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The above Celebrated
Dublin Malt Whiskey
Rivals the Finest Cognac Brandy.
IT HAS BEEN STORED
FIVE YEARS
in Sherry Casks, and is highly re-
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other purposes, being mel-
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PERFECTLY PURE
and free from those heating qualities
usually found in other whiskeys.
THOMAS FURLONG,
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31st Dec. 1881, $32,505,321.75
ments in Canada, 878,703.26
for the Year 7,944,755.47
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SAINT JOHN, N. B.
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& J. SYDNEY KAYE
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ST. JOHN, N. B.

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&c., &c., &c.,
ESSYS' BRANDY;
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ore Whisky;
inich Highland Whisky;
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lin Old Still Whiskies;
nahan's L. L. Whiskey;
Edinburgh Ale;
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AICA RUM;
EIGN LIQUEURS,—Anisette, Cur
nouth, Dutch Bitters, &c., &c.;
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ra;
TS,—Shipped by C. N. Kopke, Oporto;
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ot: Bonnet, (Epernay); Pommery & Grens
ieck;
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JAMES DUFFY,
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St. John Weekly Freeman.

NEW SERIES, VOL. VI. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1882. NO. 8.

SEPTEMBER 11th, 1882.
FALL STOCK!!
PERSONALLY SELECTED.
475 Cases, and 282 Bales of
DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
Suitable for all wants in those Lines of Our Numerous Customers,
—IN—
Cloths, Cottons, Tweeds, Haberdashery, Small Wares,
MILLINERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.
CLOTHING of our best make. For sale wholesale only at our usual low prices and reasonable terms.
THOS. R. JONES & CO.
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Opened this Week!
Our second Shipment Of
FALL GOODS!
19 PACKAGES PER SCANDINAVIAN:
Chappatt & Co's Black French Cashmeres and Merinos; Colored Dress Goods in Heather Suitings, Velour, Merilleaux, Cashmere, Serge, Flannel Suiting, &c., &c., &c.
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, Dress Winceys, Scotch and West of England Tweeds, Ulster Cloths, President, Beaver, Nap and Pilot Cloths, Cloth Sacques, Ulsters, and the
BEST STOCK OF WOOL SHAWLS IN ST. JOHN.
ALL AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
McCAFFERTY & DALY,
Corner King and Germain Streets.

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.
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NOVA SCOTIA
Steamship Company, Limited.
1882. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1882
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE STEAMERS WILL sail as follows: for
Digby and Annapolis.
Connecting at Digby with Express trains of the WESTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY for and from YARMOUTH &c., and at Annapolis with Express Trains of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway for and from
KENTVILLE, WINDSOR, HALIFAX,
and intermediate Stations, also, with Stage for Liverpool.
Steamer EMPRESS will leave Reed's Point Wharf on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at EIGHT o'clock.
Returning on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.
Tickets may be obtained on board Steamer, at H. Chubb & Co.'s Ticket Agency, Prince Wm. Street, R. B. Humphrey, Dock Street, and at the Office, Reed's Point.
YARMOUTH AND BOSTON,
(CALLING AT WESTPORT.)
STEAMER "DOMINION" will leave Reed's Point Wharf, St. John, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, for Yarmouth, (calling at Westport when clear.)
Connecting at Yarmouth with the splendid side-wheel steamer "New Brunswick," which leaves Yarmouth for Boston, every Saturday p. m., after arrival of train from Halifax and intermediate stations, arriving in Boston, Sunday, p. m.
Returning, will leave Yarmouth for Saint John, calling at Westport (when clear), EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING after arrival of steamer "New Brunswick" from Boston.
☞ Steamer "NEW BRUNSWICK" leaves Battery Wharf, Boston, for Yarmouth, EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock. Passengers by this route arrive in St. John by "Dominion" Wednesday, p. m.
Grand Manan and Campobello.
THE STEAMER "DOMINION" will leave Reed's Point Wharf, St. John, every THURSDAY MORNING, at SEVEN O'CLOCK, for EASTPORT, calling at Campobello, and Grand Manan.
Returning, will leave Eastport, on FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, for SAINT JOHN, calling at Campobello and Grand Manan.
☞ Steamer "Dominion" connects at Eastport with International steamers for Portland and Boston, and with steamer for St. Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen.
F. PHEASANT, Agt,
sept 16. St. John, N. B.

UNION LINE.
For Fredericton—Fare One Dollar.
Daily Trips.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE STEAMER "DAVID WESTON" will leave Indiantown on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings at 9 o'clock, and Steamer "STAR" on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY mornings at 9 o'clock, and Steamer "MAY QUEEN" on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 5 o'clock, for
Fredericton and Gibson,
calling at Intermediate Landings.
Returning, will leave Fredericton as follows, viz.:—
"DAVID WESTON" on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 8 o'clock.
"STAR" on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 8 o'clock.
"MAY QUEEN" on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, at 4 o'clock.
Above steamers connect with New Brunswick Railway for Woodstock, Aroostook, Edmundston, etc. Also with steamers FLORENCEVILLE for Eel River, Woodstock, etc. Through tickets, single and return, issued to all stations at special reduced rates.
N. B.—The "MAY QUEEN" will come below the Falls to South Market Wharf, to receive freight, on her respective days of sailing, when tide will permit.
FOR GRAND LAKE!
STEAMER "FAWN" will leave her wharf, Indiantown, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings at 8 o'clock, for Salmon River, Grand Lake, calling at intermediate Landings.
Returning on THURSDAYS and MONDAYS.
Careful warehousemen constantly in attendance at Indiantown to receive freight, etc.
R. B. HUMPHREY, Agent.
45 Dock Street.

1882.
International Steam Ship Co.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
Three Trips a Week.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, SEPT. 18TH, and until further notice, the Steamers of this Line will make three trips a week. Leaving St. John every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Mornings, at 8 o'clock, for Eastport, Portland and Boston, connecting both ways at Eastport with steamer "CHARLES HOUGHTON" for St. Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen.
Returning will leave Commercial Wharf, Boston, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 8.30 o'clock, and Portland at 6 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 Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday only, up to 6 o'clock p. m.
H. W. CHISHOLM,
Agent.

FRANCIS COLLINS,
Commission Merchant,
IMPORTER OF
French and English Goods,
—AND—
WHOLESALE LEATHER DEALER,
Cor. Union and Smyth streets,
may3 glb ST. JOHN, N. B.

Gr'nd Southern Railway
ON AND AFTER JULY 27, ACCOMMODATION TRAINS will be run between
St. Stephen and St. John
and intermediate stations until further notice, as follows, viz:—
Will leave St. Stephen for St. John, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 8.40 a. m., connecting at 9.20 a. m. at N. B. and C. Junction with train from St. Andrews, arriving in Carleton at 1.20 p. m.
Will leave Water Street, St. John, at 8 a. m., and Carleton, at 8.15 a. m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, arriving in St. Stephen at 1 p. m.
Freight, up to 500 or 600 lbs.—not large in bulk—will be received by JAS. MOULSON, 32 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.

M. McDONOUGH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
2 North Market Street.

English
Cambrics.
A BIG LOT
At 10c. Cost 14c.
—WITH—
A Large Quantity of Remnants
AT HALF PRICE.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
16 KING STREET
J. W. MONTGOMERY,
16 Above the Door.

WHY NOT NOW?
VENNOR says snow will fall early this season, and why not prepare for it now while it is called to-day? This is the proper time to leave your order for
SLEIGHS AND PUNGS,
We shall have ready in a few days, a number of Double Seated SLEIGHS; Double Seated PUNGS; Double Seated Pony PUNGS and
LIGHT DRIVING SLEIGHS,
which intending purchasers are invited to examine. We have also Second Hand Sleighs and Pungs almost as good as new, which will be sold at excellent bargains.
Now is the time to leave your order for new sleighs in any style.
CARRIAGES.
It is not too late yet to secure a good bargain in Carriages. We have one Sunshade Buggy, one Double Seated Phaeton, also Concords and Iver's Side Spring Wagons, all new.
Call over and see a beautiful Top Buggy, a Two Seated Open Phaeton, a Single Seated Phaeton and a Landau, ALL SECOND HAND, which will be sold away down, the latter very cheap for cash. It will cost nothing to examine them.
KELLY & MURPHY,
oct7 Main Street, Portland

ENGLISH
FALL GOODS!
Received, and now opening ex stmrs. "Austrian," "Nova Scotian," "Thames," "Karo," "Istrian" and "Iberian":—
New Fall and Winter Goods in
TWEEDS, COATINGS, DIAGONALS, NAPS, Mantle Cloths, Cloth and Fur Cloaks, Flannels, Prints, Laces, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Goods, Haberdashery, Smallwares, etc.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HATS and MILLINERY
SHAWLS.
All Departments Well Assorted.
The whole stock was personally selected and is offered at extraordinary low prices.
A. EVERITT,
WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE,
Masonic Building, 94 & 96 Germain St.

CONGOU TEAS.
Received from London this Week.
A CHOICE LOT
—OF—
New Seasons Congou Teas,
Assorted Prices from 16c., up. Extra value.
T. R. JONES & CO.

FOR THE BOYS!
ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.
Just Opened:
ONE CASE containing 150 Boys' Suits (short pants), in Tweeds, Heavy Cords and Diagonals. Our prices $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5, $6 and $7 per suit. Elegantly made and trimmed. All new fresh goods, and the latest styles.
WE are now busy manufacturing for the Fall and Winter trade our stock of Overcoats, Ulsters and Reefers in Men's Boys' and Youths' sizes.
OUR PRICES will be the very lowest.
All Goods marked in plain figures.
☞ Only ONE PRICE.
J. CULLINAN & SON
Men's and Boys' Clothiers,
216 Union Street, Opp. Dockrill Block
ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.

"SIMPLE REQUEST."
Will buyers of TEA who are pestered nearly to death by the irrepressible drummers, kindly send to GEO. ROBERTSON'S for samples and quotations and if values I offer do not drive them off nothing will.
GEO. ROBERTSON,
WATER STREET

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 a first-class fit at short notice and at a moderate price.
MULLIN BROTHERS,
au1 Cor. Dock st. and North Wharf.

NEW MILLINERY.
FOR FALL 1882.
WE HAVE JUST OPENED a Superb Assortment of NEW SHAPES in
HATS and BONNETS,
BEAVER AND FELT, FELT, BEAVER, SATIN AND PLUSH &c.
COLORS: CARDINAL, BLACK, GREEN NAVY, DRAB, BROWN, &c.
AND THE NEWEST STYLES ARE:
The Flyaway, Wildfire, Langtry, Lennox, Corsair, Gala, Cambridge, Oxford, Genoa, Carleton, Olga,
AND MANY OTHER NEW DESIGNS
COSTUMES! CUSTUMES!
A fine assortment of STYISH CUSTUMES, manufactured from McCALL'S newest Autumn patterns.
Sole Agent for McCALL'S Celebrated Glove Fitting Patterns.
September sheet now out; to be obtained free of charge.
JAS. MANSON,
12 King Street.

Men's and Boys' Boots.
WE have now in stock a FIRST-CLASS ASSORTMENT of MEN'S and BOYS'
FINE AND HEAVY BOOTS.
Men's Calt Wellington Boots,
Double and Single Sole.
MENS' KIP WELLINGTON BOOTS TAP SOLE.
MEN'S GRAIN KNEE BOOTS;
MEN'S GRAIN LEATHER BOOTS;
MEN'S FISHING BOOTS.
Boys' and Gents' Wellington Boots, of all kinds. Wholesale and Retail.
FRANCIS & VAUGHAN,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers
10 KING STREET.

F. BEVERLY,
45 GERMAIN ST.,
has a large stock of
Dolls' Carriages,
Velocipedes, Waggons,
Carts & Wheelbarrows
—ALSO—
Fly Traps,
Wire dish covers,
Beautiful American Baby Carriages for $10.50 each.
F. BEVERLY,
45 Germain Street.
400 FLOWER POT BRACKETS at 10 and 15 cts. each.

Ex 'ALBUERA.'
3450 Bars and Bdls. Iron;
465 Bdls. Sheets;
375 Bdls. Plough Plate;
40 Pigs Lead;
Anchors, Chains, &c.
GEORGE CARVILL,
NELSON STREET.

Iron, Tin, Lead.
RECEIVED PER LATE ARRIVALS:—
2500 Bars Best Refined Iron;
450 Bxs. Charcoal Tinplates;
10 Cks. Ingot and Strip Tin;
75 Coils Lead Pipe;
15 Tons Cable and Rigging Chain.
GEORGE CARVILL
Nelson Street.

Molasses!
NOW LANDING:
100 CASKS
Bright Heavy Muscovado Molasses
SUITABLE FOR THE RETAIL TRADE.
For sale low from the Wharf
BARBOUR BROS.

Winter Cloths.
DRAB VIENNA CLOTHS
Thick, Soft and Warm.
NEW ULSTER CLOTHS;
NEW DIAGONALS;
BROCHA CLOTH, very Handsome;
BEAVER CLOTH;
PILOT CLOTH.
☞ Moderate Prices!
H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH,
Prince Wm. street, Market Square

Fur Lined Circulars.
WE have now ready for sale, a full Stock of Silk and French Cashmere Circulars, lined with Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Norway, Marten, Russian, Ermine, Grey, Squirrel, Squirrel Lock, Hampsted and Tint Squirrel Lock.
These Circulars were made this season by ourselves especially for our retail trade, and can be depended on as represented. Circulars made to order without extra charge.
C. & E. EVERETT,
Furriers, 11 King street.

Spirits and Whisky.
Just arrived per rail from Toronto:
20 BBLS. GOODERHAM & WORT'S 65 p. SPIRITS;
25 Bbls. Gooderham & Wort's RYE WHISKY
5 Bbls. do. do. Bourbon WHISKY.
JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
dec3 Victoria Wharf, Smythe street.

Warner's
Kidney and Liver Cure.
FOR SALE BY
T. B. BARKER & SONS.
Hazard's Sporting Powder,
Acadia Sporting Powder,
Turner's Guns,
English Guns,
American Guns.
Call and examine before buying elsewhere.
W. H. THORNE & CO.

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, October 21, 1882

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, who resigned his seat as M. P. for Meath on account of ill health, is now in the United States, where he has been warmly received by those who sympathise with the Irish people. He is an able, eloquent, and moderate man, and his speeches, so far, have produced a marked effect. Speaking in the Cooper Institute to a large audience, he said :—

I dislike the use of strong statements at this stage of the Irish question—if they can be avoided. I will use no stronger language than has been used by Englishmen with reference to Ireland's wrongs. Lord Aberdale, an English lord, and I am glad to say that there are some English lords who have brains—characterized the state of Irish affairs as the product of the enactment of the most cruel—aye, the most infernal—laws that have ever been enforced upon a people. Another Englishman—a commissioner sent from the University of Cambridge to study the social conditions of the Old World—reported that if there was one country above all others where human misery and oppression impeached the Government above it, that country was Ireland. "We have made Ireland," he says, "the most degraded and most miserable country in the world." Whatever there is of vice in our countrymen was planted in them by laws. Up to the seventeenth century England pursued towards Ireland a policy of extermination; that was followed in the eighteenth century by ruthless confiscation of property. In the century when young liberty was growing up in the hearts of the American colonists, in the century when freedom was awakened in the people all over the world, statute after statute was rained on Ireland to put out the eyes of her mind, to confiscate her property, to strip her of education, to deprive her of arms, that her sons might be slaves.

"But a new policy has been adopted by England," I hear Americans say. "Your condition has been deplorable, but the English policy now is changed." It is true that the policy of England in our century has not been extermination; the barbarity of the penal code is no more; but I say to England that down to the present hour your policy has been refuse and resist while you can; yield and concede when you must. Let England herself speak on this point. The Rev. Sydney Smith—he was not an Irishman, for that name is neither a Murphy nor an O'Brien—denied that any voluntary concession was ever made by England to Ireland. What did Ireland ever ask, he inquired, that was granted—what did she ever ask that was not refused? When Ireland asked on her knees for redress her petition was rejected with every mark of contempt; when her demand came from the voice of sixty thousand men it was granted with every mark of consternation and dismay. I will also quote from a letter written by John Bright in 1868 to the father of John Dillon, who had asked the Liberal Government to grapple with two questions—the disestablishment of the Irish Church and the settlement of the Irish land questions. Mr. Bright replied that to strike an established church and to abandon the theory of England's territorial system would only destroy the Government that would attempt to do it. Our rulers, though uncomfortable, were not sufficiently alarmed to yield.

The Emancipation Bill was passed. The argument that prevailed most against this concession was that if the Irish population were emancipated after their long oppression they would ostracise every man who was of the Protestant faith. How did it come out? The county of Cork, in which I was cradled, has ninety-two per cent. of its population Catholics; yet from the hour that bill was passed that county offered to a Protestant Irishman one of the seats at its disposal. There isn't a country in Christendom where deep religious feeling is stronger, but we read in the histories of our land that on the scaffold and on the block flowed the blood of Catholic and Protestant, and we could not be bigots. The story of eighty-two years of prison-cells was a dismal part in the history of Ireland. In 1870, however, there were Protestants and Conservatives who asked whether there was not some way by which Ireland could realize its national hope. We made a compact that we would not compromise and sell the national birthright. By 1874 Ireland had sent a band of men to the British House of Commons who were told to be moderate. They tried the experiment of moderation. I was one of that band. We grappled with the fisheries, the railroads, the schools, and the franchise of our country, non-political questions, but the British party all the same hooted down the Irish party. In 1875, 1876, and 1877 the landlords in Ireland could have had the land question settled on terms immensely better for them than those offered by the Land Bill of Gladstone, which the Irish people laugh at as too late.

Instead of averting revolution by wise measures of reform, the landlords rushed forward to resist every reform measure. But in 1879 there fell on our country a shadow. There was a new generation born in Ireland. They were men who were children in 1847, who had seen the slaughter and felt the humiliation of that time. Here on American soil, whence came that noble benevolence to our country, I tell you that never again will the hat go round for Ireland. Whenever an Irish famine comes again, the people will not pay their rent. We would have made an honorable compact with the Irish landlords, but the cup is full and Irish landlords must go.

When moderation had been laughed to scorn, Englishmen have asked me to restrain the violence of my colleague. I asked them what did we gain by moderation from 1874 to 1879? We got nothing by moderation, but by determination. No man who knew Ireland twenty, even ten years ago, has any commensurate knowledge of the Ireland of to-day. A revolution has been wrought by the school and the printing-press, and, at length, by the backward wave of American influence and sympathy. American letters have filled Irish homes with a hope and a spirit that are terrible to landlords. There are scarcely any names that are so objurgated in England as those of Charles Stewart Parnell and Michael Davitt. In my judgment Ireland has discovered a policy that will lead her on to victory. I stood on the streets of Dublin on Aug. 15. An exhibition of Irish national manufactures had been projected. This had long been considered impossible without the aid of capital and men with handles to their names, and especially the patronage of the lion and the unicorn. It was soon apparent, however, that the people could do without the lion and the unicorn, and that the people wished it to be an exhibition of Irish self reliance. There was a building raised, $150,000 was contributed, and 150,000 happy people, who were their own police, lined the streets.

◆

A few years ago the Protectionists were fond of quoting the returns of French imports and exports to prove, as they said, what protection does for a country. France was then very prosperous, but of late we do not hear so much from the Protectionists about France. Last year its imports increased greatly and its exports declined greatly:—

"The foreign commerce of France during the first seven months of 1882 shows slight improvement over the preceding year. The figures are as follows: Imports for 1881, $549,500,000; for 1882, $565,180,000. Exports 1881, $366,690,000; for 1882, $404,585,000. It will thus be seen that the total imports exceed the exports by about $160,000,000 during seven months of the current year. During a corresponding period of 1881 the excess amounted to $182,600,000. The difference caused by increased shipments abroad this year is due chiefly to improved harvests. It is likewise worth noticing that the imports of manufactured goods rose from $61,400,000 in 1881 to $80,200,000 in 1882, and the exports from $183,800,000 in the former year to $211,200,000 in the latter.

Efforts are now made to sell town lots and farms near the new capital of the North-West, which the Governor-General has named Regina, and as an inducement to those who hesitate to buy great sales are reported. The correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*, whose statements are corroborated by those of other witnesses, says:—

"The place was much such a spot as I had expected to find, though differing in some important respects from the reports concerning it. In the first place the report that the new capital stood upon ground that was both arid and alkaline is calculated to produce a wrong impression. The ground may or may not contain an excess of alkali, and the absence of anything in the shape of water is very noticeable, but at the same time the very unpicturesque and unattractive spot that the other day received the pedantic name of "Regina" is not located on an alkaline flat, where the dust would be in danger of choking the visitor before he has been in the place ten minutes. The soil appears to be very good both in and around the new town site, and water of a poor quality is obtainable just now at Pile of Bones Creek, two miles from the station. In short the new capital has one recommendation. It stands upon soil that is fairly good agricultural land, and the land around it is fairly good. On the other hand, decent water has so far proved unobtainable, while the distance over which settlers have to haul their firewood varies according to their ideas of what constitutes wood suitable for fuel. On the way hither I passed a man late in the evening who was hauling, with a yoke of oxen and wagon, a very good load of poplar poles for firewood. He camped near me that night and I passed him again this morning. He told me he was a squatter in the reserve which included Pile of Bones, and that he had to haul his firewood twenty-five miles. I may add that this settler offered to sell out his "improvements" for the very moderate sum of $200. "Pile of Bones" is a dreary looking spot, surrounded on every side by treeless prairie that at this time of the year wears a most cheerless aspect. Why it should have been selected for even a town site will puzzle every disinterested visitor who may alight at the station, and why St. Germain (or Troy) and other more attractive points on the line should have been passed to throw the capital down upon a dismal plain, where neither good water nor wood either good or bad are within the reach of settlers of moderate means, is a conundrum not easily answered.

To suppose that the presence of a few Government officials will make a city, independent of other considerations, is too manifestly absurd to demand any consideration, and to suppose that Pile of Bones will have enough of a farming community about it to give it a start is equally absurd. Some time, perhaps, there may be actual settlers ready to take the places of the lawyers and bank-clerks, who, having been as well posted as the Lieut.-Governor himself squatted upon this uncanny spot some time last winter, but who cannot, by any possibility, ever become successful farmers. But before farming can be made to pay here (even by practical agriculturists) the price of farm produce must advance or farmers must devise some means to escape the necessity of hauling their firewood from twenty to twenty-five miles, and sink wells, nobody knows how deep, in order to obtain drinkable water. I have heard some people say that there is good wood to be had within ten miles of Pile of Bones station, but I do not think it can be found in any quantities at all adequate to meet the wants of a moderate sized settlement, to say nothing of a coming town. As long as there are so many places vastly preferable for settlement to Pile of Bones it is absurd to expect that practical farmers will be such fools as to settle here and pay strong prices to speculators for the farms such as they are.

Many people thought the capital of Assinaboia would become a place of great importance, but when this impression got abroad nobody dreamed that such a lunatic choice of location would be made. People naturally supposed that the Lieut. Governor would at least select for a capital the "centre of some place:" and so he has, but it is not the centre of any locality that is likely ever to amount to anything."

◆

The Montreal *Gazette* says :—

"The movement for the extension of the franchise is making headway in Ontario. Two or three years ago the Government extended the franchise to farmers' sons employed on the farm, and now the Opposition have adopted as a plank in their platform 'the extension of the franchise so as to bring within its privileges the sons of mechanics and others not now entrusted with it on equal terms with the sons of any other class of the community upon whom it has been conferred.' Practically, this is an advocacy of universal suffrage, and with both parties committed to the policy, the day of its adoption cannot be long delayed. In our own province the Government will win support by legislating in the direction of an enlargement of the franchise."

Nowhere is an amendment of the laws regulating the franchise more necessary than in this Province. In some places, as in St. John, hundreds of respectable, intelligent men are disfranchised by the mode in which the assessment is made, and by the revisors' interpretation of the law; and in other places by the mere will of the assessors or revisors hundreds who the law evidently intended should have votes are disfranchised, and many hundreds who have neither real or personal property, nor such income as the law requires, are made electors. Few have any idea of the extent to which these abuses are carried, and to which the strength of parties, and the issue of elections, depend in some counties on the will, or caprice, or partizanship of those who are assessors or revisors.

◆

The Government newspapers tell us that for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, the revenue and expenditure of the Dominion were as follows :—

Total Revenue	$33,381,381 20
Total Expenditure	27,155,902 95
Surplus for the year	$6,225,478 25

This is an enormous amount to be taken unnecessarily out of the pockets of the people of Canada, many of whom can scarcely supply their families with bare necessaries. But this is not all the present tariff takes from them. At least as much more is taken for the illegitimate profits of monopolists, and fully half as much is wasted shamefully.

Besides this the papers say $1,745,456 were received during the year from the sales of Dominion lands. We will learn some day, we suppose, whether so much cash was actually received, and what the proper charges on the other side of that North West account amount to.

◆

The United States census commission has just issued an advance bulletin showing the foreign born population of that country to be 6,679,943, of which Canada contributes one-ninth as follows :

Canada	610,017
New Brunswick	41,788
Newfoundland	4,789
Nova Scotia	51,160
Prince Edward Island	7,537
British America (not specified)	1,893
Total British America	717,084

Knocking out the 4789 of Newfoundland we get 711,295 Canadians resident in the United States. Our last census shows 77,458 United States-born residents in Canada.

Respecting the latest Quebec scandal Mr. Charleson, said to be a highly respectable man, makes the following statement to *L'Electeur* :—

"I have been absent from town for several days past, but on my return I have seen from the newspapers that Messrs. Charland, Amyot, Landry, Bolduc, and Vallee deny the transaction of which you gave the details in your editorial of the 15th instant. As it was I who supplied you with the information touching the affair, I think it my duty to intervene and state what I know of it. The account of the transaction of Messrs. Amyot, Vallee, Bolduc, and Landry with Mr. Charland, as published by *L'Electeur*, is perfectly correct, even according to Mr. Charland's own admission. I have known Mr. Charland for a great many years. He is my personal friend. On or about the 5th August last Mr. Charland called upon me at my office in St. Peter-street, and told me he was embarrassed with respect to four notes of $1,000 each to which he had placed his name in favor of Messrs. Amyot, Landry, Vallee, and Bolduc, and which were on the point of maturing, adding that he had so acted on the promise of those gentlemen that they would secure for him the contract for the cribwork of the St. Charles Branch, and upon their representations that they wanted the money for their elections. On the same occasion Mr. Charland told me that he had tendered for said contract, which had been awarded to one Joseph Lachance. He remarked to me that he was afraid he would have to pay the $4,000 without getting the contract, and asked me if I had any advice to offer as to the means he ought to take to secure himself. Later on, towards the 18th inst., Mr. Charland called upon me again and informed me that the revelations made by *L'Electeur* threatened to injure him in a business transaction into which he was about to enter. Thereupon I went to the *L'Electeur* office to ask the editor to speak no further of the matter, and out of consideration for me he consented and recalled an article that was just going to press. In the course of the conversation at the *L'Electeur* office he observed to the editor, in my presence, that "he had spoken of the matter too soon." In the evening of the same day Mr. Charland begged of me not to give any evidence in the affair. I would have wished to abstain from doing so out of consideration for Mr. Charland, who is my friend, but as the veracity of *L'Electeur* has been questioned upon a point so self-evident it is impossible to keep silent.

P. S.—I am ready to repeat under oath what I have stated in the above declaration.

L'Electeur explains that the business transaction to which Mr. Charland referred as likely to be injured by its revelations was one involving certain money advances for the building of a ship the coming winter, in which industry he is engaged, and which advances he would fail to get, according to his own admission to Mr. Charleson, if the transaction with Vallee, Landry & Co., came to the ears of the party from whom he was in expectation of procuring them. The Liberal organ, commenting on the matter, points out that Mr. Charland either lied on the 5th of August last, or he lied in his declaration yesterday, and leaves it to be pretty clearly understood that the consideration for which he signed that declaration is the reimbursement of his $4,000. It may be added that Mr. Charleson is a gentleman of unimpeachable veracity, but in this instance his asseverations as to Mr. Charland's own representations of his grievance are not only borne out by a letter from the latter begging him not to give any evidence in the matter, but by numbers of others highly respected in the community, to whom Mr. Charland also told his story at the time, and who, *L'Electeur* declares, will be called to give their evidence at the investigation, which will be duly demanded next session. In the meanwhile further developments are promised."

The four Tory candidates deny the truth of these statements, but *L'Electeur* says this denial is evasive.

◆

It surely is not necessary, in order to conciliate the Mussulman population, or to show due respects for their religious opinions and feelings, that the Duke of Connaught and General Wolseley, and the officers of their staffs, should actually take part in Mahommedan religious celebrations, such as that in honor of the "Holy Carpet." A telegram says :—

Cairo, Oct. 5.—The annual ceremony of the "Holy Carpet" was observed here to-day, and witnessed by almost the entire populations, including a majority of the European residents, to whom the sight was a novelty. At an early hour a magnificently caparisoned camel was conducted to the entrance of Abden Palace. The animal was decked with costly tapestries, trimmed with solid gold and silver. Soon after the arrival there appeared a number of Government officials, who proceeded to load it with rich and magnificent articles of every description. Then the Khedive appeared, followed by the Ministers, and a procession was formed, the camel leading the way. Gen. Wolseley, the Duke of Connaught, and all the notables and pashas in Cairo, and many English officers, came next. The procession passed through the principal streets, which were thronged in every direction. As the camel appeared the natives bowed themselves and remained in this attitude until it had passed. After a long and circuitous journey the procession moved to the railroad station where the camel was divested of its load, which was placed upon the cars for transportation to Mecca as an offering to the Caliph from his faithful followers. A British guard of honor was present. The ceremony is the occasion of great joy throughout the Mahommedan world, and is observed in Constantinople and other Eastern cities, just prior to the annual pilgrimage to Mecca, which is now close at hand.

◆

The Moncton *Times* republishes a statement showing how the present population of Manitoba is made up, and says :—

"The reader will be particularly interested in the figures showing the number of Maritime born people who had taken up their residence in Manitoba up to the time of the taking of the census. The total from the three Provinces is but little over one thousand, Nova Scotia being down for more than one half. The smallness of the number is rather surprising, as there was alleged to be a large movement of people from the Provinces to the West for a considerable period before the taking of the census. But the fact is only another rebuke to the newspapers that for month after month continued to represent the Provinces as being depopulated by emigration."

The fact is a rebuke to those papers which, when obliged to acknowledge that many thousands were leaving the Maritime Provinces, pretended that nearly all of those thousands went to Manitoba and the North West. Unhappily it is but too true that, month after month, the people left these Provinces in swarms. Unhappily it is also true, as the *Times* now admits, that few of them went to the Canadian North West.

◆

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The light house board to-day decided to discontinue the West Light at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, and to remove the revolving machinery in that tower to East light house.

Mr. Frank Jones, formerly a member of the Canadian Parliament, was interviewed on his return from the North West a few days ago by a reporter of the Toronto *World*, who states as follows what he learned from Mr. Jones :—

"For a long time past he has been surveying in the North West for the government, and has just completed thirty townships west of Brandon. On being asked how his health was, Mr. Jones remarked that he was nearly dead from drinking alkali water. All of the men under him were also more or less made ill by the water, which throughout the section of country which they were surveying, was highly impregnated with alkali.

"Mr. Jones then went on to give our reporter a rapid description of the country. All along the banks of the Red River to the west of Brandon vegetation was sparse; in many places the flat lands on the banks still retained the stagnant waters cast upon them by the overflow of the river and floods of last spring. There was considerable sickness in and around Brandon lately, although Brandon is considered a much more healthy spot than Winnipeg. The Flat creek district, west of Brandon, is entirely deserted. Malaria drove the settlers from its contaminating and disease-breeding borders.

"'How is it, Mr. Jones, that Sir A. T. Galt, Sir John Rose, Mr. Brydges, the members of the syndicate and others give such glowing accounts of the country,' asked our reporter.

"The ex-M. P. smiled a broad smile and replied: 'Well, you see, I will just give you an instance of how Sir A. T. Galt and his party made their trip out there. I was at the Pile of Bones—by the grace of his excellency the governor-general now called Regina—when the gentlemen arrived. They drove over from the then terminus of the railroad (12 miles) in a carriage. It was midnight when the party arrived and they woke Agent McLean up. A good time was spent in his house till morning, when the party drove away, and I don't believe one of them saw an acre of the land around Regina, nor could they tell you the first thing about it. Mr. Galt told me that he had just added $5000 added to his salary, making it now $20,000 per year, and of course he had to make a good show in London and hold out golden promises to the people to induce them to emigrate. I don't believe,' continued Mr. Jones, 'that these so-called parties of inspection—all of course capitalists—see one half of the country through which they pass. They travel in the luxurious cars of the directors, the palatial apartments are well stocked with choice viands, wines, and fragrant cigars, and they look out on the rolling prairies through colored glass as the swift speeding locomotive carries them they know not where. It was the same with the press excursion. They were met at the depots by different civic dignitaries, the glories of Manitoba were poured into their ears, and under a big tent the Ontario editors were feasted and wined till they cried enough. They were in every case shown the pleasurable side of it. Then they went back to Ontario and declared that they never had, or expected to have, a better time in their lives, and some of them have not quit yet telling their readers about it.'

"Mr. Jones then went on to tell of how in his return home from the far west he met parties of English immigrants with their outfits wending their way to the different places of settlement. They had nothing but tents with them, and they were forty miles away from any place where timber or wood could be procured. Many of them were under the impression that they could live in these tents all winter. They seemed totally unaware of the rigors of a Manitoba winter. Mr. Jones said he would not be surprised to hear of many of them perishing with cold and exposure before the winter was passed.

"Mr. Jones concluded his hasty chat—he had to leave on the Montreal boat at 2 p. m. for home—by saying that he thought the Turtle mountain district, adjoining Dakota, was the most fertile portion of the prairie province. The settlers at present had the benefit of the American railroads passing through that state, and they found a ready market for their wheat."

◆

The St. Stephen Town Council, believing that the Scott Act is really not in force in St. Stephen, have been discussing the expediency of issuing some liquor licenses to respectable dealers as a means of closing those bar rooms around which the *Courier* says rowdyism prevails night and day. The *Courier*, once a fanatical prohibitionist, says :—

"There is no use in trying to deceive ourselves with reference to the Scott Act. As things now are, it is an entire failure, from the fact that no one can be found sufficiently venturesome to endeavor to have it enforced, and its influence is decidedly bad. Of course, no license can be issued until the town is sure of the ground on which it founds its right. How this can be ascertained is a matter for the consideration of the Council."

◆

Mr. Frechette, the Tory member elect for Megantic, has been rudely awakened to a sense of his duty by Judge Plamondon. The hon. member declined—doubtless for good reasons of his own—to appear and give evidence in the contestation of his election. The learned judge therefore sentenced him to twenty-four hours' imprisonment for contempt. — *Quebec Mercury.*

When the time expired Mr. Frechette was conducted from the prison in triumph by a number of sympathisers. It remains to be seen what further means the people will take to compel him to give evidence, and to prevent the ends of justice being frustrated.

◆

The N. P. fails to prevent or even to lessen the importation of many manufactured articles which its advocates said it would exclude from Canada. The Hamilton *Times* says :—

"In the fiscal year 1877, before the N. P. had been introduced to bless the country, there were imported 5,281 sewing machines, invoiced at $138,834, and the duty paid upon them was $24,298. In the fiscal year 1881, after the N. P. had got well under way, there were imported 13,800 sewing machines, invoiced at $193,337, and the duty paid upon them was $66,266. The N. P. did not prevent the importation of 1,000 sewing machines, but permitted the importation of 8,510 more than before."

◆

One of the English decisions on which Judge Galt's decision that a husband is not necessarily responsible for debts contracted by his wife, is as follows :—

"Where a wife is living with her husband the law presumes that she has his authority to bind him by her contract for articles suitable to the station which he permits her to assume in society; but that this presumption may be rebutted by showing that this implied authority has been countermanded. And if a man privately forbids his wife to pledge his credit, even though the tradesmen have no knowledge of the fact, the husband cannot be made liable for goods furnished after such private revocation of the wife's authority."

CLONMEL, Oct. 13.—The farmers and peasantry assembled and forcibly put a stop to the Curraghmore hunt yesterday.

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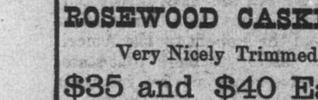

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The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, October 21, 1882

The Week.

The news from Ireland this week is interesting. The great Convention has been held in Dublin, and after a brief but animated discussion adopted the programme proposed by Parnell and his associates. The number who attended from all parts of Ireland is said to have been from 700 to 800. The telegrams prepared by those who usually love to misrepresent everything Irish, say that the meeting of the Convention created little interest in Ireland, and that its proceedings proved that there is little harmony between the leaders, but their own report shows that there was quite as much harmony as is usually found in deliberative assemblies. All agreed that the Gladstone Land Acts are sadly defective; all agreed that no law can be satisfactory which does not secure to the occupier of land all the property he has created in the land, and afford him ample opportunity to become the proprietor of the land he occupies, but there was some difference of opinion as to the best means for obtaining such changes in the law as are required for these purposes. Some papers appear to think it remarkable that only legal, constitutional means are to be employed for accomplishing what is desired, but there was no reason to suppose that any other means were contemplated by those who called the Convention or those who were likely to attend it. A settlement of the receipts and expenditures of the Land League fund by Mr. Egan, the Treasurer, was submitted to the meeting and approved of. Mr. Egan wishes now to resign, as his business suffers from his protracted absence. Mr. Davitt differs from Mr. Parnell in some matters of policy, but promises to work with him earnestly for the end both have in view. The following is the platform of the Irish National League adopted at the Convention:—

1. Self-government for the Irish people in the full American sense.

2. Protection to Irish industry, and Government aid to each wherever possible for their development as a means for encouraging Irish agriculture by giving it a home market, of giving the State a strong body of artisans, and of making the State as far as possible independent of other nations.

3. The creation of Irish peasant proprietorship; the State to advance the entire sums of money necessary to enable the peasants to purchase in fee their own lands, the moneys so advanced to be repayable to the State after 63 years, on small payments yearly thereafter, with a low interest on the balance.

4. The transfer of the uncultivated lands of Ireland by compulsory purchase to County Boards for reclamation, improvement, and final sale to the peasantry.

5. The abolition of the Vice-Royalty in Ireland, and the substitution therefor of a system of local self-government by which the various County Boards of Ireland will perform for their respective counties all the local governmental functions necessary, and at present obliged to be under the Vice-Regal system, performed unjustly or inadequately by royal underlings, either ignorant of the needs of the people, or indifferent to them.

6. Land law reform in such a general and thorough way as will abolish entail, primogeniture, and all the special features of the English system that go to foster aggregation of land titles and the creation of a landed aristocracy.

The rumor that Mr. Gladstone intends to retire from public life very shortly is revived. The danger of a division of the Whig and Radical sections of his supporters, should he retire, is generally admitted.

The political excitement in Spain continues. The telegrams do not state very clearly what either party wants, but it is said that an understanding as to changes in the constitution has been arrived at by Sagasta and Serrano.

The Khedive and his advisers persist in their refusal to allow English counsel to be employed in the defence of Arabi. It is said that if this be not permitted the English will demand that he be given back to them. They are undoubtedly responsible for what befals him, as they made him prisoner.

It is now generally believed that the great Democratic victory in Ohio will be followed by many others, and that the Democrats will have a large majority in the House of Representatives of the next Congress.

The "Marmion" agitation still continues in Ontario, and in the other Provinces the Tory papers make feeble efforts to assist it. Nothing could expose the true inwardness of Toryism more thoroughly. Every man of common sense perceives that the sole object of those who worked up the agitation was to excite Protestant prejudice against the Mowat Government by the most gross misrepresentation of facts. They showed their utter disregard of principle, and their willingness to use any means to obtain or retain power and office. At the great Tory Convention it was made cause of accusation against Mr. Mowat that Catholics, and especially Irish Catholics, did not receive fair play at his hands, and within a few short weeks the Tory organs frantically insisted that the description of an illicit amour was proper subject for analysis in schools of boys and girls; that the repetition of the foulest calumnies against the Catholic Church does not render a work of fiction unfit to be a class book in common schools; and above all and before all, that when a Catholic Archbishop stated the objections to such a work he was guilty of "dictation" to which Protestants should not submit, and that the Minister who gave due weight to his objections was the minion, "the vassal slave of bloody Rome," and offered an indignity to Protestants which they should resent at the polls. At least one Catholic journalist was found mean enough, and shall we say base enough, to assist in working up this agitation, by asserting that there is nothing in the poem to which any Catholic with an intellect superior to that of a poodle could object, &c., &c., and in calling upon the people to turn the Government out of office because it had paid due regard to the representations of the Archbishop in a matter of "morals." The elections of Wednesday last proved that the people of Ontario are no longer misled by such means, and it is probable that after a week or two we shall hear no more of the fitness of Marmion as a text book for common schools.

The *Sun* which "let Mr. Domville alone" for nearly a week made a violent attack on him on Thursday *apropos* of a letter, said to be circulated in King's County, in which it is stated that money and rum were used freely to secure Mr. Foster's election in June last.

Trial by Jury---Extraordinary Case.

The Fredericton *Gleaner* stated that in the case of the Lees, tried before a York County jury on the charge of having fired at and wounded policemen Vandine when he strove to arrest them, the verdict—

"Was extorted by one of the jurymen who assured them that a verdict of guilty on the 11th count could not possibly justify a sentence of more than a few months imprisonment. The circumstances, as related to us by a juryman are these: When the jury retired a vote was taken for acquittal or conviction. It stood 7 for acquittal and 5 for conviction. After some discussion a vote was taken on the 11th count, resisting the police. It stood 8 for conviction, 4 for acquittal. A warm discussion then ensued when one juryman offered to bet another $100 that the judge had not the power, provided the jury brought in a verdict of guilty on that count, to inflict any more than a slight punishment (we forget the length of imprisonment he named) on the prisoners. On that assertion, backed up as it was, the Jury was induced to render a verdict of guilty on the 11th count."

On Saturday—

"Mr. E. L. Wetmore appeared before Judge Steadman, in the Lee case, and read an affidavit from a number of the jurymen; the closing paragraphs and signatures were as follows:—We say that the said verdict, so far as we are concerned, was an entire mistake, and arose on account of our entirely mistaking the tenor of the said 11th count. In our opinion we were not satisfied that either Newton Lee or George M. Lee were guilty of any shooting or wounding whatever of Dow Vandine, mentioned in the said indictment, and were of the opinion that a verdict of not guilty should have been found with respect to such shooting or wounding, and were prepared and willing to return a verdict to that effect. But we believe that the said Newton and George W. Lee had been guilty and improperly hindered and prevented the lawful apprehension of the said Newton Lee and George W. Lee, and of the said Thomas Virtue, under the warrant proved to have been issued against them, and we believing that was an offence against the law and the only offence charged in the said 11th count of the indictment, with the other jurors, found the said Newton Lee and Geo. W. Lee guilty on that count and returned our verdict accordingly. But to our very great surprise, after the verdict was rendered and entered, we ascertained and were informed that the said 11th count charged a felonious wounding of the said Dow Vandine, and we say we did not intend to bring in any such verdict, as, in our opinion, the said Newton Lee and George W. Lee should have been acquitted of any such wounding."

(Signed)

Michael Neville, Arthur Limerick,
Moses Smith, James Jones,
John Palmer, Stephen Tripp.

Mr. Wetmore asked that the judge, when pronouncing sentence, would give due weight to this affidavit if he refused the arrest of judgment asked for, and for which Mr. Wetmore could show no precedent. Mr. Tuck, for the Crown, said the jurors either did not understand their oaths or had little regard for them. They believed the prisoners guilty, he is reported to have said, but would not have found them guilty if they had known what the punishment was. That certainly is not what the jurors say in their affidavit, but that the evidence did not satisfy them that either of the Lees was "guilty of any shooting or wounding whatever," and that they misunderstood the tenor of the 11th count, on which they found the prisoners guilty.

Mr. Wetmore said that the jurors are some of the most respectable men in the county. The judge is reported to have said that:—

"He could not grant the application, were the affidavit made by all the jury. He had no power to interfere with the verdict. The case had gone clearly before the jury, and if there had been any reason why they should have made a mistake, it might influence him, if such a course as the counsel for the prisoners asked were possible. But to him the evidence had been clearly against the prisoners. He knew no precedent for such a case, as Mr. Wetmore had remarked, and he therefore must refuse the application."

If the judge is correctly reported, he means to regard the verdict so rendered as justification for imposing the full penalty should he, on consideration of the evidence, himself believe that it establishes the charge of shooting.

Mr. I. S. Moore, the "Parsee merchant" of the New York *World*, appeared before the Tariff Commission to give his evidence. He thinks that no more money should be collected by taxation than is wanted by the Government administering public affairs economically; that no duty should be imposed on any article in excess of that which would yield the largest revenue; that maximum revenue duties should be imposed on luxuries; that all duties should be *ad valorem*, and that duties should be so imposed as to bear equally and fairly upon all districts and all classes without discrimination in favor of any. The Morill tariff was a war tariff, but a dozen tariffs have been passed since, all increasing protection and discrimination. The appointment of this commission he regards as the strongest proof that the tariff is felt to be oppressive and scandalous:—

"As to 'infant industries,' he said that there was something so shamefully ridiculous in this claim of 'infancy' for a home industry that produced between five and six thousand million dollars of manufactured products annually that it made one feel astonished at the daring of the assertion. Was the woollen industry an 'infant' when it produced in 1880 $265,000,000 worth of manufactured products? Was the iron and steel industry an 'infant' when its manufactured product amounted in 1880 to $296,000,000? Was the cotton industry an 'infant' when it used nearly 2,000,000 bales of raw cotton? Was the chemical industry an 'infant' when it vaunted a production of some hundred million dollars annually? With the single exception of England, there was no country in the world that produced manufactured goods so largely as the United States. How could this country, with its population of 52,000,000—unquestionably the most enlightened people in the world—with superior mechanical genius, and with machinery surpassing any used in Europe, make a plea of 'infancy' for its industry? Whatever other reason there might be for upholding protection it surely could not be 'infancy'."

Labor saving machines, he says, have done much to neutralize the great American bugbear of pauper labor. He thinks that the wages of skilled laborers are much higher in the United States than in England. In this he is somewhat mistaken; but he points out that in England higher wages are paid than in other European countries which can not compete with England:—

"The price of wages paid in England was nearly, if not wholly, double that paid on the Continent. England had free trade, except in such articles as she did not produce. And England not only existed, but, compared with the Continent, flourished. Her people were socially better off, better fed, and better housed than those on the Continent. Her industries had increased and her commerce was spread over the entire world. If the American manufacturer had free raw material, free dyestuffs, free machinery, in other words, if put on an equal footing with English manufacturers, the higher wages of the United States would not be a formidable drawback. The cry of high labour was a convenient pretext, but it was not the real reason why American manufactures could not compete with foreign products."

When Canada felt the universal business depression in 1876-7-8, the people were told, and some foolishly believed that high duties—the N. P.—would remove the depression and restore prosperity, and they were asked to believe that the protected United States were prosperous because they exported wheat, flour, pork, cheese, cattle, tobacco, cotton, petroleum, etc. The fact that they then exported some cotton goods they were told—and some believed—was evidence of their prosperity, proof that by the help of their N. P. they had become able to compete successfully with England in foreign markets and even in her own. The truth was that the depression was much greater in the United States in those years than in Canada, and the people of the cities and towns, and of the manufacturing and mining districts, suffered more than the people of any part of Canada, and that the exportation of cottons, etc., in those days was proof, not of prosperity, but of adversity and depression. Of that period Mr. Moore said:—

"When protection lost its potency; when the country was overrun with tramps; when sturdy workingmen went begging from door to door; when several vessels cleared at American ports for Australia with emigrants, not, as formerly, to seek gold, but to work for a living? With what grace or truth could protection be cited as giving steady employment to labour when this history (from 1873 to 1879) was still fresh? High protection was unable to stem industrial distress during these six years, and therefore the assertion that protection was a preventive of industrial distress was a fallacy and a sham."

Some days ago a telegram stated that Sir S. L. Tilley had gone to work again, and that he was engaged in a revision of the tariff. We were not surprised when some of the Tory organs explained that no general revision of the tariff is intended, and that the changes to be made are not numerous, and that they will not affect the general character of the tariff. No doubt they will be like nearly all the changes made since the introduction of the first N. P. tariff in 1879, changes calculated to make the tariff more protectionist and more burdensome. Probably it is intended to comply with the demand of those persons interested in iron mines and in iron works, existing or prospective, who ask that the duty on pig iron shall be raised to $7 a ton, and that the duties on wrought iron, etc., be proportionately increased. It would be difficult to tell why this demand should any longer be resisted, if, as the Tory papers say, the people declared once for all, at the last elections, that protection, according to the principles on which the N. P. is based, shall henceforth be the policy of Canada. The present protection is not sufficient to enable Ontario iron mine owners to produce iron at a profit, either by using Canadian wood or Nova Scotia or United States coal for smelting, and why should not the protection be increased.

We intended, as the experiments in producing Canadian sugar from Canadian beets has failed, and a duty on sugar is no longer required for purposes of protection, and the surplus is so large, and is growing larger every month, to suggest to the minister that it may sweeten his N. P. a little, or render its bitterness less perceptible, if he abolished the duties on all kinds of sugar of grades below No. 14 Dutch standard, as he has abolished the duties on tea and coffee, thus doing much more than has yet been attempted to give Canadians a free breakfast table, and abolish the duty on molasses, and place on sugar above the standard No. 14 only such a duty as would protect the Canadian refiners. This change would "wipe out" scarcely half the present surplus, and it would be a great relief to the working classes who are large consumers of sugar and molasses.

The abolition of these duties would also be an easy mode of meeting the demands of the sugar refiners, who already say that they are producing, or rather washing, more sugar than they can sell in Canada, and that they want a foreign market. If the duties on sugar and molasses are retained no one can object to a fair drawback on such sugar as is exported by our refiners; but it is found very difficult everywhere to calculate what the proper drawback is, and refiners, for reasons best known to themselves, object to refining in bond for exportation. Some indeed go so far as to allege that as the people of Canada have adopted the principle that they shall all be taxed heavily for the profit and benefit of sugar refiners, and cotton lords, and miners and others, they should not refuse to go farther, and, by a bounty in the shape of a liberal drawback, encourage an export trade in refined sugar; in other words, that the people of Canada should pay a large sum every year to enable Canadian refiners to sell sugar at less than cost to the people of other countries, and make large profits by such sales. Mr. Harris, of Moncton, is one of the patriotic men who thinks that it would be a great boon to Canada if he were enabled to make large profits in such a trade at the expense of the Canadian people, and he has been in Ottawa lately urging upon the Finance Minister this magnificent enlargement of the N. P. As he and his associates rendered important service to the Government at the last Dominion election in Westmorland, perhaps he will yet get all, or nearly all, he asks. What folly, or what injustice, the men who framed the N. P., and who now pretend to argue that the producer of coal in the United States—or the exporter—pays the Canadian duty, are capable of, it is impossible to predict. We are told that at the interview with the Finance Minister—

"Harris explained the position of the refining interest, urging that they could never hope to do any export trade unless the drawback was granted. If the American system of paying bounties was adopted, Canadian refiners would then be able to secure control of the markets of Newfoundland and some West India Islands, which now obtained their supply of granulated sugar from Americans. Mr. Harris said that refiners must obtain markets abroad, otherwise they would soon be ruined by over production. Even now sugar men are cutting into each other's business to an extent which made matters unpleasant. He thought the Government, instead of going to the trouble and expense of making experiments, should take advantage of the experience of Americans and endeavour to assist home manufacturers in pushing a foreign trade. Sir Leonard said that the Government had not yet considered the advisability of adopting a bounty system, and thought it possible that sugar for export could be refined in bond. Mr. Harris thought such a system would be very inconvenient. He said the average duty paid on sugar imported into Canada for refining purposes was about $1.75 per hundred pounds. In the United States the average duty was $2.75, equal to $3.15 on one hundred pounds of the granulated article, so that American refiners received about $3.15 drawback upon every hundred pounds of refined sugar they exported. Canadian refiners claim the same measure of assistance, and ask that a drawback or bounty equal to $2.10 per hundred pounds be paid by the Government for every hundred pounds of Canadian refined sugar shipped to ports outside the Dominion. Sir Leonard did not seem to thoroughly comprehend Mr. Harris' arguments, but said the matter would be fully considered."

The abolition of the duties on raw sugars and molasses would simplify this matter very much.

Ontario Elections---Great Liberal Victory.

Eight members of the Ontario Legislature—five Liberals and three Tories, resigned their seats to become candidates for seats in the House of Commons. In North Renfrew, where parties are nearly equal in strength, both parties desired to avoid a contest, as there must be a general election held within a year, and it was agreed that a gentleman who supports the Tories in Dominion elections, but who pledged himself to support the Mowat administration in the Ontario House, should be elected by acclamation. The Tories claimed this as a Tory victory, but obviously it was nothing of the kind. On Wednesday elections were held in six other districts, and the following gentlemen were elected:—

South Bruce, O'Connor, Liberal.
East Simcoe, Drury, Liberal.
South Waterloo, Masters, Liberal.
South Essex, Balfour, Liberal.
Glengarry, Rayside, Liberal.
West Hastings, Rose, Conservative.

The election in Muskoka has yet to be held.

South Essex and Glengarry are the districts which were redeemed from Tory misrepresentation. The Tories who believed all that was told them about the great Tory Convention held in Toronto a few weeks ago, and who imagined that the efforts to excite Protestant prejudices by raising such a howl about the exclusion of Marmion from the High School course, and about what the Tory papers and some super-zealous ministers called Romish dictation, and who saw what efforts were made in Glengarry and elsewhere by the McLennans, the Whites and the other Tory stump orators and oracles, must be greatly surprised at the result of these elections. As is often the case in many districts of Ontario, the majorities are small in some of these elections, but the result proves that however some of its people may be misled for a time by Protectionist fallacies, Ontario is Liberal to the core, and that the desperate efforts to overthrow the liberal, economical, and just Government of Mr. Mowatt will bring disaster on those who make them.

In Vercheres the disappointed Tories prosecuted one of the deputy returning officers who marked the ballots and counterfoils improperly. This it was probably that led the Liberals to attempt to enforce some provisions of the election law never before enforced. The man who gives, and he who takes a bribe, are liable to a penalty of $200 each, and in Vercheres several who gave bribes are to be prosecuted. Mr. Mercier, the lawyer for the prosecution, is reported to have said:

"Mr. Brillon, the Conservative candidate, had committed bribery. This was established by the evidence of both sides, even that brought by Mr. Brillon. I took these facts and am suing all the gentlemen against whom there is evidence of bribery. I take Mr. Bisaillon, who was one of Mr. Brillon's agents in the country and one of the attorneys in the contestation against Mr. Bernard, and I find that he has paid money to some parties to have them employed as carters, and to buy liquor to treat some electors. By the law he becomes liable to a fine of $200 for each offence. The sum claimed against him is $2,500. It is upon his own admissions. Mr. Hurteau, the member for L'Assumption, is sued also for $2,000, the amount of penalties incurred in the same way. He admits himself that he paid so much to this one and that one. There are two farmers, Alphonse and Joseph Collet, of St. Julia, who are sued, the one for $800 and the other for $1,500 for offences committed which they have admitted in evidence. Mr. Huot, notary public, of Beloeil, is also sued for $1,000, the amount of penalties incurred in the same way, and admits it by his own evidence. There are about twenty-two or twenty-five suits to be taken. Among those to be sued are Mr. Archambault, notary public, of St. Antoine; Mark Ducharme, farmer, of St. Antoine, who was the late candidate against Mr. Geoffrion; Olivier Collat, Louis Dalpet and Louis Beauchemin, of St. Julia; Louis Trebert, of Montreal; Frederick Charland, merchant, Beloeil; Michel Langevin, farmer, St. Julie; Alexis Giard, farmer, of St. Roch, and a large number of others. These are the principal ones sued for bribing, but there are a large number of those who were bribed whose names are down here. We have decided to make an example of these."

Business prospects are by no means as bright as they were a year ago. The exports from this continent have materially declined, and the probability is that this year there will be a smaller demand than there was last year for many of our staples, and that prices will, on the whole, be lower. The crops of grain in Canada are not as large, we believe, nor is the quality as good, as was that of last year, and prices are much lower, with a decided downward tendency. The shipments to Europe have decreased. This, some say, is caused by the farmers' unwillingness to sell at low prices; but most farmers must know that there is no probability of an advance, and that to hold for a rise is to incur certain loss. England will require to import two million quarters of wheat, or sixteen million bushels less than she imported last year, and in Eastern Europe, as well as in the United States, there is a large surplus. It is not probable that the United States will want as great a quantity of potatoes from us as they took last season, or that they will pay anything like last year's prices. Lumber has advanced in price in the British markets. Farnworth & Jardine, in their October circular, report that St. John spruce deals sold in Liverpool at from £8 7s. 6d. to £8 12s., and other deals at proportionately high rates, but this advance in price is scarcely sufficient to cover the advance in freights, and it has been caused in part by holding largely lumber on this side which sooner or later must find its way to market. But though the Liverpool importations in September were only about a third as large as those of September 1881 the sales were correspondingly small, and the stock on hand there was scarcely diminished. Taken all in all our exports show a serious diminution in bulk and value, while our imports continue to increase largely. It is not surprising, therefore, that recent bank returns show that the liabilities of the banks have sensibly increased, and the means immediately under their control have diminished. There is as yet no scarcity of capital, but so much has been absorbed in various ways within the past two or three years that caution has become absolutely necessary, if we would guard against the consequences of a not improbable serious curtailment in the value of our exports.

It is said, and it is denied, that the C. P. R. Company and the Grand Trunk are bidding for the Montreal and Quebec R. R., which M. Chapleau sold to M. Senecal at his own price, and that Senecal will probably make a cool million at the expense of the Province. How long will the honest men of the Bleu party permit this kind of thing to be done in their name?

Editorial Notes.

The hop crop is a failure in England and prices have advanced to more than a dollar a pound.

It is announced that the Imperial Government have consented to take back the "Charybdis." *Deo Gratias.*

The October number of the *Harp* did not come to hand until this week. Its contents are varied and interesting as usual.

The population of Ottawa, which was so reduced by emigration in 1878-9, has begun to increase a little. It is said to be now 26,236.

Mr. Mott, late of the *News*, has received an appointment in the office of the Deputy Treasurer or Finance Minister at Winnipeg. We have not heard what the salary is.

Why is it that, although the price of flour has fallen so much, the price of bread is as high as ever in this market? Why is it that retailers charge as much for a bushel of potatoes as the farmer can get for a barrel full for exportation?

Donahoe's Magazine for November contains a description of the O'Connell monument, with illustration; the famous poem of Thomas Davis, describing how O'Connell's statue should be chiselled; a poem, by Father Ryan; a paper by Cardinal Manning, etc.

A number of St. John ladies who are making laudable efforts to render the St. John Free Library what it ought to be, will hold a Conversazione in the rooms of the Library of the Historical Society and the Natural History Society, Market building, on next Tuesday evening.

The death of Mr. Hamilton, of Kingston, the oldest member of the Senate, made the fourth vacancy in the representation of Ontario in that body. Surely there should be room for Mr. Plumb and Mr. Bunting, yet neither of these gentlemen is named as one of those who may be appointed.

It is rumored that several of the Quebec Judges, men in full possession of their faculties, and physically strong—better qualified, indeed, for the discharge of their high duties than ever they were—are to be superannuated. The superannuation of Judges in Quebec has become a great scandal.

Attorney General McLeod and Solicitor General Morton have been created Q. C.'s by the Canadian Government. Perhaps they meant to pay a compliment to this Province; perhaps they meant to strengthen their party here. What the effect of these appointments will be it would be hard to say. Probably not much.

It is now stated that Judge Miller, of Manitoba, tendered his resignation some time ago, and that it has been accepted. Perhaps the Judge thought that his elevation to the Chief Justiceship, which it is said was promised, was delayed too long. Perhaps the manner in which he tendered his resignation offended Sir John and that this is the reason why, when he could have been appointed Chief Justice, his resignation has been accepted.

Is the arrangement by which the care of sick and disabled seamen in Charlottetown, P. E. I., is transferred to the managers of an hospital attended by religious ladies properly described by the Toronto *Globe* when it says that: "the subvention of denominational institutions, educational or charitable, with public funds, is contrary to the sound policy which has long prevailed in the Dominion"?

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, who resigned his seat in Parliament because he suffered from disease of the heart, has found it impossible to continue his lectures on the Irish question, and has been compelled by a return of his illness to cancel engagements in many of the cities of the United States and Canada. It is to be hoped that he will shortly regain his health and vigor. Such men as he cannot be spared just now.

We were glad to learn from an article in the *Telegraph* one day this week that it understands fully that the harbor of Shippegan is "the port of this continent through which the shortest route passenger traffic to Europe should pass." It is in many respects superior to all other ports, and any attempt to divert the summer traffic to other routes must eventually fail, because Shippegan is the port on this continent nearest to Europe, and because it is also hundreds of miles nearer to all the great and growing cities of the west than any of its rivals.

Sir W. Whiteway, the Attorney General of Newfoundland, has found it necessary to issue a second election card in order to assure the electors that the Government are opposed to any other concessions to the railway companies represented by Mr. Blackman than those contained in the charters and contracts of the company, and will not assent to any increased obligations in relation to their railways either by subsidy, endorsement of bonds or otherwise. Public rumor said that the company asked that their bonds should be endorsed to a large amount, and that the Government, if successful at the pending elections, would do what the company asked.

It was stated a few days ago that the Chief Justiceship of Manitoba was offered to the Hon. John O'Connor, and that three days were allowed him to consider whether he would accept it. Since that telegrams say that there was talk of offering the position to Mr. Mousseau, to Senator Miller, and to a New Brunswick lawyer, probably the one who showed all the zeal of a neophyte in the Tory cause at the general elections, and whose efforts availed so little. When the Mr. Miller who is now one of the Manitoba Judges was appointed it was said that he received a promise that he would be the next Chief Justice, and that he was led to expect that a vacancy would be created by the deposition of Chief Justice Wood, whom the Tories were determined to sacrifice.

It is thought that the "Cedar Grove" will have all the deals she is to carry on board by Saturday. She is to take 5,000 barrels of Annapolis valley apples, and Messrs. Harding & Hatheway ship by her as an experiment a small quantity of flour, meal, &c., in cases. Every one in St. John having business relations with the old country should at once try to learn what of the articles we can produce can be sent to the markets of Great Britain with a fair prospect of profit, and every one in the Province should try to discover what can be raised here for exportation. Actual work, practically performed, on sound business principles, is what is now necessary to make this experiment a success.

We learn from the *Sun* that the Provincial government held a meeting at the Royal Hotel, on Tuesday last; settled the terms which should govern the sale of cattle at the Provincial Stock farm, appointed Mr. James Tibbetts, jr., Sheriff and Judge of Probates of Victoria, in room of Mr. Olmstead, resigned, and added to the number of St. John magistrates. We are also told that the sale of stock realized $1659, instead of the $1,000 anticipated. One yearling Ayshire bull sold for $125, and two others for $100 each; a yearling Ayshire heifer sold for $90; a polled Angus yearling bull sold for $105, and a heifer calf at $71; a red polled Norfolk yearly bull sold for $125, and a heifer, calved in Feb. '82, for $100. Some rams were sold at prices ranging from $5 to $27; two ewes sold at $30 each.

On Saturday last Patrick Bennett died at the age of 85. Forty years ago Mr. Bennett occupied a prominent position in St. John as the editor of a paper devoted to Irish interests. He was a man of great natural ability and much originality. His writings, sometimes extravagant, generally quaint, often showing lack of culture, were always vivid and vigorous. He taught school in his younger days and for many years after his connection with the press had ceased. When age and infirmity unfitted him for that work he was compelled to seek refuge in the Alms House. There for years he was made as comfortable as possible, through the kindness of the master and matron, and until his strength wholly failed he taught the children of that institution, so that really he could not be regarded as a mere pauper. There are still many in St. John who, despite the waywardness and eccentricities of his better days, think and speak kindly of him.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Moncton have distinguished themselves and made the existence of their Association known all over America. They proposed to Oscar Wilde that he should lecture for them in Moncton on Friday evening for $75. His Secretary replied that he was engaged for Friday, but would deliver his lecture in Moncton on Thursday evening, and he asked them to let him know at once if that would suit them. No answer was sent. Oscar has told the reporter of a Boston paper that he waited 36 hours for the reply, and that his Secretary telegraphed a second time for it, but no reply came, and then he "closed" with other parties who meantime had made him a proposal. When the Y. M. C. A. at length telegraphed they were told that after having waited for their answer until 7 o'clock that evening Mr. Wilde had come to terms with other parties. At Moncton he was arrested on a bailable writ at the suit of the Y. M. C. A., who demanded $200 damages. He says that they wished the Sheriff to arrest him about the time he should appear on the platform, but that the Sheriff refused. Mr. Wilde resolved to resist the claim, and found some friends to go bail for him. If his statement is correct the Association has not the slightest claim on him in law or in equity.

A Mr. Blatch, clerk of the County Court of Queen's County, P. E. I., was arrested, last week, on suspicion of having stolen several hundred dollars from the store of Mr. J. Carvell. The store was entered by a hatchway which could be opened only from within, the safe was opened and the money taken. Suspicion fell on Mr. Blatch who was at one time a clerk in the store, or office, and who was much about the place. The strongest evidence of tis guilt is that in a sum of over $600 which he paid after the robbery to a Mr. Dawson as the price of his interest in a livery stable, was a $20 U. S. note, which one of Mr. Carvell's clerks says was amongst the money stolen and recognised by several marks. Evidence for the defence was admitted by the magistrate.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The *Herald* today publishes the following appeal for the destitute small farmers and cottiers of the western coast of Ireland by Lady Florence Dixie:—"This appeal is made to the generous and charitable to assist me in raising a fund which I intend to use for the following purposes:—First, to grant assistance to destitute farmers who are not in any way connected with the Land League, who are under the threat of eviction for non-payment of rent, and who are unable to take advantage of the benefit of the Arrears Act through their genuine inability to produce the one year's rent which the provisions of this Act stipulate as a necessary accompaniment to an application. By assisting them to find this one year's rent they will be placed in a position to avail themselves of the Arrears Act and thereafter of the Land Act, obtaining from this latter a readjustment and judical settlement of their too often immoderately charged rentals. Second, to afford assistance to unfortunate and destitute persons who have been evicted for the non-payment of arrears of rent which misfortune has rendered them quite unable to discharge. These cases will be alleviated by obtaining for them honourable employment or a re-instatement in their holdings on fair and more equitable terms. Third and last, to tender help to the destitute cottiers and enable them, as in the case of small tenant-farmers, similarly situated, to come within the radius of the Arrears Act, without which eviction will be an inevitable consequence to look forward to."

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—It is thought the three unknown persons drowned on Sunday are the husband and two children of Mrs. Amelia Hanson. The drowning was the result of the ruling of the supervising inspectors of steamboats, that tugs must not under a fine of $500 for each person take any passengers aboard. The tug-owners have insisted on an exception in cases where they would save drowning persons, but no exception was allowed. Six lives have been sacrificed in this harbor as the result of this ruling.

This is a very extraordinary statement.

SPIRITUAL EXERCISES.—The clergy of the diocese of Chatham have recently been engaged in the exercises of a spiritual retreat, at the Episcopal residence, conducted by the Rev. Father M. S. Burke, C. SS. R. of St. Patrick's Quebec. At the end of the retreat spiritual exercises for the laity were conducted by the same clergyman. All the visiting priests assisted Father Burke in hearing confessions in the forenoon and afternoon of each day. Wednesday's Chatham *World* says: The Pro-Cathedral has been crowded every evening this week, to hear the eloquent sermons of Rev. Father Burke, and all the services have been very largely attended. The visiting clergy constitute an unseen choir, and the effect of the singing is very fine and impressive. Father Burke is argumentative and earnest, not declamatory, and unfolds his subject by logical sequences that leave the sinner no loophole of escape from the conclusions at which he arrives. He has the quiet intensity of the best school of modern oratory, and makes his power felt without appearing to be exerting himself. The three days' exercises close this evening.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

John E. Ross, Buctouche, Kent Co., $2;
James Scallen, St. Andrews, 1.00.

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COLORS: CARDINAL, BLACK, GREEN NAVY, DRAB, BROWN, &c.
AND THE NEWEST STYLES ARE:
The Flyaway, Wildfire, Langtry, Lennox, Corsair, Gala, Cambridge, Oxford, Genoa, Carleton, Olga,
AND MANY OTHER NEW DESIGNS
COSTUMES! CUSTUMES!
A fine assortment of STYISH CUSTUMES, manufactured from McCALL's newest Autumn patterns.
Sole Agent for McCALL'S Celebrated Glove Fitting Patterns.
September sheet now out; to be obtained free of charge.
JAS. MANSON,
12 King Street.

Men's and Boys' Boots.
WE have now in stock a FIRST-CLASS ASSORTMENT of MEN'S and BOYS'
FINE AND HEAVY BOOTS.
Men's Calf Wellington Boots,
Double and Single Sole.
MENS' KIP WELLINGTON BOOTS TAP SOLE.
MEN'S GRAIN KNEE BOOTS;
MEN'S GRAIN LEATHER BOOTS;
MEN'S FISHING BOOTS.
Boys' and Gents' Wellington Boots, of all kinds.
Wholesale and Retail.
FRANCIS & VAUGHAN,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers
19 KING STREET.

Ex 'ALBUERA.
3450 Bars and Bdls. Iron;
465 Bdls. Sheets;
375 Bdls. Plough Plate;
40 Pigs Lead;
Anchors, Chains, &c.
GEORGE CARVILL,
NELSON STREET.

Winter Cloths.
DRAB VIENNA CLOTHS
Thick, Soft and Warm.
NEW ULSTER CLOTHS;
NEW DIAGONALS;
BROCHA CLOTH, very Handsome;
BEAVER CLOTH;
PILOT CLOTH.
Moderate Prices!
H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH,
Prince Wm. street, Market Square

Fur Lined Circulars.
WE have now ready for sale, a full Stock of Silk and French Cashmere Circulars, lined with Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Norway, Marten, Russian, Ermine, Grey, Squirrel, Squirrel Lock, Hampsted and Tint Squirrel Lock.
These Circulars were made this season by ourselves especially for our retail trade, and can be depended on as represented. Circulars made to order without extra charge.
C. & E. EVERETT,
Furriers, 11 King street.

Spirits and Whisky.
Just arrived per rail from Toronto:
20 BBLS. GOODERHAM & WORT'S 65 p. SPIRITS;
25 Bbls. Gooderham & Wort's RYE WHISKY
5 Bbls. do. do. Bourbon WHISKY.
JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
dec3 Victoria Wharf, Smythe street.

Warner's
Kidney and Liver Cure.
FOR SALE BY
T. B. BARKER & SONS.

Hazard's Sporting Powder,
Acadia Sporting Powder,
Turner's Guns,
English Guns,
American Guns.
Call and examine before buying elsewhere.
W. H. THORNE & CO.

CLARET.
20 CASES CLARET—VERY NICE—Imported this Spring. For sale low by
JOHN O'GORMAN,
8 and 10 Dock Street.

LANKETS!!
SPLENDID VALUE.

LANNELS,
—AT—
Very Low Prices!

HAWLS, COMFORTABLES,
CARRIAGE RUGS, etc.

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

UMBERERS, ATTENTION!

E are prepared to furnish and supply for the Fall Season the Best Assoted Stock of ds for Lumbermen in the Lower Provinces, e Lowest Prices and easy terms to responsible es.

avy Reefers; Overcoats;
mespun Shirts; Frocks; Pants;
nd Drawers; Socks and Mits;
itted Over and Inside Shirts;
t Hats and Heavy Caps;
mespuns of all qualities;
llow Grove and York Mills
Blankets;
mp Blanketing; Homespun
Drawer Stuff;
mp Small Wares of Every Description.

R. JONES & CO.
Canterbury Street.

EW MILLINERY.
FOR FALL 1882.

E HAVE JUST OPENED a Superb Assortment of NEW SHAPES in
ATS and BONNETS,
VFR AND FELT, FELT, BEAVER, SATIN AND PLUSH &c.
s: CARDINAL, BLACK, GREEN NAVY, DRAB, BROWN, &c.

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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.

ANY of our readers intending to purchase a Piano or an Organ would do well to call on Messrs. Landry & Co., 52 King street, where they will find the very best quality of Instruments, and at very reasonable prices.

ACCIDENTS.—Wm. Fraser, of Cornwallis, N. S., fell into the hold of a ship on Monday evening, and was so severely hurt that he had to be taken to the Marine Hospital.

CONFIRMATION.—His Lordship Bishop Sweeny confirmed over 200 persons at St. Dunstan's Church, Fredericton, on Sunday last. To-morrow (Sunday) he is to visit Golden Grove for a like purpose.

AQUATIC.—The Britt-Fanjoy scull race takes place on the Kennebecasis next Monday.

James H. Riley has accepted James A. Ten Eyck's challenge to row a three mile race for $250 a side.

THE KINGS COUNTY ELECTION—Tuesday, Oct. 31st, a week from Tuesday next, will be nomination day in Kings for the seat rendered vacant by Prof. Foster's resignation. The election takes place on Tuesday Nov. 7th; and declaration day on Friday, Nov. 10th.

FESTIVAL AND FANCY FAIR.—It is proposed in the near future to erect a Catholic Church at Silver Falls. A festival and fancy fair is to be held in St. Malachi's Hall sometime next month for the purpose of helping to raise funds to accomplish the undertaking.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Rev. Hezekiah McKeown, a clergyman well-known in St. John, died suddenly of heart disease at the Methodist parsonage, Sussex, at an early hour on Saturday morning last. The deceased was in his fifty-ninth year and is said to have been about the streets in his usual health the previous day.

MONSTERS.—One day this week Mr. John Murphy, of Portland, brought into our office about thirty potatoes which he had brought across the Bay. He thought they were quite a curiosity; so did we. Any one of them would be potatoe enough for one day for a reasonable eater. They were grown by Mr. James Lumbard on his farm at Kingsport, N. S.

ST. MARTINS, N. B., Oct. 16—The lottery (in connection with the Catholic picnic which was held at Upham, King's Co.) came off on the 7th inst. The prize, a handsome wax harp of exquisite workmanship, was drawn by ticket No. 148, held by Mrs. Margaret Hickey, of St. Martins. The fortunate lady very generously presented the harp to the worthy pastor, Rev. F. X. Collerett.

PRESENTATION.—The Students of the University have presented Mr. M. A. Quigley, one of their number, with a large cane, near the head of which was a silver band, with the word "Muldoon" engraved thereon. The cane was presented on account of Mr. Quigley's excellent rendering of the song; entitled "Muldoon, the Solid Man," and the cane is a necessary equipment in the proper rendition of the song.—*Fredericton Capital.*

A NOVA SCOTIA GIRL DUPED.—Ed. S. Woodward is a gas fitter by trade and a firm believer in polygamy. He has several wives in the Eastern States. At Boston, in August last Woodward made the acquaintance of Aggie McLean, a 19-year-old Nova Scotia girl, and married her, moving to Chelsea and then to 27 Miller street, Charlestown. After the lapse of a few weeks Aggie learned of his previous marriages and swore out a warrant for his arrest. He was remanded for trial.

BANK OF P. E. ISLAND.—The depositors of this Bank meet on Friday of last week, and a determination was expressed to prosecute the claims against the directors. Cousel from abroad will be engaged. A large fund has been subscribed to commence action, and a committee has been appointed to look after matters. Those present expressed their determination to enter at once into a searching inquiry as to the mismanagement of the affairs of the institution and bring the guilty ones to justice.

THE WINDSOR COTTON MILL may now be said to be in active operation. It is about ten days since it commenced, and the work has proceeded as far as spinning. It will be a week or two though, before any cloth is made. The building of the mill was commenced just a year ago, and owing to favorable circumstances, everything has gone on splendidly from first to last, without any interruption worth speaking about. It is said there never was a cotton mill got under way with less difficulty.—*Windsor Mail.*

THE Pictou *News* says: Thomas Donohoe, whose leg was amputated at the Poor House some two weeks ago, was attacked by lockjaw on the ninth day after the operation and died last Sunday. He had for more than six years, endured great suffering from his leg, which had been crushed by a car whee at Pictou Landing when he was about fifteen years of age, and refused to be healed. His patient and uncomplaining endurance of pain, and his excellent traits of character, had endeared him to many with whom he was thrown into contact, and there are many of earth's great ones whose death will cause fewer tears than were shed for Thomas Donohue.

THE Summerside, P. E. I., *Pioneer* of last week said: "Among the visitors in the exhibition building on Friday, we were pleased to notice Hon. J. C. Pope. This gentleman spent several of his best years in Summerside and we believe there is no other locality on the Island in which more sympathy is felt for him than in this town. Apart from unsteadiness in his walk, Mr Pope looks well and healthy, and has none of the stupid look we would expect to observe on one in his condition. He is a regular attendant at church, where he sits quietly and as if listening to a discourse which did not particularly interest him. Mr. Pope was no ordinary man and we would all be glad to see him restored to his former condition."

THE "CEDAR GROVE."—This new steamer, owned by the New Brunswick Steamship Company, arrived in St. John at an early hour on Saturday morning, from Halifax, where she had been discharging portion of her cargo. She is a screw steamer of 2181 tons, gross, and 1431, nett. Her length of keel is 275 feet, beam 36 feet, and depth 23 feet. Her engines are 250 horse power, and were built by Hawkes, Crowshawe & Co. The vessel was built at Hilton, near Sunderland, Osborne, Graham & Co. Her steering apparatus is worked by steam, as are also her patent windlasses and winches. The steamer is thoroughly and finely built and fitted up in first class style. The saloon is handsomely finished in mahogany, teak and bird's eye maple. Although she was designed chiefly for carrying freight, yet provision has been made for carrying a limited number of passengers. Capt. Fritz speaks highly of her seagoing abilities, and is thoroughly satisfied with her. While here, particularly on Sunday, large numbers have been in and about her on a tour of inspection. On her trip across she will be partly deal-laden, and will call at Halifax for apples and lobsters which complete the balance of her outward cargo. Several berths have also been secured.

PROFESSIONAL.—In the FREEMAN will be found the card of Mr. John L. Carleton, Attorney-at-law, etc. who has taken quarters in Palmer's Chambers, Princess street. Mr. Carleton is a pushing young man and deserves much credit for the energy and studiousness which united in placing him at so early an age in the lawyers' ranks. We wish him a successful career.

AT Halifax, on Wednesday last, Chief Justice Macdonald passed the following sentence on one Andrew Doyle convicted of a felonious assault on a little girl:—

"The sentence of the Court is that you be imprisoned in the Common goal of the County of Halifax for the period of one year with hard labor, and that you be within and during that period whipped on the bare back within the limits of that prison, with the instrument called and known as the cat-o'-nine-tails, and that twenty strokes of that instrument be inflicted upon you on the occasion of such whipping."

Under the heading, "St. Mary's College—Some annual sports and exercises." A Montreal paper says:—

The College of St. Mary, under the direction of the Jesuit Fathers, though unquestionably one of the first Catholic educational institutions in Canada, does not devote its attention solely to the moral and intellectual training of its students to the deteriment of their physical formation. Of this we had ample proof on Tuesday afternoon, when the semi-annual athletic sports and exercises took place on the beautiful grounds of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club. The following is the result of the day's programme:—

Races.

1. 120 yards dash—1st, Jos. Fraser; 2nd, Jno. Heenan; 3rd, M. Callaghan.
2. Hurdle race, 200 yards—1st, contested between Jos Fraser and Jno Heenan; 3rd, M. Callaghan.
3. Three-legged race, 200 yards, won by M. Callaghan and H. Mackey.
4. 600 yards race—1st, Jos Fraser; 2nd, M. Callaghan.
5. One mile race (go-as-you-please)—1st, W. Quirk; 2nd, Jno Heenan; 3rd, L. Richard.

Jumping.

1. Standing jump—1st, W. Quirk, 11 ft 10 in, 2nd, Jno Heenan, 11 ft 3 in.
2. Standing hop, step and leap—1st, W. Quirk, 30 ft 2 in; 2nd, M. Callaghan, 29 ft 10 in; 3rd, Jno Heenan, 29 ft 4½ in.
3. Standing three jumps—1st, W. Quirk, 32 ft 4 in; 2nd, M. Callaghan, 31 ft 9¼ in.
4. Standing high jump—1st, Jno Heenan; 2nd, M. Callaghan and G. Tasse, *ex aequo*.
5. Running high jump—1st, Jno Heenan; 2nd, M. Callaghan.
6. Running long jump—1st, Jno Heenan, 17 ft 2 in; 2nd, M. Callaghan, 16 ft 2 in.
7. Running hop, step and leap—1st, John Heenan, 37 ft 2 in; 2nd, M. Callaghan, 36 ft 10 in.
8. Throwing heavy weights—1st, Joseph Fraser, 22 ft 2 in; 2nd, M. Callaghan, 19 ft 3 in.

All the prizes were well contested, and the interest evinced by the fellow students of the competitors as well as by the contestants themselves, must have been very gratifying to the good Fathers. Another feature of the day's amusements was a lacrosse match between the two divisions of the College.

During the afternoon the President of the College Association, Mr. A. Masson, presented to the Shamrock Lacrosse Club a handsome football, a donation of the students, as a feeble exaression of their gratitude towards the Club, for its kindness in permitting them to make use of their magnificent grounds during the present season. The gift was accompanied by an address which was published in the *Post* of yesterday, and to which Dr. Guerin, the Vice-President of the Club, replied in felicitous terms.

Brevities.

—Moncton is complaining of dilapidated sidewalks.

—Work on the Moncton Cotton Factory is progressing.

—Two feet of snow fell in Montana on the 18th September.

—The Carleton Catholic bazaar is said to have realized about $1,000.

—Clarence Whistler offers to wrestle any man in the world for $1,000 to $5,000 a side.

—The fall traffic on the river is now in full blast, and the steamers carry large freights.

—Mr John Jenkins, a port warden at this port, and one of the old residents, died a few days ago.

John D. McGillvray has challenged any man in Pictou County, N. S., to put the 16lb. shot for stakes of $200.

—Ten dollars worth of produce was stolen from a farmer's waggon, while on one of the streets of Moncton.

—It is proposed to erect a bronze statue of Longfellow, the deceased poet, in Portland, Me., the place of his nativity.

—A little boy named Maher who fell off Walker's wharf on Saturday afternoon was rescued by Capt. Clarke.

—The P. E. Island potato crop this year will be the largest since 1876. It is estimated the yield will be at least three million bushels.

—A gang of robbers boarded a train on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, the other night, and robbed the express train of $5,500.

—F. Y. Melivier, accused of the murder of the widow Angers in St. Sauveur, Quebec, has been sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary.

—Rollot, clerk of the Montreal Post Office pleaded guilty of stealing money from letters, and was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

—A bear weighing 300 lbs. was caught in a deadfall at Loch Lomond, one day last week, by two young men named Sherwood and Haggerty.

The regular train on the Grand Southern Railway collided with a freight train at St. George on Saturday and some damage was done the cars.

—A young man named Philip Campbell, of P. E. Island was accused of stealing a valise from a passenger on the train a few days ago and lodged in Dorchester jail.

—A prisoner in the Dorchester penitentiary recently attempted to escape, but being fired at became terror-stricken, and was finally captured after he had reached the main road.

—The Government, it is said, will pay $90,000 for the properties taken to provide space for the new buildings for the Intercolonial Railway at St. John. The buildings are now going up.

—Mrs. Robt. McLeod, who went out looking for stray cattle at Mount Thom, N. S., the other day was chased by three bears. She ran fleetly and reached her house in an exhausted condition.

—Slaven and Gillespie, charged with highway robbery, have been committed for trial at the next session of the County Court. The "reverend" Wm. Ellis, charged with adultery, has also been committed for trial.

—At the recent sitting of the Supreme Court at Truro, Judge Rigby sentenced David Hurd and Oliver Hurd to seven years each in the penitentiary for stealing a cabinet organ at night from a man named Morrison at Debert.

—A number of workmen, including John Crowley, Saml. Young, Thos. Morrison and Danl. Garvin, while going in a boat from Indiantown to Miller & Woodman's mill, lost their reckoning in the fog; and narrowly escaped being drawn into the Falls.

—D. W. Hoegg & Co, canners, of Fredericton, will put up at least 2,000 pounds of beef and mutton every day during the winter if they receive encouragement enough to warrant them in enlarging their premises.

—A rumor has received wide circulation through the press to the effect that Miss Gertie Barker who was induced to marry Oliver, the bigamist, died recently in Philadelphia. Miss Barker is said to be alive and is residing in New Jersey.—*Fredericton Reporter.*

—Rev. R. Brindle, late Military Catholic Chaplain, at Halifax, was one of the priests who accompanied the British army into Egypt. Rev. Father Ballerd, another Catholic chaplain, was wounded while ministering to his flock on the battle field.

—The Truro *Guardian* gives the following as a "rare occurrence"—The family of Walter Byers, of New Annan, twelve in number, took tea together recently. There were also present five sons-in-law, and five daughters-in-law, making twenty-two of a family meeting at the old homestead.

—Yesterday was Sunday but that did not prevent a patent medicine man from putting one of his cure-all circulars in every pew in Trinity Church. They were, however, seen before the congregation commenced to arrive, and were all removed.—*Halifax Recorder.*

—The Rev. Father Prieth, of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Newark, baptized the triplet sons of Mr. Jacob Ramsberger, of Belmont Avenue, that city, recently. They were christened respectively Theodore, William and Charles. The parents have different colored ribbons on the children to distinguish them.

—In a cave in the mountains of Virginia resides a hermit of immense size, with a long white hair and beard. He is over 80 years of age, and for 40 years has not spoken. When he wants anything of civilization he indicates it by signs, but for months at a time he secretes himself and communicates with no one.

—At the Coburg, Ont., Assizes, on Monday, Miss Hettie Wright was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to six months imprisonment. About eleven o'clock at night, Aug. 27th, the prisoner and Miss Carter were alone in the former's house, when an intoxicated man named Ryan atttempted to break into the kitchen. Miss Wright fired a revolver to frighten him, but accidentally hit and killed him.

—A special to the Portland *Press* from Plymouth says: Last night Mrs. Miles carried a kerosene lamp into her bedroom, got the bed ready and put her child to bed, when the lamp exploded and the burning oil scattered around the bed clothing and on the walls of the room and consumed a dress, in the pocket of which was $1,300 in bills. The woman had just received the proceeds of the sale of her farm. Loss $1,500, insurance not learned. The fire was extinguished without further damage.

IRISH NEWS.

DUBLIN, Oct. 17.—The Irish National Conference opened to-day. Parnell presided. A letter was read from Egan, dated Paris, tendering his resignation as Treasurer of the Land League and giving a statement of the Land League funds, which shows a total of £244,820 passed through his hands; of this was disbursed in relieving evicted tenants £50,000; for the defence of the State trials over £15,000, and in expenditure through the general Land League and Ladies' League £148,000, leaving a balance of nearly £32,000. Parnell and Davitt were re-elected amid tremendous cheers by the delegates Nearly all the extreme Irish members of Parliament were present. There were 700 or 800 delegates in the hall an hour after the Conference opened. On the platform were Lord Mayor Dawson and Messrs. Healy, Thomas Power O'Connor, Corbett, Geo. Sexton, O'Sullivan and Brennan. Egan in his letter of resignation says: "In view of the fact of a new national organization likely to spring from the Conference, and as it is impossible for me to longer absent myself from my own business in Dublin, I must earnestly beg my friends in the Land League to relieve me of the Treasurership." Egan specifies the purposes to which £148,000 were expended through the general Land League and Ladies' League; they were applied as follows:—Support of evicted tenants, erection of Land League huts, payment of law costs and general expenses of the organization. For his own protection as well as for the satisfaction of members of the League, Egan asked that members of the Executive Committee be deputed to examine his accounts. Davitt proposed, and Justin McCarthy seconded, a vote of thanks to and continued confidence in Egan.—Passed.

Parnell in his address corrected the impression that nothing had been done for evicted tenants since the dissolution of the Ladies' League. He said £2,500 had been spent relieving them and hundreds of families had been placed in a position to avail themselves of the benefit of the Arrears Act. Brennan and Sexton were appointed Secretaries of the Conference. Numbers of letters and telegrams were read from America, approving the movement. Letters were also received from several Catholic bishops, apologising for their absence and expressing confidence in the movement. Parnell submitted the programme of the Conference and reviewed its proposals. He declared he wished to reaffim his first utterance on a public platform, namely: that until he attained for the people of Ireland the right to make their own laws they would never be in accordance with their wishes. No solution of the question could be final that did not secure them the right to become owners of their holdings by purchase. He said the Irish party required 85 to 90 members in Parliamint, but they could not hope for this until the franchise was placed on a basis of household suffrage. In relation to the assertions of English papers in regard to their alleged differences with their kindred in America, Parnell denied that there had been any dictation from that quarter. He for one would have declined to obey any such dictation. On whatever points they might have differed they had agreed to leave the issue to the Irish people. Despite the most tyrannical Coercion Act the world had ever seen they would attain the measures on which they had set their hearts. The scheme for the establishment of the Irish National League was adopted.

Davitt then addressed the Convention. He spoke in somewhat more pronounced terms than Parnell. He declared that until the land which was stolen from the people was restored to the whole people as national property there could be no final satisfactory settlement of the land question. At the same time he wished it distinctly understood that this declaration did not separate him from Parnell on that question.

Parnell accepted the amendment to the proposed land scheme, to the effect that increased tax should be placed on grass land and all covenants against tilling be declared void.

The Conference unanimously adopted the amendment of the programme in favor of the payment of the Irish party in the House of Commons.

On motion of Davitt it was resolved to include the establishment of workingmen's clubs and reading-rooms among the objects of the Conference.

It is asserted a large number of English detectives have arrived and are in constant communication with the Home Secretary in reference to the action of the Conference.

Davitt moved an ammendment that the Central Council of the new League consist of 62 members, one for each county, the Parliamentary party to have no nominations, but its members to be eligible.

T. P. O'Connor said the amendment amounted to a vote of want of confidence in the Parliamentary party. He accused Davitt of trying to injure Parnell's prestige and reiterated the charge despite Davitt's repeated denials.

Davitt became greatly excited, and said a gentleman would not make such an accusation. To prove its groundlessness he withdrew his amendment. It was finally decided that the Council should consist of 48 members, 32 for the counties and 16 for the Parliamentary party.

A resolution thanking Parnell for presiding over the deliberations and expressing unabated confidence in him was passed, and the Conference terminated.

There is nothing so essential to health and happiness as pure rich blood. It prevents exhausted vitality, premature decline, nervous and physical debility, besides untold other miseries. *Parsons' Purgative Pills* purify and enrich the blood, and will change the blood in the entire system in three months.

There is no pain, no matter how severe nor what the cause, that cannot be partly or wholly relieved by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, used internally and externally. It is the most powerful remedy known to medical men.

Persons of Sedentary habits are frequently troubled with excessive langour, (especially in the mornings) want of appetite, dimness of vision, confused mind, and imperfect memory. A few doses of Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron, and Tonic Dinner Pills, speedily remove these manifestations of a debilitated stomach. Beware of imitations. See that you get "Hanington's," the *original* and *genuine*. For sale by all druggists and general dealers in Canada.

☞ After an attack of Fever, Measles, Diphtheria, or any wasting disease, Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron is the best medicine to take. It gives lasting strength.

Married.

At the Cathedral, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. A. Ouellett, Mr. Alexander McMullin, to Miss Alice Coholan.

At the Cathedral, St. John, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. A. Ouellett, Mr. George Pierce to Miss Mary J., daughter of Bernard Fegan, Esq.

Died.

On the 16th inst., Johannah, wife of William Quirk, aged 76 years.

On the 15th inst., after a short illness, John Conway, in the 25th year of his age, son of the late Denis Conway.

At her residence, Quaco, on the 15th inst., Florence Mitchell, widow of the Michael Burke, aged 20 years.

In Portland, on the 15th inst., Bertha, youngest child of John P., and Ellen I. McGrory, aged 1 year and 4 months.

At Woodstock, on Sept. 29th, John, aged 16 years and 5 months, eldest son of John and Louise Donnelly.

COUNTRY MARKET.

THURSDAY, Oct. 19th.

The following are the prices now given:

Beef ℔ lb	$ 03	$0 07
Butter, ℔ lb	0 20	0 23
Butter, roll, ℔ lb	0 24	0 27
Cheese, ℔ lb	0 09	00
Chickens, ℔ pair	0 50	60
Calf Skins, ℔ lb	0 12	14
Duck,	0 60	0 80
Eggs, ℔ doz	0 23	0 25
Geese	0 70	0 80
Hams and Shoulder, ℔ lb	013	0 15
Hides, ℔ lb	0 07	0 07
Hay ℔ ton	10 00	12 00
Lamb, ℔ lb	0 05	0 08
Lambskins, each	0 70	0 90
Lard ℔	0 16	0 18½
Mutton ℔ lb	0 05	0 06
Potatoes ℔ bushel	0 50	0 70
Pork,	0 8½	0 09
Socks, per doz	2 00	2 25
Tallow, rough, per lb	0 05	0 08
Tallow rendered, per lb	0 07	0 08
Turkeys, per lb	0 14	0 16
Turnips, ℔ bushel	0 00	0 80
Yarn per lb	0 50	0 60

CONSUMPTION.

From **H. B. Smith, Esq.**, a promiuent Merchant of Buctouche, Kent County, N. B., under date June 8th, 1877:—

Dear Sir,—I have suffered for some years past with Cough from *Affection of the Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Weakness of the Chest*, and *Want of Appetite*, and have tried many so called remedies but without any effect whatever until I commenced using ROBINSON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMULSION. I have now taken 8 bottles, and find this quite equal to what it is represented to be, for it has WORKED LIKE A CHARM, and I can cordially recommend it to all who are affected as I have been, as I feel it is going to make a perfect cure of me. I still continue it, and I must say *I never took anything equal to it.* If you wish to make any use of this for the benefit of yourself and the world at large you can do so, for I think it should be known,

I remain, yours truly,
(Signed) H. B. SMITH.

ROBINSON'S PHOSTHORIZED EMUTLSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME is prepared solely by Hanington Bros., Pharmaceutical Chemists, St. John, N. B. For sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price $1.00 per bottle; six bottles for $5.00.

JOHN L. CARLETON,
ATTORNEY-at-LAW,
Solicitor in Equity, &c.
OFFICE:
1 Palmer's Chambers, Princess St.,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

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 30 o'clock.
A full attendance is requested.
By order,
D. J. O'NEILL,
Recording Secretary.

THE ILLUSTRATED
Catholic Family Annual
FOR 1883.

Just Received. Price 25 Cents.

* * * We have said that the Annual is much more than an "Almanac," for, besides the Calendars, there is matter to interest the scholar, the antiquary, the statistician, the book-illustrator and especially the Catholic. A glance through its pages reveals extended biographical sketches, with portraits of Archbishops McHale and Henni, of Bishops Bossuet and Lynch, of Mgr. Segur, and Fathers Fitton, McCloskey, McMurdic, McCaffrey and O'Brien, the four last named being Professors of Mount St. Mary's, Emmitsburg. There are also sketches and portraits of eminent Catholic laymen, with a mass of other instructive and entertaining matter and illustrations, which our space will not permit us to particularize.—*Catholic World for November.*

For sale by
T. O'BRIEN & CO.,
53 King Street.

IRISH WHISKY.
JAMAICA RUM.

Just Received per Stmr. "Waldensian":
30 Cases IRISH WHISKY, (quarts);
0 Cases IRISH WHISKY, 2 doz. Flasks each;
10 Cases FINE OLD JAMAICA RUM.
For sale at lowest prices by
JOHN O'GORMAN,
8 and 10 Dock Street,
Branch Store, 67 Dock Street.

BEST
REFINED IRON.
NOW LANDING, EX BARK "CROWN JEWEL," FROM LIVERPOOL:—
1200 Bars BEST REFINED IRON;
120 Bdls do. do. do.
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE CARVILL
Nelson Street.

Black and Colored
DRESS GOODS!!!
Ex Steamer "Cedar Grove,"—Just opened at
21 MARKET SQUARE
RUSTIC, TRIPLE and FOULE SERGES, DIAGONALS, BEIGES, ORIENTALS, DRAP de CASHMERES, etc., in all the Fall Shades;
FANCY CHECKS, etc., for Trimmings;
Black and Colored Cashmeres and Merinos;
Black Forile and Ottoman Serges;
INDIA CASHMERES; CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS;
French Crepe Cloths; Bearritz Cloth—a New and Desirable Material for Mourning;
Brilliantines, Sicilians, Lustres, Parisian and Albert Cords, etc.;
ourtauld's Celebrated Crapes, at
W. W. JORDAN'S,
oct21 Market Square.

LADIES'
WATERPROOF CIRCULARS.
Gents' Tweed WATERPROOF COATS.
Rubber Carriage Rugs.
We are Selling these Goods at Very Low Prices.
Silk Velvets,
Velveteens,
Silk Plush.
☞ Moderate prices.
H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH,
Prince William Street, Market Square.

MEN'S SHIRTS.
ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.

LACED SHIRTS, Knitted Shirts, Guernseys, plain and fancy colors, also Crimean, Serge, Tweed, Flannell, Harvard, Cassimere Rock Maple, White and Regatta Shirts all New Styles. Our Prices from 30 cts., to $2.50 each.

OVERALLS and Jumpers in White, Brown, Blue, Black, Drab, Checked and Stone Colors, and Seamless Back Overalls, Frocks and Jackets, Blue, Drab and Fancy.

UNDER SHIRTS and Drawers all grades, $1, to $4.30 per suit. Cardigan Jackets, Gloves, Mitts, Socks, Woollen, Cashmere and Silk Mufflers, Silk Handkerchiefs, Shawl Straps.

—ONLY ONE PRICE.—
J. CULLINAN & SON,
216 Union Street, Opp. Dockrill Block,

CODFISH AND POLLOCK.
1,095 Qtls. Medium Codfish;
75 Qtls. Large Pollock.
For sale at Sharpest Market Rates.
BARBOUR BROS.
SOUTH WHARF.

CITY "A."
LANDING EX I. C. R.:—
1 Car of the above Favorite Flour;
1 CAR OATMEAL.
TO ARRIVE: 400 BOXES
New Valencia and Loose Muscatel
RAISINS.
☞ Prices Away Down.
GEO. MORRISON, Jr.

Sept. 9th, 1882.
MOLASSES AND SUGARS.
530 Puns. Choice Barbados Molasses;
170 Puns. Choice Trinidad Molasses;
60 Casks Barbados Sugar, bright and dry;
320 Bbls. Granulated Sugar;
240 do. Soft Sugars, all grades.
AT BOTTOM PRICES.
J. & W. F. HARRISON.
june10 11 and 12 North Wharf.

Raisins, Figs, &c.
—IN WAREHOUSE—
Raisins, Loose, Muscatel, and Black Layers.
Figs, Fresh, in Large and Small Boxes.
Brooms, A Large Stock of all Sizes—Best Value.
Tobacco, Boxes, Butts and Caddies, best Brands. Boxes Smoking and Chewing—different makes.
For sale at very lowest rates.
STEPHENS & FIGGURES
Wholesale Grocers,
Dock Street.

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 at 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,
may29 55 Charlotte Street.

SHOE BLACKING, &C.
Received ex Steamer from Boston:
4 Cases SHOE BLACKING, Assorted Sizes;
1 Case PEARL BLUE;
4 Cases PEACHES.
For sale by
JOHN O'GORMAN,
8 and 10 Dock Street.

Silver Plated Ware!
—JUST OPENED—
A choice lot of Silver Plated Ware in
Ice Pitchers,
Card and Cake Baskets
Jewel Stands,
Toilet Setts, Castors,
Pickle Stands,
Butter Dishes.
Napkin Rings,
and a variety of other goods at the lowest prices.
T. L. COUGHLAN,
Jewellers' Hall, 14 King Street.

WRINGERS
Still going at
50 cts. Per Week Payments.
Coal Scuttles, 50 cts. each.
Flower Pot Brackets, 10 cts. each.
Rocking Horses all prices.
Boys' Carts,
Dolls' Carriages.
F. BEVERLY,
45 GERMAIN STREET.
OUR TOYS have commenced to come in for Christmas.

SUGAR. SUGAR.
Just received from the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery, Montreal:
1 CAR LOAD SUGAR, in Canary No. 1; Canary No. 2; Paris Lumps; Granulated.
Wholesale and retail by
PUDDINGTON & MERRITT,
55 Charlotte Street.

Lydia Pinkham's
COMPOUND.
FOR SALE BY
T. B. BARKER & SONS

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,
jan1 Cor. Dock st. and North Wharf.

Blankets. Blankets.
M'CAFFERTY & DALY.
We are now Showing our
NEW BLANKETS,
—IN—
Common, Medium, Super,
Witney and Bath.
SPLENDID VALUE.
6 BALES COMFORTABLES,
FROM $1.25
McCAFFERTY & DALY,
Corner King and Germain Streets.

PHYSICIANS' TESTIMONY.

QUEBEC, Feb. 1882.
MESSRS. HANINGTON BROS:

DEAR SIRS,—For several years past I have constantly recommended "ROBINSON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMULSION" of Cod Liver in my practice, and have *always* had *perfect* satisfaction with it. I saw such *good results* among my patients for whom I had prescribed it, that I was led to take some myself, being affected with a bad Cough and Hæmoptysis. It worked *very well* on my constitution, and since using it my health has *much improved* and now I cough *very little* and *respiration* is *easy* and *natural*. I was EMACIATED and am now growing FAT. The addition of Lactophosphate of Lime to the "Phospherized" Cod Liver Oil, gives to your preparation much curative value in cases of CONSUMPTION, or any serious CHRONIC disorder in the LUNGS, or *other parts* of the RESPIRATORY TUBES.

Believe me, yours, &c.,
F. A. DION, M. D., L. & M., C. P. & S.
Province of Quebec.

ROBINSON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME is prepared only by HANINGTON BROS., St. John, N. B.

☞ For sale by all druggists and general dealers in Canada.

ONE DOLLAR.
1883 THE 1883
WEEKLY GLOBE
THE LARGEST - THE CHEAPEST
AND
The Best General Newspaper
IN THE DOMINION.
THE MONARCH OF THE WEEKLIES
Contains Seventy-two Columns of Reading Matter, and is admitted to be the best authority upon Agricultural and Commercial matters in the Dominion.
Subscribe for 1883 now, and GET BALANCE OF 1882 FREE.
Orders and remittances to be addressed
THE GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY,
TORONTO.
ONE DOLLAR.
THE GREAT DOLLAR PAPER.
THE GREAT DOLLAR PAPER.

JOSEPH FINLEY,
Wholesale Grocer,
34 WATER STREET.
IN STORE:
50 CASES BRIGHT ANTIGUA MOLASSES;
100 Barrels SUGAR;
100 Half-Chests TEA (good to best):
25 Bags RICE;
15 " PEPPER; 25 bags NUTS;
19 " Jamaica Ginger;
75 Boxes and Butts McDonald Tobacco;
50 Barrels Morton's Pickles;
50 Kegs Bi-Carb Soda;
5 Cases Coleman's MUSTARD;
25 " Confectionery;
30 " Mason's Blacking;
50 " LOBSTERS;
1000 Lbs. Cream of Tartar;
25 Gross Arnold's INK.
TO ARRIVE PER SS. "CEDAR GROVE":
150 Half-Chests TEA, Special Value;
40 Cases Coleman's Starch.
Cream of Tartar and all Spices warranted pure. My aim is to keep the best goods, and now offer the same at Bottom Prices for Cash.
Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Oats, and all Farm Produce considered as Cash.
oct7

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.
318 Bdls. Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 26 } SHEET IRON.
310 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. "Phoenix" from Antwerp:
15 Casks SHEET ZINC.
I. & F. BURPEE & CO.

CHAMPAGNE!
Just arrived per steamer "Hibernian" via Halifax
20 baskets Finest Champagne,
Pints and Quarts;
10 Cases Sparkling Burgondy and Hock.
JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
june10 Victoria Wharf, Smythe street

IRISH FREIZE!
THE REAL
Dublin "Eblano" for Overcoatings.
KILLARNEY TWEEDS,
for Gentlemen's Suits, made from pure WICKLOW WOOL.
The Best Value of any imported goods in the market for the above purposes.
T. R. JONES & CO.

Canned Corn, Tomatoes, Peas, etc.
200 CASES HOEGG'S CORN;
150 cases WINDSOR'S TOMATOES,
50 cases M. and B. PEAS;
25 cases Armour's CORN BEEF.
Wholesale and retail by
PUDDINGTON & MERRITT.
oct14 55 Charlotte Street

Corn Starch. Sugar.
50 CASES CORN STARCH;
1 Car Load SUGAR, in Standard Granulated Paris Lumps, Canary No. 1, Canary No. 2 and Buttercup; 100 boxes Valencia Raisins. Wholesale and retail by
PUDDINGTON & MERRITT.
oct14 55 Charlotte Street

THE CATHOLIC BIRTHDAY BOOK.
NEW EDITION.
A Further supply of the above excellent publication just received. For sale by
T. O'BRIEN & CO.,
53 King Street.

SCHOOL BOOKS, Etc.
A full line of School Books kept constantly on hand.
T. O'BRIEN & CO.,
53 King Street.

Birthday Cards!
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT
OF
BIRTHDAY CARDS.
For Sale by
T. O'BRIEN & CO.,
53 King Street.

41 CASES
Armour's CANNED MEATS,
—FROM CHICAGO, FOR—
GEO. ROBERTSON'S GROCERY.
Canned Beef in 2 lbs.
" " " 1 "
" Pig's Feet, in 2 lbs.
" Ox Tongue, in 3 lbs.
" Brawn, in 2 lbs.
" Potted Hams, in ½ lbs
Warranted to keep in any climate.
For sale low by
sept 2 Geo. Robertson.

English
Cambrics.
A BIG LOT
At 10c. Cost 14c.
—WITH—
A Large Quantity of Remnants
AT HALF PRICE.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
16 KING STREET
J. W. MONTGOMERY,
16 Above the Door.

WHY NOT NOW?
VENNOR says snow will fall early this season and why not prepare for it now while it if called to-day? This is the proper time to leave your order for
SLEIGHS AND PUNGS,
We shall have ready in a few days, a number of Double Seated SLEIGHS; Double Seated PUNGS; Double Seated Pony PUNGS and
LIGHT DRIVING SLEIGHS,
which intending purchasers are invited to examine. We have also Second Hand Sleighs and Pungs almost as good as new, which will be sold at excellent bargains.
Now is the time to leave your order for new sleighs in any style.
CARRIAGES.
It is not too late yet to secure a good bargain in Carriages. We have one Sunshade Buggy, one Double Seated Phaeton, also Concords and Iver's Side Spring Wagons, all new.
Call over and see a beautiful Top Buggy, a Two Seated Open Phaeton, a Single Seated Phaeton and a Landau, ALL SECOND HAND, which will be sold away down, the latter very cheap for cash. It will cost nothing to examine them.
KELLY & MURPHY,
oct7 Main Street, Portland

ENGLISH
FALL GOODS!
Received, and now opening ex stmrs. "Austrian," "Nova Scotian," "Thames," "Karo," "Istrian" and "Iberian":—
New Fall and Winter Goods in
TWEEDS, COATINGS, DIAGONALS, NAPS, Mantle Cloths, Cloth and Fur Cloak Flannels, Prints, Laces, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Goods Haberdashery, Smallwares, etc.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HATS and MILLINERY
SHAWLS.
All Departments Well Assorted.
The whole stock was personally selected and is offered at extraordinary low prices.
A. EVERITT,
WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE,
Masonic Building, 94 & 96 Germain St.

CONGOU TEAS.
Received from London this Week.
A CHOICE LOT
—OF—
New Seasons Congou Teas,
Assorted Prices from 16c., up. Extra value.
T. R. JONES & CO.

FORTHEBOYS!
ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.
Just Opened:
ONE CASE containing 150 Boys' Suits (short pants), in Tweeds, Heavy Cords and Diagonals Our prices $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5, $6 and $7 per suit. Elegantly made and trimmed. All new fresh goods. and the latest styles.
WE are now busy manufacturing for the Fall and Winter trade our stock of Overcoats, Ulsters and Reefers in Men's Boys' and Youths' sizes.
OUR PRICES will be the very lowest.
All Goods marked in plain figures.
☞ Only ONE PRICE.
J. CULLINAN & SON
Men's and Boys' Clothiers,
216 Union Street, Opp. Dockrill Block
ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.

"SIMPLE REQUEST."
Will buyers of TEA who are pestered nearly to death by the irrepressible drummers, kindly send to GEO. ROBERTSON'S for samples and quotations and if values I offer do not drive them off nothing will.
GEO. ROBERTSON,
WATER STREET

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 a first-class fit at short notice and at a moderate price.
MULLIN BROTHERS,
jan1 Cor. Dock st. and North Wharf.

FROM BARBADOS
EX "FRED E. COX":
300 Casks Selected
55 Tierces
25 Bbls. MOLASSES.
This cargo was taken in at SPEIGHTOWN, and is principally from the Bromefield plantation, which produce the choicest Molasses on the Island.
For sale low while landing, at Brown's Wharf, by
GEO. ROBERTSON,
Water Street.

SEAL SACQUES.
WE HAVE RECEIVED FROM LONDON—Three cases of
Double Extra Quality London Dyed
SEAL SKINS,
and are now prepared to receive orders for best quality Sacques, at lowest possible prices. Also have Sacques in stock.
C. & E. EVERETT,
Furriers, 11 King street.

LIGHT!
Chandeliers, Hall Lights,
Brackets, Pendants.
STAND LAMPS,
In Bronze, China, Glass, &c.
OILS—AMERICAN AND CANADIAN.
J. R. CAMERON,
jan21 84 Prince Wm. Street.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co, Portland, Maine. mar13

SEPTEMBER.

NEW GOODS
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS,
RETAIL.

Inspection Respectfully Solicited.

Manchester,
Robertson,
& Allison.

27 and 29 King Street.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.

Received during last week:

41 PACKAGES DYE STUFFS;
44 PACKAGES SHELF HARDWARE.
20 Pkgs. English Hardware, containing: Wrapping Twine; Files; Shoe Thread; Spades; Cattle Ties; Nixey's Stove Lead; Padlocks; Rat Traps, and a variety of Small Goods.
216 Pckgs. Brandrum's WHITE LEAD;
To arrive ex "Herbert Beach":
172 Casks and Barrels WHITING;
New Goods received daily.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,
Prince William Street.

SHOE BLACKING, &C.

Received ex Steamer from Boston:
4 Cases SHOE BLACKING, Assorted Sizes;
1 Case PEARL BLUE;
4 Cases PEACHES.

For sale by
JOHN O'GORMAN,
8 and 10 Dock Street,

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 at 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.
may29 55 Charlotte Street.

Silver Plated Ware!

—JUST OPENED—

A choice lot of Silver Plated Ware in
Ice Pitchers,
Card and Cake Baskets
Jewel Stands,
Toilet Setts, Castors,
Pickle Stands,
Butter Dishes.
Napkin Rings,
and a variety of other goods at the lowest prices.

T. L. COUGHLAN,
Jewellers' Hall, 14 King Street.

WRINGERS

Still going at
50 cts. Per Week Payments.
Coal Scuttles, 50 cts. each.
Flower Pot Brackets, 10 cts. each.
Rocking Horses all prices.
Boys' Carts,
Dolls' Carriages,

F. BEVERLY,
45 GERMAIN STREET.

OUR TOYS have commenced to come in for Christmas.

LATEST NEW YORK STYLES
—IN—
WHITE DRESS
D—
Fancy Regatta Shirts,

JUST OPENED AT
W. W. JORDAN'S
Market Square.

Laundried White Shirts, $1.00; Laundried Dress Shirts, $1.25 each—a specialty.
Fancy Regatta Shirts, with 2 Turndown 1 Standing Collar, and 1 pair Cuffs, at $1.25 and up.
Latest Style in Standing and Turndown Collars and Wristbands, in the Celebrated Four-Fold "LION" Brand may13

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,
mar26 19 King Street.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want a business at which you can make great pay all the time you work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co. Portland Maine.

BOURBON WHISKY

JUST ARRIVED
20 CASES
"Old Crow" BOURBON WHIS
PINTS and QUARTS.
JOHN W. NICHOLSON
Victoria Wh
aug27 Smyth

BOSTON PILOT

Subscriptions received for the
BOSTON PILOT
Leading Catholic Journal in erica.
TERMS—$2.65 per annum.
T. O'BRIEN &
53 Kin treet,
Agent for Pilot Pu shing Co.

Pure Spirits and Rye hiskey.

Arrived per Railway from
20 BARRELS Gooderha Worts PURE SPIRITS, 65 per ce
30 Barrels Goode Worts OLD RYE WHISKEY.
JOHN W. NI OLSON,
Victoria W Street.

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.
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310 Sheets Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 } SHEET IRON.
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. "Phoenix" from Antwerp:
15 Casks SHEET ZINC.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO.

VINCENT & McFATE.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF
Boots, Shoes, Slippers,
LARRIGANS,
SHOEPACKS, &c.
Are Prepared to Receive Orders
For Goods of their own Manufacture,
which embrace articles from the finest quality down to the heaviest worn. Their celebrated
Oil-Tanned Larrigans and Shoe Packs
ARE NOW READY FOR THE
FALL and WINTER Trade.
Lumbermen, Seamen,
—AND—
FISHERMEN'S BOOTS
In Great Varieties and at Low Prices.
Wholesale Warehouse and Factory:
240 UNION STREET.
Retail Store, No. 19 Charlotte St.
(a few doors North Country Market Building)
ST. JOHN N. B.

Cutlery and Plated Goods!

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

CITY "A."

LANDING EX I. C. R.:—
1 Car of the above Favorite Flour;
1 CAR OATMEAL.
TO ARRIVE: 400 BOXES
New Valencia and Loose Muscatel
RAISINS.
☞ Prices Away Down.
GEO. MORRISON, Jr.
Sept. 9th, 1882.

MOLASSES AND SUGARS.

530 Puns. Choice Barbados Molasses;
170 Puns. Choice Trinidad Molasses;
60 Casks Barbados Sugar, bright and dry;
320 Bbls. Granulated Sugar;
240 do. Soft Sugars, all grades.
AT BOTTOM PRICES.
J. & W. F. HARRISON.
june10 11 and 12 North Wharf.

Raisins, Figs, &c.

—IN WAREHOUSE—
Raisins, Loose, Muscatel, and Black Layers.
Figs, Fresh, in Large and Small Boxes.
Brooms, A Large Stock of all Sizes—Best Value.
Tobacco, Boxes, Butts and Caddies, best Brands. Boxes Smoking and Chewing—different makes.
For sale at very lowest rates.

STEPHENS & FIGGURES
Wholesale Grocers,
Dock Street.

Liberal-Conservatives and Liberals
BOTH USE
Welcome Soap!

100 Boxes JUST RECEIVED.
Special Prices on Large Lots.
GEO. MORRISON, JR.

Rye Whisky and Alcohol.

Daily Expected:
35 Bbls. Old Rye Whiskey;
15 bbls. 65 per cent. over proof
GOODERHAM & WORT'S.
JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
Victoria Wharf,
nov12 Smyth Street.

Jersey Butter!

IN SMALL ROLLS,
From Mr. Grosvenor's Dairy.
—AT—
GEO. ROBERTSON'S GROCERY,
Prince Wm. Street.
EVERY ROLL IS STAMPED. may13

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY.
FOR
RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

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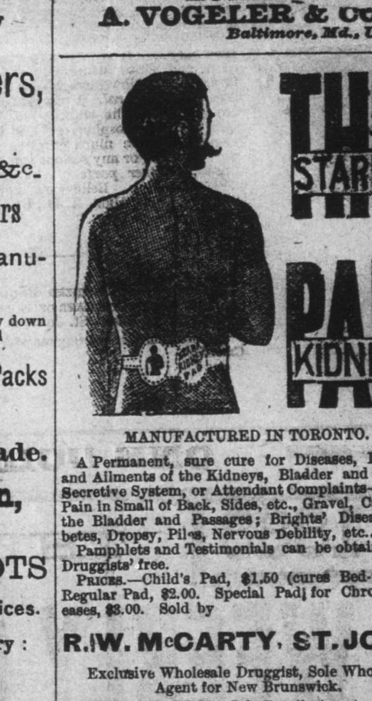

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TELEGRAPHIC.

St. Louis, Oct. 13.—John A. Cockrell, managing editor of the *Post Despatch*, to-night shot and killed Col. A. W. Slayback, a prominent lawyer and politician of this city. The trouble, which terminated so tragically, dates back to a political meeting held last evening, in which Slayback made a bitter onslaught on the *Post Despatch* and its reporters, to which the paper responded this evening by uncomplimentary references to Col. Slayback, which rendered him so indignant he visited the office to demand satisfaction. Cockrell left the office with a friend immediately after the occurrence.

St. Louis, Oct. 14—John M. McGriffin and Victor T. Cole have made a statement as to what occurred in the room where the shooting took place. They say that Slayback, on entering the room, threw his coat back, drew a revolver, and advancing, said, "Well, I'm here, sir." Then, observing a revolver on Cockrell's desk, he asked. "Is that for me?" To which Cockrell replied, "No, it's for use only to defend myself." Slayback then said, "You are prepared to draw, then draw,", and Cockrell answered, "I don't have to draw, I don't want to draw; go away from here, I don't want to have anything to do with you." Slayback and Clayton meantime pressed forward and crowded Cockrell against the wall; then they all got into a tussle, each having hold of the other, Cockrell being the most crowded. The latter asked McGriffin to take Slayback's pistol from him, and while he was attempting to do so a weapon was discharged and Slayback staggered and sank to the floor.

Havana, Oct. 13.—Accounts from Virelta Abajo show that the recent cyclone caused considerable loss of life and great destruction of property. Tobacco seedings were destroyed. At Herredura 300 hut houses, including the greater number of tobacco drying establishments, were destroyed. 2,000 palm trees were blown down, and 760 houses destroyed at Consolacion del Sur. The bodies of 15 person drowned by the overflowing of rivers have been recovered, and many more persons are missing.

Boston, Oct. 15.—Chas. L. Childs, Asst. Supt. of Cambridge Cemetery, was shot, brutally beaten and robbed of about $600 by two men near the Cemetery in Old Cambridge, yesterday. He was returning from the bank in a buggy with money to pay the help when he was stopped by men who had evidently been lying in weight. The robbers fled and up to midnight to-night no clue had been found. Mr. Childs is very low and there is very little chance for recovery. This very bold and daring affair creates much excitement.

Pensacola, Florida, Oct. 15.—Sixty four new cases of yellow fever and three deaths are reported to-day.

Cairo, Oct. 15.—Gen. Wolseley has been ordered home. He will leave here on Thursday and embark on Saturday on the Iris, which will proceed to Trieste, so as to avoid quarantine at Brindisi.

Constantinople, Oct. 15.—Sheik Obdeilluh has issued a manifesto to the Kurds urging them to shake off the tyranny of Persia. He is at Seekiara with 17,000 men.

Skowhegan, Me., Oct. 13.—Eugene Hurd, convicted yesterday of murdering his brother last August, was to-day sentenced to the State prison for life.

Dublin, Oct. 13.—The *United Ireland* announces that the prospectus of an Irish banking company is in circulation. The proposed capital of the company is £1,000,000 sterling. The project was received favorably at a preliminary meeting here.

England continues to prosper under free trade. At the end of last year the accounts of the Post Office Savings Bank Department showed that the balances at the credit of depositors had increased to £36,194,495, which was £2,449,858 more than at the close of the preceding year, or an increase of 7½ per cent. In 1880, as compared with 1879, the increase was only 5½ per cent. But in reality the progress was more marked than these figures indicate; for no account is taken out of the amount invested in Government Stock invested in the Post Office in the course of the year. It amounted to £619,000; and as that was, probably, for the most part money diverted from the Post Office Savings Bank, we may put the real increase in the amount thus laid by at more than £3,000,000 last year through the Post Office alone. From this in one sense the interest credited to depositors has to be taken, and the gross amount of that was not less than £826,990, but part of that would fall to the depositors whose balances are withdrawn. From first to last, during the twenty years the Post Office Savings Bank has been in operation, depositors have received no less than £8,285,644 as interest. It is stated in Kemp's *Mercantile Gazette* that the number of failures in England and Wales gazetted during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 2, was 160. The number in the corresponding week of last year was 190, showing a decrease of 21, being a net decrease in 1882 to date of 679. The failures were heaviest in the liquor, building, drapery and provision trades, and among agents. For the whole kingdom the number was 185, a decrease of 13 on the corresponding week last year. The number of bills of sale published in England and Wales for the week ending Sept. 2 was 829. The number in the corresponding week of last year was 921, showing a decrease of 92, being a net decrease in 1882 to date of 1,216.

At the inquiry into the murder of the Huddys, near Lough Mask, the informer Kerreghan and wife testified that the elder Huddy was stunned with a stone as he was serving a process; he was then kicked and one of the assassins fired four rounds from a revolver into his body, killing him. The younger Huddy's head was then dashed against a heap of stones and he was afterwards shot in presence of the crowd. The corpses were then placed in sacks and taken to Lough Mask.

The organization of the Steel Association of Ontario witnesses an important advance in the material progress of the Dominion. The company has a capital of $3,000,000, most of which is said to have been taken and paid for. Mineral lands have been purchased and tests of ores and processes of manufacture made. The association will monopolize all the best processes for the manufacture of steel for Canada. It is reported that works will be completed to produce 50 tons of steel daily.

The *British Israel and Judah's Prophetic Messenger* declares that the only way to give peace to Ireland and to settle all disputes is to open an excavation in the hill of Tara. The results which may be expected would startle Dr. Schliemann himself, for it is stated the exploration will "prove the truth of the mission of Jeremiah to Ireland, and his planting and building; that the British nation is identical with the lost ten tribes of Ephraim-Israel; that Jeremiah the Prophet brought the stone which is called Jacob's stone, the Coronation stone now in Westminster Abbey; open out a Divine way of deliverance to the Jews in all parts of the world; unite America with the British nation—Ephraim and Manasseh; open the way by which all our foreign enemies will be overcome; bring forth our evidences that we are Israel, and have the right to possess Palestine and Jerusalem—the Great Gate, the Gate of the Lord; sweep away the blindness and ignorance from the minds of the people and God's people called out of Babylon, that is France (Paris)."

The bridge which is to be erected across the Forth will be one of the greatest scientific achievements of the century. The main girder will be within a few feet of a mile in length. The bridge is to rest on round cylindrical piers, each weighing 16,000 tons, to which must be added 8,000 tons, the estimated pressure on the top of the pier of the superstructure, rolling load, and wind-pressure. This gives a pressure at the base of about 24,000 tons, or about six tons per square foot. The foundation is clay, and is considered excellent. Steel will be used in the construction of the bridge, the amount required being about 42,000 tons, and the estimated cost of the bridge is $7,000,000.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 9.—Andrew Walker was to-day convicted of the murder of Green Butler, Galveston Co., ten years ago and sentenced to be hanged. This is the eighth time he has been convicted. He escaped the result of previous convictions through the court of appeal, when the decisions against him were reserved. He has powerful money influence on his behalf.

French enterprise is steadily persevering in the work of redeeming the desert of Sahara by means of Artesian wells. A large number of wells have been sunk along the northern border, more than 150 in the province of Constantine alone, and the work is advancing into the interior. One of the curious phenomena which the digging of these wells has brought to notice, is the existence of fish and crabs at great depths. The learned engineer, M. Jus, who for twenty years has directed the work, avers that he once boiled and ate a crab which had been drawn up from a depth of 250 feet, and that, moreover, it was of an excellent flavor.

London, Oct. 8.—Goldwin Smith, replying to E. L. Godkin, who criticized Smith's views on the Irish question from a professedly American point of view, writes that he advocates measures of repression not because of hostility to the Irish, but because the Parnellites abused their privileges as members of Parliament for the purpose of wrecking a Parliamentary Government in the interest of disunion. No doubt, says Smith, if a party of the Southern members of Congress had endeavored to wreck the American Legislature, they would have been put down with as little compunction as was shown in repressing the Irish in the Draft riots in New York. It seems to be forgotten, he adds, that in the agrarian reign of terror the murdered as well as the murderers are Irish, while the chief authors of the system are New York Fenians, and their organ, the *Irish World*, is the property of a Jew. Mr. Godkin himself, he says, is not a native American, but an Irish Nationalist.

In the County of Pictou there are 484 voters named McDonald, 434 named Fraser and 255 named McKenzie. Allowing seven persons to each vote, which is almost exactly the correct proportion, we have in the county 3,338 McDonalds, 3,138 Frasers, and 1,785 McKenzies. The "Clanna nan Gael" are pretty strongly represented in Pictou.—*Pictou News.*

The Egyptian war correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* writes: "Wolseley is an undergrown and spare man, lantern-jawed, with short gray hair and a blonde moustache. He wears a yellow sun-helmet, wound about with a handkerchief of white and violet check; his red coat is open at the chest and spotted with many stains of grease; he has a variegated necktie, a woollen shirt of a "loud" pattern, grey checked trousers, yellow riding boots and spurs, an opera-glass, with a yellow case and strap, a yellow revolver belt, with cartridge case, yellow gauntlets, a violet pocket-handkerchief stuck in his red coat, a gigantic pair of black spectacles, and in his hand he flourishes a fan to keep off the flies.

Three Irishmen away from home impress the world by their amazing tact and efficiency. Count Taaffe quiets the Austrian Poles; Sir Garnet Wolseley, soon to be a lord, restores order in Egypt; and Lord Dufferin, the British ambassador at Constantinople, manages to transfer important rights from the Sultan to the Queen, and at the same time to receive the cordial thanks of the Sultan, who asks for more such friendship. If Lord Dufferin remains in Constantinople, the Sublime Porte may be expected to obey England in all things, and to imagine that such obedience is an honor to Turkish sagacity. Surely, Irish tact changes the course of modern history.

The arch erected by the Chinese at Victoria, B. C., in honor of the Governor General and Princess, was an elaborate affair. It was in the form of a lofty Chinese temple, and consisted of a main arch, with two lower side arches, the whole surmounted with the usual pagoda roofs (green striped with white) and flag-poles bearing Chinese standards. The arch had three sides, the decorations of which were similar, as follows: Beneath the roof of the centre arch were two fine large Chinese lanterns; below, the motto in English, "The Orient Greets the Occident," and beneath a row of Chinese lanterns, with a large frame containing a fine theatrical group, in which the miniature figures were beautifully executed and richly costumed. Below this was a large oblong lantern with two wings, and on either side two fine bronze lanterns. The side arches, which were mostly filled in, contained curiously executed pendant baskets of artificial flowers, with lanterns on either side. On the Cormorant street front was the motto, "God Save the Queen." The interior of the arch was decorated with handsome lanterns, pictures and miniature theatrical scenes similar in finish and style to those outside.

Parry Sound, Oct. 5.—Henry Gould, of Parry Harbour, was drowned yesterday while attempting to kill a large brown bear, assisted by the crew of the tug "Superior." It seems the bear was swimming in the sound just opposite Killbear Point, when the tug gave chase. Gould, who was on shore also pursued in a punt, and came alongside the tug and took in with him two of the crew. The three men then gave chase to the bear. Upon their coming to close quarters the bear turned on them and attacked the boat and its occupants. One of the men who joined Gould struck at the bear with an axe and broke it over its head, the head of the axe dropping into the water. After this weapon was destroyed, the two who joined Gound jumped out of the boat and swam to the tug. Gould being left alone in the boat attempted to shove bruin off; in this attempt the bear grabbed his arm and disabled it; Gould managed to free himself and made for the bow of the boat. The bear getting into the boat again attacked Gould, who tried to defend himself with a pike-pole; in the struggle the bear struck him on the side with its paw, throwing him into the water. He swam a few strokes and then sank, and although several attempts have been made since to find the body no trace of it can be found. The water is about one hundred and twenty feet where he sank. Mr. Gould leaves a wife and a large family. The bear escaped.

—The *Chignecto Post* says: "Mr. H. G. C. Ketchum, who has been in London since the last session of Parliament, promoting this project, returns to Amherst in a few days. He will be followed by Mr. Hatton, C. E., representing the English contractors. While it would be too much to assert this scheme is now *un fait accompli*, it is within the mark to say that preliminary surveys, &c., looking to actual operations next spring, will be commenced at once. The construction of a work of such magnitude in our locality cannot but prove a great advantage to our people."

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THE REAL
Dublin "Eblano" for Overcoatings.
KILLARNEY TWEEDS,
for Gentlemen's Suits, made from pure WICKLOW WOOL.
The Best Value of any imported goods in the market for the above purposes.

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200 CASES HOEGG'S CORN;
150 cases WINDSOR'S TOMATOES,
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25 cases Armour's CORN BEEF.
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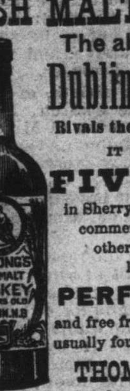

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Rivals the Finest Cognac Brandy.
IT HAS BEEN STORED
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in Sherry Casks, and is highly recommended for Medicinal and other purposes, being mellowed with age,
PERFECTLY PURE
and free from those heating qualities usually found in other whiskeys.
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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 Bitters, &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 & Grens and Heidsieck;
Burgandies,—Shipped by DeBeuverand, DePoligny;
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BARBOUR BROS.
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100 Barrels SUGAR;
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25 Bags RICE;
15 " PEPPER; 25 bags NUTS;
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1000 Lbs. Cream of Tartar;
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20 baskets Finest Champagne,
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10 Cases Sparkling Burgondy and Hock.
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55 Tierces
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Always in Perfect Condition.
THOMAS FURLONG,
Sole Agent for New Brunswick.

AUGUST 5th, 1882.

Annual Clearance Sale
OF
Ready-Made Clothing.
ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.
Bargains for All.

OUR entire stock of Ready-Made Clothing in Men's, Boys and Youths' Sizes, must be sold regardless of cost to make room for Fall Goods shortly expected.

Overalls and Jumpers: White, Regatta, Harvard, Flannell, Melton, Tweed and Cassimeere Shirts, Under Shirts, and Drawers of all kinds. Scarfs, Ties, Bows, Braces, Collars, Handkerchifs, Half Hose, Book Straps, Shawl Straps, Rubber Coats, Travelling Bags, Trunks, Umberellas, Linen and Alpacca Dusters and Fancy Goods in great variety. All at greatly reduced prices.

All Goods marked Plain Figures.

J. CULLINAN & SON,
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHIERS,
216 Union Street, Opp. Dockrill Block,
ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.

BLANKETS!!
SPLENDID VALUE.

FLANNELS,
—AT—
Very Low Prices!

SHAWLS, COMFORTABLES,
CARRIAGE RUGS, etc.

☞ Moderate Prices.
H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH,
42 Prince Wm. Street, Market Square

WATERPROOF QUILTS, RIBBONS, &C.

W. W. JORDAN
Has just opened a full stock of

LADIES' GOSSAMER WATERPROOF ULSTERS, CIRCULARS and NEWPORTS, (from 50 to 60 inch);
MISSES' GOSSAMER CIRCULARS, from 40 to 48 inch;
GENTS' TWEED WATERPROOF OVERCOATS.
10 Bales COMFORT QUILTS, Sateen, Turkey and Fancy;
1 Case RIBBONS, assorted Satin, Faille and Jute, in Black and all the New Fall Shades;
Black Corded Moire and Stripe SASH RIBBONS.
To open—1 Case each Boys' and Youths' Suits, Ulsters and Overcoats.

W. W. JORDAN,
sep 23 Market Square.

LUMBERERS, ATTENTION!

WE are prepared to furnish and supply for the Fall Season the Best Assoted Stock of Goods for Lumbermen in the Lower Provinces, at the Lowest Prices and easy terms to responsible parties.

Heavy Reefers; Overcoats;
Homespun Shirts; Frocks; Pants; and Drawers; Socks and Mits;
Knitted Over and Inside Shirts;
Felt Hats and Heavy Caps;
Homespuns of all qualities;
Willow Grove and York Mills Blankets;
Camp Blanketing; Homespun Drawer Stuff;
Camp Small Wares of Every Description.

T. R. JONES & CO.
Canterbury Street.

41 CASES
Armour's CANNED MEATS,

—FROM CHICAGO, FOR—
GEO. ROBERTSON'S GROCERY.
Canned Beef in 2 lbs.
" " " 1 "
" Pig's Feet, in 2 lbs.
" Ox Tongue, in 3 lbs.
" Brawn, in 2 lbs.
" Potted Hams, in ½ lbs
Warranted to keep in any climate.
For sale low by
Geo. Robertson.
sept 2

HALIFAX ALE

Just Received:
20 12 Gallon and 15 Gallon Kegs
HALIFAX ALE!
Parties who have been waiting for this lot can now send along their orders.
JOHN O'GORMAN.
8 and 10 Dock Street

OCT. 2ND.
Sugars! Sugars!

We are receiving this day:
160 Bbls. Granulated Sugars;
182 Bbls. Yellow Ex. C. Sugars,
DRY GRAINY.
J. & W. F. HARRISON.

Hop Tonic

FOR SALE BY
T. B. BARKER & SONS,
35 and 37 King Street.

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