted to honor? They were all Irish by birth or descent."

◆

A NEW BRUNSWICK CLAIM.—New Brunswick is again pressing a claim which appears to be at least as strong as the claim made by Quebec for part of the cost of the railroad built by its Government. Our readers will remember that long before Confederation it was proposed to build the Intercolonial Railroad by joint action of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, and that the Imperial Government were asked to guarantee the estimated cost so as to diminish the burden, then thought very heavy. New Brunswick, tired of the delay, and desirous of obtaining railway connection with Nova Scotia, obtained from the Colonial Secretary a promise that if she built the road from Moncton to the Nova Scotia frontier, the British Government would require that whenever the Intercolonial was undertaken as a whole, this road should be made part of the Intercolonial and paid for as such, if the Provinces wished to avail themselves of the Imperial guarantee. A contract was made with an English company to which the Province gave a large subsidy. When, after Confederation, the Intercolonial was to be built, New Brunswick demanded that the Canadian Government take this section at cost, according to the arrangement with the Colonial Secretary. This the Canadian Government refused to do, but after much higgling they proposed to take it at a price per mile equal to what it was then estimated a portion of the road in the northern part of the same Province would cost. This offer the New Brunswick Government and the company were forced to accept, because the Government threatened that if it were not accepted they would build through that peninsula where Mr. Fleming reported a better line could be found. If the Government carried out that threat the road subsidized by the New Brunswick Government would become valueless. The price paid was divided between the New Brunswick Government and the Company according to an agreement made. The amount received by the Government was some $150,000, we believe, less than they had paid as subsidy. Although forced then, by the threat that another road would be built, to accept what the Dominion chose to give, the New Brunswick Government have never ceased to demand that the rest of what they had paid as subsidy for the section of railway which thus became the property of Canada should be refunded. Their claim became much stronger when in time it was found that the other portions of the I. C. R., on whose supposed cost the payment to them was based, cost about twice as much as, when the payment was made, it was assumed the cost would be.—*Toronto Globe.*

NEW GOODS.

We invite our friends to call and see our NEW GOODS now opening:

NEW DESIGNS in BRASS CANDLESTICKS CANDELABRA, MIRRORS, THERMOMETERS, etc.
A New Line in Small MARBLEIZED CLOCKS.
A New Stock of FINE ENGLISH PARIANS.
New Styles in ENGLISH SILVER JEWELRY,
And a great variety of
NEW FANCY GOODS.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE
Prince William Street.

SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &C.
At MULLIN BROTHERS.

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

MULLIN BROTHERS,
Cor. Dock st. and North wharf.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (*For Internal and External Use*). CURES Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE HENS LAY

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teasp'n-ful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

ALLSOPP'S
BOTTLED EXPRESSLY FOR HOME CONSUMPTION
Samuel Allsopp & Sons
BREWERS
BURTON-ON-TRENT
TRADE MARK
THOS. FURLONG
SOLE AGENT
SAINT JOHN N.B.
INDIA PALE ALE

Always in Perfect Condition.

THOMAS FURLONG,
Sole Agent for New Brunswick.

SEAL SACQUES!

WE have just opened Two Cases of

LONDON DYED
ALASKA SEAL SKINS,

and are now prepared to receive orders for

SEAL SACQUES
—OF LATEST—
New York Style.

We guarantee the quality and perfect fitting of our Sacques, and make prices lowest possible consistent with quality.

C. & E. Everett,
11 KING STREET.

Robertson's Grocery,

67 Prince Wm Street,

Sees no reason why the GROCERS should not inaugurate STOCK-TAKING SALES, and, consequently, during

PRESENT STOCK-TAKING

will offer values that must create a pleasant interchange with all buyers, and all are respectfully solicited to inspect and be convinced.

GEO. ROBERTSON.

N. B.—ODDS and ENDS, balance of consignment, etc., CLEARED WITH A BOUND. jan26

PIG IRON.

Now Landing ex barque "Twilight":

300 TONS PIG IRON,
assorted as follows:
150 Tons No. 1 Clyde;
90 Tons No. 1 Monkland;
60 Tons No. 3 Govan.

GEORGE CARVILL,
Nelson Street.

Reduction in Prices.

LADIES' AMERICAN
OVERBOOTS.

FRANCIS & VAUGHAN,
19 KING STREET,

Are now selling the balance of their stock of

Ladies' American Overboots
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
☞Inspection Solicited.

Portable Hoisting Engines.

Combining all the latest improvements, the best in the Market, with or without Trucks.

BOILERS

OF ALL STYLES,
From four to 75 Horse Power.
☞CIRCULARS. Prices on Application.

E. BANFILL,
43 DOCK STREET.

Spring—1884.

NEW GOODS!

The attention of City and Country Buyers is respectfully called to our

DAILY ARRIVALS OF
SPRING GOODS

from Home and Foreign Manufacturers,

which, on inspection, will be found Cheaper than ever. Full lines throughout the House. Terms Liberal.

T. R. JONES & CO.

KELLY & MURPHY,

—HAVE ON HAND—

Sleighs and Pungs,
Double Seat Sleighs and
Single Sleighs.

—ALSO:—

1 Large Sleigh, 3 Seats,
(SECOND-HAND)

Which they will sell Cheap for Cash.

KELLY & MURPHY.

COLDBROOK
ROLLING MILLS.

Having purchased and started the COLDBROOK ROLLING MILLS, we are prepared to supply

BAR IRON,
Common, Refined and Horse Shoe
NAIL PLATE,
Mine Rails, 18 lbs. to the yard.
Angle Iron, Fish Plates,
ROLLED TO ORDER.
Ship Knees and Straps, Patent Tapered,
According to French or English Lloyds.

Awarded SILVER MEDAL at the World's Exhibition, Philadelphia · FIRST PRIZE at Provincial Exhibition.

ISAAC BURPEE,
E. R. BURPEE.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO., Agents, St. John, N. B.
mar8

TO LET.

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

—ALSO:—

Shops and Tenements on Brussels and Brunswick Streets.

mar 1 P. GLEESON.

Farm to Lease.

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

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

For Sale or to Let.

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

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

THOS. FURLONG
Water Street.

C. M'GOURTY,
CITY CONTRACTOR,

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

Building Stone for Sale.

Estimates furnished for Stone Walls and Excavations of all kinds.

Orders left at MR. THOMAS CAMPBELL'S Plumbing establishment, Germain Street, will be promptly attended to. mar3 t f

MANKS & CO.

New Stiff Felt Hats,
New Soft Hats.
REMAINDERS OF
FURS REDUCED.

57 King Street.

JAMES SMITH,

(SUCCESSOR TO FRANCIS COLLINS),

Leather and Commission Merchant

92 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

may5

M. McDONOUGH,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

22 North Market Street.

NOTICE.

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

ARMSTRONG & WINSLOW.

Offices: Sands' Building Prince Wm. St.

J. RUSSELL ARMSTRONG
WARREN C. WINSLOW.

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

JOHN L. CARLETON,
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
Solicitor in Equity, &c.

OFFICE:
1 Palmer's Chambers, Princess St.,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

TO FISHERMEN!

Salmon Twine,
Trout Twine,
Mackerel Twine,
Herring Twine,
Hemp Cod Lines,
Japanned and Tin Fish Hooks
AT LOWEST PRICES.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE

FRENCH
DRESS GOODS.

MARCH 1st.

M. R. & A. have opened full lines of Black and Colored French Dress Goods, and will exhibit them on the centre counter in front of Dress Department on

MONDAY, MARCH 3,

A Full Assortment
—OF—
Wool Bareges
—IN—
BLACK, MYRTLE,
SEAL & NAVY

MANCHESTER,
ROBERTSON
& ALLISON.

MEN'S PANTS.

One Price Clothing Store.

202 UNION STREET 202

J. CULLINAN & SON,

MEN'S PANTS, manufactured from English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Basket Cloths, Diagonals, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Meltons, Oxfords, Deerskins, Bedford Cors, lined and unlined.

OUR PRICES:

$1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50,
$3, $3 50, $4, $4 50
and $5 50 per pair

The above are all of our own manufacture, Cut, Made and Trimmed in Good Style.

An Immense Large Stock to select from.

Remember our Clearance Prices in OVERCOATS, ULSTERS and REEFERS.

Bargains will be Given.

202 Union Street. 202

NEW BOOKS AND
NEW EDITIONS.

THE ETERNAL PRIESTHOOD, by Cardinal Manning.
CATHOLIC FAMILY ANNUAL for 1884.
SINCERE CHRISTIAN, by Rt. Rev. Dr. Hay.
DEVOUT CHRISTIAN, by Dr. Hay.
LIFE of LUTHER, by Rev. Wm. Stang.
LIFE of LUTHER, by Dr. Brann.
Martin Luther: Protestantism vs. the Church: Luther and the Diet of Worms, by Rev. I. T. Hecker.
Nutshell History of Ireland, by A. M. Sullivan.
Speeches and Addresses of A. M. Sullivan
Questions and Objections concerning Catholic Doctrine, by His Grace Archbishop of Toronto.
Apostolical Succession, by Bishop Ryan.

For sale by

T. O'Brien & Co.,
58 KING STREET.

Jan. 26, '84.

CONGOU and OOLONG TEAS;
SUGARS and MOLASSES;
BLACK TEAS, all grades and prices;
OOLONG TEAS, all grades and prices
CHOICE BARBADOS MOLASSES;
Choice Eastern Trinidad Molasses;
Choice Barbados Grocery Molasses;
GRANULATED SUGAR;
SOFT REFINED SUGARS, all grades.

VERY LOW WHOLESALE.

J. & W. F. HARRISON.
11 and 12 North Market Wharf.

MATCHES! MATCHES!

IN STORE:
1,000 GROSS
HAMPTON MATCHES!
In Whole, Half and Quarter Cases.
For sale at Manufacturers Prices.

STEPHENS & FIGURES,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
mar31 Dock street.

BUSINESS NOTICE!

The Partnership

heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the title of

T. B. BARKER & SONS

Is Dissolved by Limitation.

Henceforth the WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT of the Business of the late firm will be carried on by THOMAS B. BARKER and HENRY W. BARKER, under the old name and title of

T. B. BARKER & SONS.

MR. GEORGE A. BARKER, the other member of the late firm, will henceforth conduct the Retail Department of said Business on his own account.

All claims against the late firm are to be presented for settlement to T. B. BARKER & SONS, who will also collect all debts due to the same.

T. B. BARKER,
GEORGE A. BARKER,
HENRY W. BARKER.

St. John, N. B., February 1st, 1884.

FLASKS AND JUGS. Just received: 4 Crates FLASKS, glass stoppers; 5 doz. 3-gal. Jugs. 8 doz. 2-gal. Jugs; 10 doz. 1-gal. and ½-gal. Jugs; For sale by JOHN O'GORMAN,
8 & 10 Dock st. Branch Store 87 Dock st

WANTED—LADIES AND YOUNG MEN WISHING to earn $1 to $3 every day quietly at their homes; work furnished; sent by mail; no canvassing, no stamps required for reply. Please address EDWARD F. DAVIS & CO., 58 South Main St., Fall River, Mass. feb2 13t

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Also:—TWEEDS
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McCAFFERT

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THE UNDERSIGNED has the entire
this Province. He has in stock all
Gold, Rubber, Celluloid
or Near Sight, for Ordinary Sight and
awarded diploma at Centennial Exhibition
have sold since introducing them, some th
satisfaction they have given. We have a
measure the eye and give the exact glass

T. L. COU
JEWELLER'S HALL, -

☞ In reference to the above adv
a couple of testimonials from well known
from many which I am at liberty to publi

Mr. T. L. COUGHLAN,
DEAR SIR:—The EYE GLASSES
satisfaction, and I have pleasure in recom
the focus is capital, by which means you
St. John, N. B., Jan. 1883.

Mr. T. L. Coughlan,
DEAR SIR:—The SPECTACLES are
I can recommend them as such.
January, 1883.

STEWART
Furniture
93 to 97 Charlotte
The Largest Retail Furniture
WE have in stock an exceedingly large assortm
In Chamb

NEW BRUNS
CITY OF
FIRE INSU
OF LONDO
CAPITAL, - - - -
$100,000 Deposit

Having been appointed General Agents for
we are prepared to issue Policies on all classes of
paid, without reference to Home Office, For rates

H. CHU
Gen
Or to any of the following Local Agents:—

KELLY & MURPHY
—HAVE ON HAND—
Sleighs and Pungs,
Double Seat Sleighs and
Single Slei
—ALSO:—
1 Large Sleigh, 3 Sea
(SECOND-HAND)
Which they will sell Cheap
Cash.
KELLY & MURPHY.

BRANDY, WHISKY,
Just received ex "Deodarus" from Charen
30 qr.-casks, 15 Octaves } BRANDY.
Ex "Juliet" from London:
20 qr.-casks, 50 cases, } KEY GIN
Ex "Hibernian" from Liverpool:
20 qr.-casks Wise's Cork Wh
For sale low in bond or duty paid.
JOSEPH L. McCAFFER
No. 20 Water Street, St. John, N. B.

Gilling Threa
Cotton Twines,
Salmon Twines,
Trout Twines,
Mackerel Twines,
Herring Twine
NOW IN STOCK
—ALSO:—
Fishing Supplies of all
W. H. THORNE &

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GENTLEMEN wishing clothing made t
in good style will please bear in min
keep an excel ent STOCK OF CLOTH on
pressly selected for that trade, and will
st-class fit at short notice and at a mode
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