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Weekly Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The "Miserable end of a Renegade" is the heading which the Boston *Pilot* puts over the despatch referring to the insanity of Judge Keogh.

A co-operative store, on the same principle as those worked so successfully in Great Britain, is to be started shortly in Boston. There appears to be no reason why it should not succeed.

The P. E. Island *Argus* says that Mr. Cartwright, as a public speaker and an expounder of a Government's financial policy, is no more to be compared with Mr. Tilley than the light of a candle can be compared with that of the sun.

In Charlotte County, Mr. John McAdam, or "Honest John," as he is popularly called, has been unanimously nominated in the interests of the Opposition to oppose Mr. Gillmour. It is said that his chances of success are good.

Of late years quite a passion has grown up in Paris for handsome books. Ancient and rare books are sold for fabulous prices, and it is not unusual for a volume to fetch 1,000 or 2,000 francs. Publishers find better sale for handsome editions than for others.

Now that there has been so much talking and writing about the Governorship what about that Judgeship? Does the *Globe* doubt that it was offered and that several of the leading members of the Government party, although admitting it was a hard pill to swallow, consented to do so?

Mr. Langevin, leader of the Catholic Conservatives in the Dominion, is a Knight of the Order of Pius IX., and wears a ring presented to him by the late Pope. When he recently visited Kamarouska he was received by a great number of priests, who knelt reverently and kissed the jewel.

A Cincinnati special says Kearney had a brief interview with Archbishop Purcell on Sunday, and complained that the *Catholic Telegraph*, edited by the Archbishop's brother, had called him an Orangeman. The Bishop rebuked him severely for stirring up the passions of the people and urged him to cease.

The new Bishop of Richmond, Dr. Keane, was born in Ballyshannon, Ireland, Sept. 12, 1829, making him now only 39 years of age. His father, Mr. Hugh Keane, with his family, landed in this city in 1847, where they resided for eighteen months, and then went to the United States, settling down in Baltimore, Md.

It is understood that discord reigns supreme in many of the Ward Committees of our Reform friends. It would be well if the Committee rooms were as far removed from the public streets as possible, so that peaceable loving citizens would not be shocked by the noise, profanity and altercations of these gentlemen.

The *Freeman* for attempting, in the interest of the Reformers, to ridicule Mr. King's speech in the Rink, was promptly snubbed by the *Telegraph*, the other great gun of the Reform party. The action of the *Telegraph* in this matter illustrates the truth of the old saying, "Its better be off with the old love before you are on with the new."

A story is told of an old gentleman who always took notes of his minister's sermons, and on one occasion read them to the minister himself. "Stop, stop," said he, at the occurrence of a single sentence, "I didn't say that." "I know you didn't," was the reply; "I put that in to make sense." This is what the *Telegraph* does with Mr. Burpee's own speeches.

If the *Globe*, as it appears to be, is desirous of concealing who its editor or editors are, it should restrict some of those stump orators who are in the habit of addressing the small ward meetings of the Reform candidates, to be more careful of the ideas they express lest the people might recognize the similarity between those speeches and the editorials which appear in its columns the following day.

The Sackville *Post* says:—Mr. R. A. Chapman having learned, last week, that Sir A. J. Smith had claimed in his canvass, he would sweep Dorchester by a very large majority, immediately made an offer to Sir A. J. Smith's friends to have a poll taken at once in that parish, and if he did not defeat Sir A. J. Smith by over 200 votes, he would resign his candidacy in the County, if he did lead by such a majority. Sir A. J. Smith to resign, [illegible] has not been accepted. We [illegible]orize[illegible] by Mr. Chapman to

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise are visiting their German cousins prior to taking their departure for the Dominion.

The *Freeman*, through its Woodstock correspondent, opposes the election of Mr. George Connell for Carleton County because he is no speaker and would consequently be a poor representative. The same argument would apply with much more force against the return of Mr. Deveber and Mr. Burpee.

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says:—"From what we can gather from a perusal of the Canadian papers, one of the two political parties there is trying to prove that Uncle Sam has ruined himself by protecting his industries, and that we are forty five million of tramps. This is news up here. By the way, why have ten thousand Canadians settled in Wisconsin within three years? Got tired of getting fat on Free trade, we suppose."

The present year has been very remarkable for wars, famines, epidemics and social disturbances. Floods, fever and famine are sadly trying the people of India; yellow fever is devastating the coast of Africa and spreading through the Southern States of the neighboring Union. In Canada we have the Irish yellow fever—Orangeism. In fact there is no country on the globe free from some heavy affliction of one kind or another.

Here is some of the results of the protective policy of the United States as told by Col. J. W. Forney. He says:—"I was at Lyons a few days ago, and had a long conversation with one of the leading silk manufacturers; he sadly admitted the coming dangerous competition of the Americans; Lyons mourns over the loss of the silk trade; Geneva over the loss of her watch trade; Russia over the loss of her leather trade; Manchester over the loss of her trade in cotton goods; Sheffield over the loss of her trade in iron fabrics—while America has become her own workshop and sells to the world, from which she formerly bought."

It is understood that Mr. Deveber, the high minded and honorable Reform candidate for this city, is responsible for bringing Mr. Girouard into the field in Kent. This in itself would not be astonishing, but when it is known that, of the many candidates in the field for that County, this Girouard is the only one who seems inclined to favor the Opposition, the thing is suggestive. The explanation of this affair is that the late representative, Mr. McLeod, who because of being in the employ of the Government dare not take his seat in the House during the last session, is sure of being defeated by Mr. Henry O'Leary, unless some extraordinary efforts are made in his behalf. To assist Mr. McLeod and ensure Mr. O'Leary's defeat, who is also a supporter of the Reform party, Mr. Deveber has put forward this dependent tool of his, Mr. Girouard.

The Mechanics' Institute holds about 1500 people. At the public meeting of the Liberal-Conservative party, held there on Friday evening of last week, hundreds had to go away who could not obtain admission. The room in which the Government party held their meeting on last Monday evening will accommodate between three and four hundred. Every effort was put forth by the party to have a grand rally. Advertisements and editorial notices were inserted in all the Government papers, handbills were posted in the most conspicuous places, announcing that prominent members of the party would address the meeting, etc., but notwithstanding all this they were unable to fill the house. This is an indication of the feeling in this constituency towards the Government.

Lord Lorne seems to fill all the requirements necessary in a Governor-General of Canada, and the appointment is an exceedingly good one. An English paper sketches the new Governor as a man of some capacity and considerable official experience. He was his father's private secretary during the time of the Gladstone Government, and is a traveler, a writer, a man of independent thought. He is thirty-three years of age, and has sat in Parliament for more than ten years. He will take with him to Canada the cleverest of the Queen's daughters and the most popular. His court will have a semi-royal character. The Canadians will be flattered, and the Empire will be all the stronger. Thus a great difficulty has been well surmounted. Nobody knew how to supply the place of Lord Dufferin. He is the best Governor General Canada ever had.

During the next few years many questions affecting the interests of this constituency will come up for discussion in Parliament. Nearly all of our readers no doubt heard Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Cartwright. They are admittedly able men and good speakers, and would have, but for their personal attacks on two "Saint John boys," received a good hearing. If it was to happen, as in all probability it will, that a measure was introduced by either of these gentleman, or any other member in Parliament, having a tendency to benefit Saint John, it would be of great disadvantage to St. John, would Mr. Burpee or Mr. Deveber, be able by their speeches, in favor in Parliament the injustice of passing such an act? Our readers can answer this question for themselves as well as we can. Then elect the best men.

The *True Witness and Catholic Chronicle* of last week contains the following reference to the "round robin," which was of so much service in procuring the portfolio of Minister of Customs for Mr. Burpee: "It is well known that Mr. Mackenzie was anxious to take Mr. Anglin into the Cabinet. It is, too, well known that six M. P.'s went to Mr. Mackenzie and said that Mr. Anglin should not be taken into the Cabinet. Now what was to prevent six other members going to Mr. Mackenzie and saying, but you must take Mr. Anglin into the Cabinet. This is the kind of Independence we want to see in the House of Commons and we care not which side it comes from so long as we get it. The coming Parliament will, we expect, be a stormy one—and we want to see men sent there who will defend their own political opinions as much as they like, but who will stand together when special interests are appealed to."

The Halifax *Reporter* thinks that Mr. Mackenzie insulted the Irishmen all over the Dominion by the way in which he referred to the supporters of Sir John A. Macdonald. It says: "Mr. Mackenzie last night seemed determined to complete the injury done to his party by Mr. Cartwright. There was no necessity whatever for him to go out of his way to denounce Sir John, and to do so by declaring that Sir John's Government was held together by the 'Shillaly.' When Mr. Mackenzie referred to 'Shillaly' everybody understood that it was a gratuitous and wanton attack upon the Irishmen of Canada, for according to Sir John, in common with other nationalities, a warm and generous support. Common decency should have prevented Mr. Mackenzie from making this attack. The storm of hisses that followed showed the disapproval of the audience."

O'Donovan Rossa is lying sick in St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn, under the care of the Sisters of St. Francis, and his family are entirely unprovided for. A number of his friends publish an appeal asking the Irish people throughout the United States and Canada to come to his assistance. The *Pilot* thus refers to the appeal:—

The appeal for aid for O'Donovan Rossa, printed on another column, should be read with attention, and responded to with generosity. A purer heart than Rossa's does not beat, nor a kindlier soul. We have not agreed with his method of helping Ireland; but that does not prevent us from respecting the sincere nature and the indomitable pluck of the man. No matter how we criticise them now, it cannot be denied that the fire of Irish patriotism was kept alive and blown into flame by a few such men. For twenty years Rossa has been the stormy petrel of Irish politics. He is one of those men who are easily more than other men, because they are types. He is a living type of an Irish rebel. He hates England, root and branch, so far as she coerces Ireland. All laws that England could make for Ireland, no matter how good, Rossa would consider it his bounden duty to break. In prison he broke all rules, on principle, not because he objected to rules, but because England had no right to put him in prison and impose her rules on him. The English jailers tried to break the man's strong spirit, and failing in this, they deliberately tried to break his health. But he upbore and defied them. They chained his hands behind him for weeks, and made him eat his food like a dog. When they removed the chains the first use Rossa made of his free hands was to dash the food, dish and all, in their faces. For years and weary years he fought this dark and bitter fight in the cells, unseen by all save by his cruel jailors, till at last he won. He made them afraid if not ashamed. It was Rossa's hickory pluck that more than anything else compelled the doors to be opened. He was too infernally troublesome to be kept in prison. He was elected to Parliament while he was chained and starved. Upon his release, he took up the chain of rebellion where he dropped it. He had not, it seems to us, taken into account the rapid development of Irish political intelligence during the years he lay in prison. He began where he had left off; but the country had meanwhile advanced far ahead of that position. But no matter, whether or no—Rossa was a good man, as honest as the day and as fearless, and he loved Ireland as well as the wisest. He is poor and sick, and his large family is in immediate need. This should be enough for Irishmen. The time to criticise and advise is just now. This is the time to help—and we do not doubt that there will be a hearty response to this appeal.

OUR IMPORTANCE.

Until last Saturday, let us say it in all true modesty, we were entirely unaware of the deep interest a number of individuals in this community felt in our welfare. Had we known sooner what anxious solicitude these people watched our every movements; had we the slightest evidence, by their subscriptions or otherwise, how truly concerned they were in our success or failure, we might have been impressed with the magnitude of the responsibility resting on us, and have followed the example of our more aged contemporaries and refrained from expressing an opinion on any subject until we had first felt the popular pulse. But unconscious as we were of being an object of interest to so many, and unsophisticated as we are in the art of successful journalism in this city, we imprudently and with a frankness which not only astonished but even disgusted our hitherto unknown friends, unreservedly expressed our honest convictions without even stopping to consider whom we might please or offend. For this unpardonable, impolitic and unjournalistic offence we understand we are to suffer the most condign punishment and have forever forfeited the support of some petty, peddling politicans. Well, God help us! He's the only one can, since such support is withdrawn.

M. McLEOD, 65 CHARLOTTE STREET, keeps a fine assortment of Tobacconist, Fancy Goods, Virginia and Canadian Smoking and Chewing Tobacco Havana Cigars, &c. His "Queen" Cigars, "three for a quarter," are the genuine article. Virginia Shag and Gold Leaf Smoking Tobaccos a specialty.

ARE you going to the "Derby" at the Father Mathew Association Pic-nic at Rothesay on Monday next?

TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS.

At a meeting in the early part of the campaign, in his speech as Chairman of the Reform meeting, Mr. Chipman Smith announced that the motto of the party *puritas puritatis* was to the "Victors belong the spoils." This is now recognized as a plank in the Government platform by old and new Grits alike. The fair inference, from the Chairman's remarks, is that in the past whatever pickings and spoils there were did not reach the victors. The fact is we believe too obvious that, save in the case of the heads of departments and such, whatever rich crumbs did fall from the Government table dropped into the lap of its enemies and not to the friends and workers of this model administration, led by the polite Mr. Mackenzie and represented here by the wise and eloquent Mr. Burpee. The change in the proposed mode of distributing the Government pap will be more palatable to Grit workers; but what guarantee have they now more than before that any actual change will be practiced by Mr. Burpee after the election—if by any chance or accident he should be elected. Did Mr. Smith mean it? Was it announced in the presence of Mr. Minister Burpee for the purpose of deceiving the old Grits so that there would be no split in the party? It certainly is not unreasonable to find an honest, grateful, generous Government favoring its friends. Does not every Government do so without being guilty of any wrong? What administration would be ungrateful or stupid enough to give patronage to its avowed foes and expect to do so without incurring the displeasure of its earnest workers, its faithful friends. If a Government studiously ignore the existence of its friends; if it be willfully blind to the just claims of true party men, in the distribution of its own offices, can it reasonably and fairly expect their cordial support when a general election takes place? The answer of most people will be that such an imbecile, cowardly policy on the part of any Government, or any Minister of any Government, ought and must be followed by defeat. What has been the conduct of Mr. Burpee during the past term? The electors of the City and County of St. John know whether or not during the past five years staunch, tried friends have been cruelly slighted and individuals not of the Reform party preferred, when offices of honor and emolument were being disposed of. In some instances in this city we apprehend there were several appointments that gave great, deep and as we think just dissatisfaction to many ardent Government supporters. If such is the record of the administration in this Province, and notably in this City and County, is it not unreasonable for any Minister, even if it be the Hon. Isaac Burpee, to expect the solid support of even strong party men at the approaching election.

The old policy, we are now told, is to be condemned in the future. The victors and not those who endeavored to defeat the party, are to be the occupants of its gracious favors

It may appear to some, too late now to proclaim through Mr. Smith that to the victors belongs the spoils, such a motto might have been thought of before offering in some cases and bestowing in others, offices of worth and honor to those opposed to the Government. The electors of St. John will soon decide who the victors will be, and we trust the party triumphant in the coming contest, *unlike Mr. Burpee*, will not forget their friends but remember that as Mr. Chipman Smith has said, "that to the victors belongs the spoils."

A CHALLENGE WHICH THE GOVERNMENT HAS NOT ACCEPTED.

The Toronto *Globe* having called Senator Macpherson a "stretcher," intending to cast doubts upon the correctness of some statements which he had made relating to the increased public expenditure, this gentleman addressed a letter to its editor, Hon. George Brown, requesting that if there were any inaccuracies in his statements they be pointed out to him specifically, and "to set at rest once and for all the question of accuracy, and to determine whether I am correct or the Ministers of the Crown, who have impugned my statements, I made the following proposition when speaking on the 26th June last at Kincardine:—

What I have stated to you touching the increased expenditure is taken from the public accounts. It is unseemly to have members of the Government and myself standing up before the public, the one denying what the other asserts. To put an end to these charges of misstatement and to stop recrimination, I am perfectly willing to leave the audit of my statements to gentlemen who are qualified for the work, and who are strictly non partizan. I will name the General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, Mr. Angus; the General Manager of the Canada Life Insurance Company, Mr. Ramsay, and the General Manager of the Permanent Loan and Savings Company, Mr. Mason. I am willing to leave it to any two or three of these gentlemen to say whether my statements are correct or not. If it were a matter of politics, these gentlemen would not act, but it is not. They would simply have to deal with matters of account, to see whether such of my statements as the Government may question are correctly taken from the public accounts. Two are three of my statements are estimates, but all the others are from the public accounts. Unless the Government are willing to come before the tribunal I have suggested, and prove that my statements are incorrect, let them forever be silent upon the subject of inaccuracies, so far as I am concerned, and unless they be silent, I hope that fair-minded people will not listen to them until they accept my challenge.

This was a fair and manly challenge and the Government should have at once accepted it, if the statement of Mr. Mackenzie, that there was a falsehood on every page of Mr. Macpherson's pamphlet, was correct. They did not accept it. In order that they would not have the excuse of being so occupied in electioneering that they had not the time, Mr. Macpherson than said to Mr. Brown,

Well, to relieve them, I include you in it. You are a man of comparative leisure, free from stumping engagements. You, moreover, are the real head of the Government—without portfolio or responsibility. There would seem, therefore, a special fitness and propriety in your undertaking to prove before an independent and competent tribunal the truthfulness of what has been alleged by your self and by Ministers in respect to my financial statements. If you succeed in this you would do much to prove that the present Government has redeemed the pledges of economy and retrenchment which I accuse its members of having violated. I will epitomize the statements which I challenge you to disprove. They are as follows, namely:—

That the expenditure for salaries and contingencies of the Public offices at Ottawa and for Legislation for the three years, 1875-76-77, under Mr. Mackenzie, was $1,300,718 more than the same services cost for the three years 1870-71-72 under Sir John Macdonald. That the contingencies and general expenses of the Department at Ottawa and of the House of Commons for the same period were increased under Mr. Mackenzie's Government $204,116, and that the amount paid to extra clerks during the same period was increased from $16,829 to $100,709.

That the salaries of Mr. Mackenzie and his Cabinet for the five years, from November, 1873, to November 1878, will exceed the salaries of Sir John Macdonald and his Cabinet for the five years anterior to 1873 $161,000, and that Mr. Mackenzie's personal emoluments are $3,400 a year more than those of Sir John Macdonald were before 1873.

That the expenditure for the administration of Justice has increased under the *regime* of Messrs. Mackenzie and Blake by the enormous sum of $166,631 a year. That the annual loss on the Post Office services has increased under the same *regime* $356,157.

That although the Customs revenue diminished the cost of collecting it in 1877 was $153,929 more than in 1873, and that if this revenue had been collected in 1877 as economically as in 1873, the country would have saved $172,026. That at the Montreal Custom House alone, where the revenue was $1,145,744 less in 1877 than in 1873, the cost of collecting it in 1877 was $30,256 more than in 1873, and that if the revenue had been collected at Montreal in 1877 as economically as in 1873 the country would have saved $50,325.

That in New Brunswick the Customs revenue between 1873 and 1877 fell off $155,220, yet that the incaeased cost of collecting the diminished revenue in 1877 was 22,818, and that if the New Brunswick Customs revenue had been collected in 1877 as economically as in 1873 the country would have saved $32,893 in that Province. That the per centage of cost of collecting the customs revenue of the Dominion increased from 4.38 per cent. in 1873 to 5.78 per cent. in 1877; at Montreal the increase was from 1.75 per cent. in 1873 to 3.80 in 1877; and in New Brunswick from 5.08 per cent. in 1873 to 7.90 in 1877. That if the Excise revenue had been collected as economically as in 1873 the country would have saved $23,361. That the per capita cost of immigrants who came in by the ports of the Dominion—who were the only ones induced to come through the agency of the Immigration Department increased from $7.76 in 1873 to $27.04. in 1877.

That the expenditure for telegraphing increased under the present Government (a portion being actually charged to Capital); the average for years 1874-5, 6, 7 was $28,498, while the average 1872-3 was only $24,860.

That the loss by the steel rail speculation, with interest and extra charges, will be in the neighborhood of $2,000,000.

That there was a surplus of revenue over expenditure every year from Confederation to the end of the financial year 1874-5; and these surpluses amounted in the aggregate to $12,010,708 notwithstanding that taxes estimated to yield $2,000,000 were remitted in 1871 and 1872.

That the deficits for 1875-76 and 1876-77 amounted to $3,704,403 (including the cooked item $343,591 for Intercolonial Railway renewals.) That there was expended in 1874, on works not commenced in 1873, $327,552, in 1875; on works not commenced in '73, $203,546, in 1876, on works not commenced in 1873 $556,596, and in 1875 and '76, on works not commenced in 1874, $621,669.

That the increased annual controllable expenditure since 1873, for which the present Government is responsible, is $2,300,000, as per table in pamphlet containing my speeches in Bruce, page 14. That the annual amount for interest on public debt; management of debt, and sinking fund, was increased between 1873 and 1877 by the enormous sum of $2,032,812.

That the estimates of the Minister of Finance set forth in his Budget Speeches of 1874 and '75 proved alarmingly fallacious. That for the three years, for which we have returns down to 30th June 1877, the revenue was $5,704,424 less than he estimated. That for the same period he estimated that there would be an annual surplus of $1,000,000 instead of which there have been two deficits, the discrepancy between estimate and result in this case being $5,768,759. That he estimated having an annual increase for 1874 of $1,000,000 in the amount of deposits in the Government savings bank, instead of which those deposits in 1875-6-7 were less than in 1874, the discrepancy between estimate and result being $4,460,333.

That the Minister of Finance negotiated loans on unwise and improvident conditions and sunk in the prepayment of interest, &c., out of the principal of the loan of 1877 ($12,166,666), nearly a million and a half of dollars and sunk in this way, while he has been in office, the colossal sum of $3,862,070. That the Minister of Finance, in a speech delivered at Lindsay on 29th May last, fell into an error of no less than $1,460,000.

That you yourself in the Senate last session, according to the report of your speech, industriously distributed in Bruce by a Government contractor, understated the amount of the expenditure for contingencies at Ottawa, omitting altogether those of the House of Commons, that you stated the contingencies for 1871-2, '72-3, '73-4 were $505,270, and for 1874, '75-6, '76-7 $538,734, while the correct amounts were, for 1871-2, '72-3, '73-4 $1,079,639, and for 1874-5, '75-6, '76-7, $1,160,751. That you stated that the per capita cost of immigrants in 1876 was $4.03, which upon the expenditure of the Department would give upwards of 61,000 immigrants as the number who landed in the country, whereas the official returns show that only 6,785 entered from the sea. That you understand the expenditure on telegraphing by the present Government, placing the amount for 1874-5 at $19,326, '75-6 at $19,421, '76-7 at $15,255, making for these three years of Mr. Mackenzie's Government $54,002, whereas the amount, according to the Public Accounts., was $90,132, being a decrepancy of no less than $36,130. That you represented also in the Senate, the expenditure of the Macdonald Government from Confederation to close of 1872-3 as culpably extravagant, but concealed the fact that there was a surplus in every one of those years amounting in the aggregate to $12,010,708, and also concealed the fact that taxes estimated to yield $2,000,000 were remitted in 1871 and 1872.

That you declared the Macdonald Government to be responsible for the whole of the expenditure for Contingencies and Telegraphing in 1873-4, although the present Government actually directed that expenditure during eight months of that year.

That you declared the Macdonald Government to be responsible for the whole of the public expenditure of 1873-4, although the present government controlled it during eight months of that year.

Now, sir, these are some of the statements which I call upon you to disprove. Either refute them to the satisfaction of an independant and impartial tribunal, or withdraw the epithet which you dared to apply to me, and withdraw also the unjust and offensive imputation which you intended the epithet to convey.

If you will not appear before the proposed tribunal, you will thereby practically admit that you are deterred by a consciousness that its decision would necessarily be against you—would declare you to be the "stretcher," and if you will neither appear nor retract, you will lay yourself open to be considered by the people at large as the unrivalled, the giant "stretcher" of the Dominion.

A FEW WORDS TO ELECTORS.

(To the Editor of the Herald.)

SIR,—I wish, through the columns of your valuable paper, to present a few facts to the electors of the Maritime Provinces, which they would do well to carefully consider before endorsing the action of either party in the coming election for the Dominion Parliament. I shall endeavor to put the matter in as few and plain words as possible and leave your readers to make their own comments upon it. First,—I would say to the electors of the city, visit your wholesale and retail stores and warehouses in any and every line of business, and you will find that, with very few exceptions, from the largest warehouse to the smallest apple stand, not a product of our country is visible. Nearly all the business men in our city are commission merchants; their average profit is five per cent., the other ninety-five is sent into another country. Nearly every steamer which crosses the Atlantic Ocean carries from our country from one to five thousand dollars, which never come back except as a loan to the Government, the interest of which is paid by the taxes levied upon the workingmen, who can scarcely find enough employment to keep the wolf of starvation from their doors. The principal product of our country has always been lumber, and that in connection with our shipbuilding has been the mainstay of our existence in all times past. Let us now cast a glance at that: Some twenty years ago the lumber which came down the St. John river was from three to four feet in diameter, when squared, was procured at a comparatively small cost, and when sold it brought a good return. To-day the lumber is not larger than was then used for boom poles, it is procured at a greater expense and at a greater distance from the port of shipment, and costs more to manufacture into deals, etc., than the larger lumber did. Ask yourselves how this pays and how long it will last?

The shipbuilding interest, like the lumber, is sadly degenerated, and both have entirely failed to be a source of profit to the country.

To-day hundreds of our people are in comparative idleness, for the reason that there is no employment to be had here; to-day we cannot obtain a situation for a boy who wishes to learn a trade, for the reason that there is nothing to do. Our machine shops and factories are doing nothing, while our Government has been importing from other countries the locomotives, cars, bolts, &c., which should have been made here, and which would have given employment to thousands of our operatives who are in idleness; and the money, instead of going to enrich the people of another country, would have remained at home, and the workman, would have reached the grocer, butcher, baker, farmer, &c., and thus benefitted all classes of society.

To-day our young men, in order to gain a living, are going by thousands into the United States, and there assisting to manufacture the goods which we are using at home.

To-day our markets are filled with goods, in almost every line, from the United States, which are sold here cheaper than they can be sold in their own country, for the purpose of getting control of our markets and crushing our native industries; this being accomplished they will put their prices at whatever they choose, and we shall then be obliged to pay dearly for the cheapness of to-day.

In this strait, let us ask, what is to be done to improve the condition of the country? Our present Government say they cannot legislate for the improvement of the times, but that we must have patience and wait for better times to come. They say to the people that if we have protection it will enrich the manufacturers at the expense of the people; that the consumer would have to pay two dollars for every dollar's worth made by the manufacturer; and they make other statements in this connection as utterly false and absurd as these. They say to the manufacturers "if we give you protection the result will be that others will start in the same lines, and the home competition, without a foreign market, will kill your industries," this is equally absurd. Put the two statements together, and you find them telling two stories at the same time—one that protection will raise prices to consumers; the other, that the same thing will cut down the profits to manufacturers. It is like Mr. Mackenzie's speech in one end of the Dominion, "that a duty of $1.20 per barrel on flour, would not add more than one one-ninth of a cent per head for the population," while in the other end he says it would make the flour cost the consumer from $1 to $1 50 more per head. We should like to see the manufacturer who can get rich without enriching all around him; and if he could, we should then like to see him do it, as we should then have more rich men in the country; and the more rich men we have, the less will the poor men have to pay in taxes. Suppose a manufacturer pays one thousand or ten thousand dollars to his employes on Saturday, will not the tradesman of the city, town or country, receive nine-tenths of it before 12 o'clock that night? and does not this tend to enrich everybody as well as the manufacturer? Then as to a market, if by protection we can exclude from our markets the bankrupt stock from other countries we shall have the exclusive benefit of our own markets; and the more factories put in operation, the more people we will employ, the more immigration we will induce and the larger will become our market for every line of goods. I have already trespassed upon your columns further than I intended to, so I will close this at once—simply reminding the electors that if they want a government which will protect and encourage the industries of the country, and the welfare of the labouring man, and give us equal rights and privileges with our neighbors, they will do well to vote for the Opposition. Otherwise, if they wish to sell out their birthright to the Yankees, for a mess of pottage, and forever beggar their country and their people, let them support the present pure (?) administration, and their highest hopes in that line will speedily be accomplished.

Thanking you for the space I have occupied in your liberal journal,

I remain, Yours truly,

A CITIZEN.

The yellow fever victims are still increasing at Memphis Tenn. On Tuesday 32 deaths and 96 new cases were reported. Great destitution prevails among the inhabitants, and piteous appeals for relief continue to be made.

Melancholy reports come from Vicksburg. There were 23 deaths on Monday, and 118 new cases reported yesterday. It is estimated that upwards of 600 cases are now under treatment.

An accident occurred to an excursion train on the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad near Lockwood Mich., at noon Wednesday. Thirty-five persons were injured, several seriously and three fatally. Two of the coaches jumped the track and went down an enbankment.

Specials from the South report that the compositors on the Memphis papers are much reduced by fever. The *Appeal* is barely able to issue a half sheet. It is estimated that only 3,000 whites of the 30,000 in Memphis remain in the city.

At Grenada the negroes are suffering. A fatal case of yellow fever among full blooded blacks had never been heard of before. The negroes are helpless from fright. Sixteen have died.

Owing to the effect of Governor of Trebonze British Consul and Greek Eatriarch Lazis have determined not to resist the Russian occupation of Batoum.

All persons liable to military service are prohibited leaving Belgrade without permission of the Minister of War. The government arsenal is manufacturing 600 rifles per week.

The expenses of the Howard Association are $2,000 daily. A corpse was found in a house yesterday. The case had never been reported or received medical attention. There were 20 new cases last night that would not receive attention before this morning although the fever requires very prompt treatment. The President of the Howard Association at Vicksburg appeals to the Governor to modify the quarantine so that trains with relief may pass. The Meridian and Jackson special trains must run, as steamboat and railroad transportation have ceased.

LIBERAL

CONSERVATIVE NOTICES!

GRAND RALLY.

THE Committees in the Interest of the

Liberal Conservatives

will all meet in the

LARGE ROOM,

CITY HALL, CARLETON,

On Monday Evening, Sept. 2nd,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The meeting will be addressed by several prominent speakers aug31

The Party of Progress.

THE LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE COMMITTEES for

Brook's Albert & Guy's Wards,

will meet in the

LARGE ROOM,

(GROUND FLOOR,)

City Hall, - - - Carleton,

every evening, commencing with MONDAY evening, 26th inst., at 8 o'clock during campaign.

aug24

THE LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE COMMITTEES for King's Queen's and Duke's Wards meet every TUESDAY and FRIDAY Evenings, at

Gardner's Building,

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

THE LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS for King's, Queen's and Duke's Ward are in

GARDNER'S BUILDING,

Prince Wm. Street,

NEAR KING STREET.

aug10

THE LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS for Wellington and Prince Wards are in

Crothers, Henderson and Wilson's

CARRIAGE FACTORY,

North Side of

WATERLOO STREET.