in Perfect Condition,
MAS FURLONG,
e Agent for New Brunswick.

, Whiskies, Wines,
mpagnes, Clarets,
reign Liqueurs,
&c., &c., &c.,

RYS' BRANDY;
l's Brandy:
owers Brandy:
Whisky:
ch Highland Whisky:
(Skye) Whisky:
Small Still" Whisky:
Old Still Whiskies:
an's L. L. Whiskey:
Edinburgh Ale:
r's Schiedam Geneva:]
A RUM;
N LIQUEURS,—Anisette, Cur-
, Dutch Bitters, &c., &c.;
—Shipped by Joseph C. Gordon, Zeer

Shipped by C. N. Kopke, Oporto;
nes.—Shipped by Ruinart Pere &
nnet, (Epernay); Pommery & Grens,

les,—Shipped by DeBeuveraud, and
d Moselle Wines,—Shipped by A.

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

LIQUOR STORE.

RIBER thanking the public for the
has received for the past five years,
them that he has rented the Store,

d's Build'g, Water st.

d there with a large stock of Superior
Cigars, &c., which he offers for sale
Duty paid. These goods are his own
d purchasers can therefore rely on
qualities at the lowest possible prices.
ollowing goods in store, in Bonded
nd to arrive:—

Pale and Brown Brandies,
and Scotch Whiskies, including the
"Banagher Whiskey;"
y:
Geneva—J. H. Henk's and Blanken-
eym and Nolet;
rt and Sherry Wines—some of a very
uality;
Bottled Ale;
dian Spirits and Rye Whiskey;
Heart" Rum;
Ginger Wine, Kentucky Bourbon
ica and Demarara Rum, Encore
Lime Cordial, &c.
Cigars;
c and German Cigars.
Brussels streetwill be continued as
left there will be promptly attended
goods sold at lowest rates to respon-
al goods delivered free of charge.
H. McCAFFERTY,
, Sand's Building, Water Street, and
or, Brussels and Richmond sts.

A. TEA.

ENS & FIGGURES
in Store a large Stock of
nchong and Oolong Teas,
e prepared to sell low to the trade
ash or approved paper.

SO, A LARGE
General Groceries
hey are offering very low.
given on application.
DOCK STREET.

S' KID SANDALS.
Received from Boston:—
of Ladies' and Misses'

ANDAL SHOES,
ench Heeled.
OW.
RANCIS & VAUGHAN,
ot and Shoe Manufacturer,
mmercial Block, 28 King street.

SUPPLIES.
LEATHER BELTING;
EMP PACKING;
G LEATHER;
S;
'S STOCK AND DIES;
OLS, BABBIT METAL.
T. McAVITY & SONS,
13 King street

amps, Oils, &c.
d per Steamer and Rail—
Stand Lamps, Bracket,
ide Lamps, Reflectors,
ers, Shades, &c.
MNEYS,
l Sizes and Styles.
S, WICKS, TRIMMERS, &c.
d Canadian Oils.
J. R. CAMERON,
64 Prince William Street.

N'S FISH HOOKS!
E NOW IN STOCK:
05,000
AN'S FISH HOOKS.
EMP AND COTTON LINES.
HORNE & CO.,
KET SQUARE.

Gaspereaux Thread.
W SUPPLY OUR CUSTOMERS
eived this day:
e above, in all numbers.
OR SALE LOW.
T. R. JONES & CO.,
Canterbury Street, St. John.

a-Haxall.
Intercolonial R. R.:
LOUR, Buda (Haxall.)
IN STORE:
of American Haxall or
Minnesota Patent, guaran-
lour in the market.
GEO. MORRISON, JR.

CASKS
ED SUGAR!
ved This Day,
ner via Halifax.
F. HARRISON,
NORTH WHARF.

N WEEKLY FREEMAN
urday morning from the office o
ERMAIN STREET.
E DOLLAR per annum in ad-
Delivered in any part of the city
d.
nserted at reasonable rates.

St. John Weekly Freeman.

NEW SERIES, VOL. III. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1880. NO. 40.

NEW PRINTS! NEW PRINTS!

PER STEAMER "AUSTRIAN"—TWO BALES

ENGLISH PRINTED COTTONS

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

EXTRA GOOD VALUE.

ENGLISH KNITTING COTTON,

Wolf's Head Brand, Salmon Tie,

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

M'CAFFERTY & DALY.

Corner King & Germain Streets.

IMMENSE SPRING STOCK OF FURNITURE.

WE HAVE ON HAND FOR SALE

80 PARLOR SUITES, ranging in price from $80 up to $500;
100 BEDROOM SUITES in Walnut, Ash, Oak and Pine, at prices ranging from $26 to $500;
Sideboards, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Dining, Centre and Library Tables, Patent Rockers, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, Dining and Chairs of Every Description;

DAVENPORT AND OFFICE DESKS.

A Very Large Stock of Commoner Goods. Children's Carriages to Arrive.
A Splendid Lot of ENGLISH PLATE MIRRORS in Ebony and Gilt Frames, in stock and to arrive per first London Steamer.

A fine stock of Silks, Brocades, Cotelines, Raw Silks Plushes on hand, from which parties may select materials for Curtains to match Suits upholstered by ourselves. Some of the richest Suites in both Drawing and Bedroom Furniture are manufactured on our premises, and are well worthy the inspection we cordially invite.

STEWART & WHITE!
93 to 97 Charlotte Street.

BY RAILWAY TICKETS
PASSENGER TICKETS
1880.

International Steam Ship Co.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

REDUCED FARE.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK!

THE Steamer "CITY OF PORTLAND," S. H. Pike, Master, and "NEW BRUNSWICK," John Thompson, Master, will leave Reed's Point Wharf every

MONDAY AND THURSDAY MORNINGS,

at 8 o'clock, for Eastport, Portland and Boston, connecting both ways at Eastport with steamer "Charles Houghton," for St. Andrews, St. Stephen and Calais. Returning will leave Commercial Wharf, Boston, every Monday and Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock, and Portland at 5 p. m., after arrival of noon train from Boston, for Eastport and St. John.

SAINT JOHN TO BOSTON	$4.50
" " PORTLAND	4.00
Limited to Continuous Passage.	
Regular Fare to Boston	$5.50
" " Portland	4.40

Tickets and State Rooms may be obtained at Chubb & Co.'s, Chubb's Corner, Prince Wm. street.

No claims for allowance after goods leave the Warehouse.

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

H. W. CRISHOLM, Agent.

THREE TRIPS A WEEK!

Saint John to Halifax and Yarmouth via Steamer and Rail.

STMR. "EMPRESS,"

FOR DIGBY AND ANNAPOLIS,

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

Kentville, Windsor, Halifax

and intermediate Stations, also, with Stage for Liverpool.

THE STEAMER "EMPRESS" will leave her wharf, Reed's Point, (until further notice) every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings, at 8 o'clock, and return the same days.

FARE—To Digby	$1.50
" Annapolis	2.00
" Halifax	5.00
" Halifax and return	7.00
" Yarmouth	3.50
" Yarmouth and return	6.00

Round trip tickets to Halifax via this route good to return by Intercolonial Railway $10.

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

F. PHEASANT,
Freight Agent,
Empress Warehouse,
Reed's Point.

Tickets may also be obtained at H. Cuzner & Co.'s Ticket Agency, Prince Wm. street. may15

UNION LINE.

FOR FREDERICTON,

DAILY TRIPS.

FARE ONE DOLLAR.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE Steamer "DAVID WESTON" will leave Indiantown for Fredericton and intermediate landings every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 9 o'clock. Returning will leave Fredericton every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY morning at 8 o'clock.

N. B.—Will run on East side of Long Island.

Steamer "MAY QUEEN" will leave Indiantown for Fredericton every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY morning at 9 o'clock. Returning will leave Fredericton every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings at 8 o'clock.

N. B.—Will run on West side of Long Island.

The "May Queen" will run as above until the freshet subsides, when she will take her place on the route as a NIGHT BOAT, coming below the Falls to deliver and receive freight.

FOR GRAND LAKE.

STEAMER "FAWN" will leave her wharf, Indiantown, for Salmon River, Grand Lake, calling at intermediate points, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning at 8 o'clock. Returning will leave Salmon River on THURSDAY and MONDAY morning.

Will touch at Gagetown Wharf both ways.

N. B.—Will run on West side of Long Island.

FOR WASHADEMOAK.

The Steamer "STAR" will leave Indiantown, for Cole's Island, Washademoak, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY Morning at 10 o'clock.

Returning will leave Cole's Island every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Mornings.

Careful Warehousemen in attendance at Indiantown to receive and deliver freight.

Tickets may be obtained on board Steamers, at H. Chubb & Co.'s Ticket Agency, Prince William street, and of

R. B. HUMPHREY, Agent,
Union Line Office,
41 Dock street.
may15

FLOUR LANDING AND IN STORE.

THE following Brands of Good and Choice Superior Flours:—"American Haxall," "Highest Grade Minnesota Patent," "Buda," "Royal Patent," "City," "Ayrshire Rose," "Pearl," "White Pigeon," "White Rose," "Snowflake," "Howlands," etc. Lowest Market Prices. The "City Mills" being a good article, I will sell a few single Barrels very low to introduce it.

may15 GEO. MORRISON, JR.

TRY FREEZE'S

Passenger Agency,

CARLETON FERRY BUILDING, Water Street,

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

BEST, CHEAPEST, AND LARGEST NUMBER OF ROUTES,

to the different points in Canada and the United States. feb26 1y

Carriages! Carriages!

WE have on hand at our Factory, Main Street, Portland, the following Carriages and Wagons:

SIDE BAR WAGGONS, (opened and covered);
CONCORDS, PHAETON'S (Single and Double)
TOP PHAETONS, (New and Second Hand;)
EXPRESS WAGGONS, LUMBER and FARM WAGGONS.

Carriages and Waggons of all descriptions made and neatly, repaired or painted.

Old carriages taken in exchange for new ones.

All is respectfully solicited before purchasing elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed.

KELLY & MURPHY, mav6

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

J. & J. D. HOWE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SETTEES,

For Churches, Sunday Schools, and Public Halls, in Ash, and Ash and Walnut of superior quality. All kinds of

CHURCH FURNITURE,

Made to order. PHOTOGRAPHS furnished on application. ESTIMATES made from Architects' Drawing. All work warranted.

WAREROOMS—Market Building, Germain street. FACTORY—East End of Union St., St. John, N.B. dec20 6m

To the Public.

Undertaking. Undertaking.

P. FITZPATRICK

TAKES this method of informing the public that he is now prepared to carry on the UNDERTAKING BUSINESS in all its branches, at the shortest notice and lowest rates.

CASKETS and COFFINS, &c., always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Plain-class Hearses and personal attendance at every Funeral. Country orders will receive prompt attention.

84 Princess Street.
oct1

JOHN D. HARRIS,

Manufacturer and Importer of Hats, Caps and Furs,

MAIN STREET, PO TLAND, (Nearly Opposite Long Wharf).

N. B.—Gent's Dress Silk, Blue Cloth and Merino Hats made to order, and a perfect fit guaranteed. LADIES' FELT HATS made over in the latest styles. Repairing neatly attended to. oct18 1y

FRANCIS COLLINS,

Commission Merchant,

IMPORTER OF

French and English Goods,

—AND—

WHOLESALE LEATHER DEALER,

Cor. Union and Smyth streets,

may3 g1b ST. JOHN, N. B.

M. McDONOUGH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

2 North Market Street.

(may 2)

DOODY & TOLE,

Plumbers and Gas Fitters,

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they are now in occupation of the Store NO. 81 DOCK STREET, and have in stock a full supply of Chandeliers, Store Pendants, Beer Pumps, Gas and Water Fixtures, &c., of every description.

They hope by paying strict attention to business, and by promptly executing all work entrusted to them, to merit a share of public patronage.

Estimates furnished at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

mar27 DOODY & TOLE.

The Liverpool and London AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,

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

At Lowest Current Rates

LIFE INSURANCE

ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL

Ten Million Dollars.

Annual Income for 1877	$2,727,165
Cash Assets on 31st Dec. 1877	4,122,960
Deposited at Ottawa for the Protection of Dominion Policy Holders	151,100

THE Losses by the St. John Conflagration amounted to $732,760.39 all of which was paid in full, without discount, immediately on the adjustment of the claims.

Life Department.

The Life Fund amounts to 66.5 per cent. of the entire net premiums received on every policy in force 1878 is the Queen Life Bonus year.

C. E. L. JARVIS,
GENERAL AGENT,
118 Prince William Street
je14

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

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

Financial Position.

Capital Paid Up,	$ 1,447,725
Reserved Funds,	6,108,478
Life Funds,	11,234,011
Total 31st Dec, 1877,	$18,790,214

Deposited with the Government at Ottawa, according to the Requirements of the Legislature of the Dominion of Canada, $200,000.

J. J. & J. SYDNEY KAYE,
No. 7 Barnhill's Building,
Princess street, St. John.
AGENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK. sep26

PARTICULAR NOTICE!

WE BEG LEAVE TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS in the City and County, that WE WILL OPEN on

TUESDAY, 25th inst.,

—IN—

McDonald's Building, 17 King St.,

With a general Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for a WHOLESALE TRADE.

As our expenses will be very light we will mark the STOCK at a SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

We respectfully solicit a share of the Trade.

R. P. BUTLER & CO.
may29

BASKET CLOTHS!

FANCY COATINGS!

Ex S. S. "Hibernian" via Halifax.

NOW OPENING:

NEW BASKET CLOTHS;
FANCY COATINGS;
GREY MELTON CLOTHS;
—ALSO,—
NEW DRESS GOODS,
(In Black and Colored);
NEW PRINTS;
FANCY SHIRTINGS;
LINEN SUITINGS;
GALATEA SUITINGS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH,
may29 PRINCE WM. STREET.

REFINED IRON, STEEL, ETC.

Now Landing ex S. S. Hibernian from Liverpool:

1261 BARS BEST REFINED IRON well assorted;
180 bdls. BEST REFINED IRON, well assorted;
153 " PLOUGH PLATE " "
5 " DRILL STEEL, 1¼ inch Octagon;
5 " IRON WIRE, No. 9, 10, 11, 12, Wire Gauge.

For sale low.

GEORGE CARVILL,
may29 Nelson street.

TEA AT LOWEST RATES!

Just Received—Two Lots of TEA.

Bought since the late fall in price and which we are offering at lowest rates.

Daily Expected—50 Hf-Chests TEA.

WILL BE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES.

In Store—25 casks Scotch Refined Sugar.

For sale very low.

STEPHENS & FIGGURES,
may29 Wholesale Grocers, Dock Street.

Grenadines, Spanish Laces &c.

NOW OPENING:

BLACK GRENADINES,
Plain, Striped and Checked;
CREAM SPANISH LACES; BLACK SPANISH LACES;
BLACK LANGUEDOC LACES; POMPADOUR RIBBONS;
POMADOUR TRIMMINGS; SILK SCARFS, Etc., Etc.

H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH,
may29 Prince William Street.

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, June 5, 1880.

Tory Economy.

The Tories when out of office asserted that the Liberals were very extravagant, and promised that when they regained power they would be very economical and would retrench in all directions. They alleged that the Post Office expenditure was extravagant and should be cut down; that the expense of collecting and protecting the revenue was far too great; that the expense of the inspection of weights and measures was excessive; the expenditure in the management of the Intercolonial railway was extravagant; that the Supreme Court was unnecessary, and that the expenditure on account of the civil service was much greater than it should be. Even after they so unexpectedly returned to office they continued to talk of the extravagance of the Liberals and of their own economy. Some believed that the charges they made against the Liberal Government were not without foundation in fact, and some even believed that they were sincere when they talked so loudly of all the savings they meant to effect. They did dismiss a number of mechanics employed in the Intercolonial Railway workshops, and a number of the laborers and others employed on the track. They did dismiss some of the Intercolonial Railway officials and cut down the salaries of others. How much of real, and how much of false economy there was in all that, the returns called for by the House of Commons, and the discussions which took place in Parliament, serve to show. They legislated the Inspectors of Weights and Measures out of office, and appointed others, making for the time an apparent saving, but, nevertheless, expending a great deal of money to little purpose, despite all they had said about the wastefulness of that expenditure under their predecessors. They broke up the subdepartment of the Public Works in Saint John, and made a few other changes, but they contrive somehow or other to save little or nothing, even when they seem most earnest in their efforts to economise, and in almost every branch of the public service they have managed, while talking of economy, to increase the expense of the public service enormously, and they have created several entirely new and very expensive offices. To do the work which Mr. Mackenzie alone did, in addition to the work of the Premiership, they have now two Ministers, with an increase of one Minister's salary, $7,000, besides several other salaries, and an increase of contingencies to the extent of $7,000 more. They have made a second "deputy head" in the Department of the Interior. They have created a High Commissioner, to be accredited, if not to the Court of St. James, at least to the Colonial Office at Downing street, and they give him a salary of $10,000 a year and $4,000 for the rent of a house and contingencies. In all probability he will cost more even directly. He has a residence, we are told, near Hyde Park gate, and an office near the Westminster Palace, and he has a military secretary, and he has already received an invitation to dine with the Prince of Wales. How consoling it must be to the mechanics turned out of the railroad workshops in the name of economy, and to the railway clerks whose petty salaries were reduced in order to save the country from bankruptcy, to read of all the fine doings of the High Commissioner, who, we would fain hope, will be content to draw and spend his salaries and extras, and do no mischief by way of rendering value for the money. Then they created a new office for Mr. Trutch, the ex-Governor of British Columbia, who is an especial favorite of theirs. He is to manage the affairs of the Indians in British Columbia, and the lands to be given by British Columbia for the railway. It would seem now that the lands which the Dominion Government are entitled to under the terms of union, and for which we pay a rent of $100,000 a year to that Province, are of little or no value; but Mr. Trutch is to get $5,000 a year, and $5 a day travelling expenses, and he is to employ surveyors, and draughtsmen and clerks. From all this should be deducted the amount to which he would be entitled under the terms of union did he hold no office. They have superannuated, on pensions almost equal to their salaries, a number of Stipendiary Magistrates in British Columbia who discharged the duties assigned to them satisfactorily, and taken authority to appoint two additional Judges of the Supreme Court of the Province, which has a white population of some fifteen thousand. Indoors and outdoors they have increased the number of officials, and the salaries, and swelled enormously the expenditures they so solemnly engaged to reduce. Compare the expenditure under four heads in the year 1878, the last in which the Mackenzie Government controlled public affairs, with the proposed expenditures for 1881:—

	1878.	1881.
Superannuation	$ 106,000	$ 142,000
Interest	491,000	550,000
Post Office	1,724,600	1,852,900
Civil Government	823,000	917,000

Superannuation, about which they talked so much when out of office, has increased 35 per cent. The Post Office expenditure, which they said was extravagant, has been increased by $128,000, and the Civil Service expenditure, which they pretended to regard as so shocking an expenditure, almost within the Government, has increased $94,000!! while in the Maritime Provinces petty salaries have been reduced, and mechanics have been thrown on the streets with their families to starve.

Such is Tory economy. It will be interesting perhaps to enquire more fully into these increases of expenditure and their apparent causes.

The imports at the port of Boston for the week ending May 14th were valued at $3,196,967, against $717,073 for the corresponding week last year. The value of imports for the year to same date were $34,319,135 against $16,332,800 for the corresponding period last year, showing an increase the present year of $17,995,235.

As a sample of what Free Trade will do for a country, accompared with a Tory N. P., I find that the exports from Great Britain were, in 1868, the year that Mr. Gladstone took office, £200,000,000; in 1874, £256,000,000; in 1878, £193,000,000, a decrease of sixty-three millions after four years of Tory rule.

Protectionists are fond of asserting that the iron trade of Great Britain is now so great an industry because it was carefully protected and fostered for many years, and they allege that the iron trade of the United States, when it has been protected for as many years, will rival or even surpass that of Great Britain. It is true that for many years protectionist ideas prevailed in Great Britain, and that very heavy duties were imposed on foreign iron, but it is equally true that the production of British iron was comparatively inconsiderable in those days, and that when the great modern growth of the iron trade commenced there appeared to be no reason why the United States should not produce as much iron as Great Britain, or, at all events, produce all the iron she wanted for her own use. Towards the end of the period in which all iron was smelted by charcoal the United States actually sent large quantities of iron to the markets of Great Britain. The people had, therefore, the necessary experience in mining, smelting, etc., and in the United States vast beds of coal and iron lie close together, and the iron is said to be equal in quality, at least, to the produce of the British mines. Why then have the American ironmakers so failed that even to-day they require a protection so enormous against British iron?

In the seventeenth century England produced altogether about 180,000 tons of iron. Then—we quote from the Toronto *Globe*:—

The old iron trade of Britain was carried on, not in the present seats of the industry in the Black Country, Scotland, Wales, and the North of England, but in the southern and central parts of the last named country, where there was plenty of wood to supply the charcoal with which the ore was then smelted. Gradually the supply of fuel fell short, and of course the production of iron diminished. In 1740 the British output of pig had fallen to 17,000 tons. Nearly all the iron consumed in Britain was imported, and a great deal of it came from the then Colonies of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania.

As long ago as 1715 the American Colonies had embarked in iron-smelting. In 1727 they could produce iron at £19 per ton, which is less than the price at which it was lately being sold. In 1751 the Colonies sent 3,208 tons to England, besides supplying the wants of their own rapidly growing population. In 1761, while English production was still about 17,000, the furnaces of Maryland alone turned out 2,500 tons of pig.

About this time methods of using coal for smelting was discovered, and the iron age commenced in earnest. In 1788 British production had quadrupled, the total output for that year being 68,300 tons, of which 14,500 tons were charcoal iron. In 1796 the production had grown to 124,879 tons; in 1820 to 400,000 tons; in 1827 to 690,500 tons. We have in statistics for the period immediately succeeding 1827. It was soon after that year that the British movement toward Free Trade commenced. Once begun, the movement progressed till the Corn Laws were abolished in 1846, and the elimination of every shred of protection from the Statute Book followed. In 1854, when Britain had been enjoying partial Free Trade for eight years, the production of her iron mines had increased to 3,069,874 tons, which was equal to the production of all the other countries in the world put together. From that time forward Britain has maintained her production in excess of the production of the remainder of the world. In 1861 the British yield was 3,712,390 tons; in 1871 it was 8,627,179 tons of pig iron, part of which, to the amount of 5,566,175, was made into steel and wrought iron. American statistics show that in the following year, 1872, the total production of pig iron was 2,880,070 tons, of which 2,145,492 tons were made into steel and wrought iron. Further to illustrate the tremendous growth of British export trade in iron, it may be mentioned that of the 5,991,408 tons of pig iron made in 1874, 3,543,000 were used at home, while the whole of the remainder was exported. In 1883 the iron production of the North of England was 838,000 tons; in 1876 it was 2,075,000 tons.

Great Britain produced in 1877, the last year for which we have statistics, 6,300,000 tons of pig iron and 1,000,000 tons of steel, the latter direct from the ore. The United States produced 2,066,594 tons of iron and 570,000 tons of steel. The remainder of the world produced 4,000,000 tons of iron and 600,000 tons of steel. Germany and France putting out nearly all of it. Comparing the British and American statistics together, we find that the limit of production was attained in both countries in 1872. This limit, however, was probably exceeded in both countries in 1879. The figures for 1872 and the succeeding years follow:—

	Great Britain. tons of 2,240 lbs.	United States. tons of 2,000 lbs.
1872	6,741,929	2,854,558
1873	6,566,451	2,848,278
1874	5,991,408	2,680,423
1875	6,365,462	2,095,521
1876	6,555,997	2,093,236
1877	6,300,000	2,314,535

To-day, as prior to 1873, the United States are the best markets for British iron.

At Oxford some students locked up some of the professors and otherwise caused them much annoyance. For this offence, as their associates refused to tell who the actual culprits were, the whole class of eighty were rusticated—that is banished from the University for a year. A New York paper says that the absence of discipline in the principal American colleges is deplorable:—

Princeton is particularly fruitful in scenes of noisy insubordination; and Princeston is a theological seminary. But we hear no such action on the part of the Princeton authorities as was so promptly taken at Oxford.

An instance of the kind occurred the other night in this city. The offenders were students of Columbia College. They created something like a riot at a charitable fair, insulted ladies, and had some of their members expelled by the police. They then adjourned to the streets and carried on their "freaks" in public. The freaks consisted to a large degree of drinking and fighting. There was about two hundred of them in all. A bridge crossing a railroad track was contended for by rival factions, towards midnight, in the vicinity of a woman's hospital. The inmates werefrightened for theirlives and the police prepared to quell the riot. "They took entire possession of the armory," says a police captain, "and respected neither women nor police. A number of them had been drinking heavily, and this I suppose accounts for their vile behavior." A reporter sent to investigate the affair next day, found a group of the Columbia professors seated on the portico, while a photographer was arranging to take their pictures. Opposite, on the college ground, were a number of students. Whenever the photographer adjusted the cloth of the apparatus over his head the students would send a shower of pebbles and tufts of grass flying in the faces of the tormented professors, and then would scamper into the college, their places being soon taken by another group of students, who would repeat the programme."

Such things are a disgrace at once to the professors, the students, and the institution that permits them. The investigation now going on at West Point, the college that was thought to be a model of discipline and of gentlemanly conduct in both officers and cadets, is another revelation of incapacity on one side, and unmanly behavior on the other, not to use harsher terms. If matters go on at this rate the public will come to the conclusion that there was no such thing at all as discipline in the most of the public institutions, while culture enough is acquired by the students to make boors of them.

The $2,000 subscribed by the citizens of Washington for the benefit of the widow of the Hanlan-Riley race, were paid to Hanlan on Saturday.

(From the Toronto *Globe*.)

The Veil.

ENTRANTS INTO THE ORDER OF SISTER ADORERS OF THE PRECIOUS BLOOD.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY—SERMON BY HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

The Order of Sister Adorers of the Most Precious Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, as is learned from a pastoral issued by Archbishop Lynch in 1872, was founded not many years ago at Ste. Hyacinthe, Quebec. The life of the sisters of the Order is a continual prayer, and they are entirely secluded from the world, never going outside the walls of their convent. They occupy the moments not employed in devotion in making Church vestments, scapulars, and burial habits, the covering of Agnus Dei and the like. A community of the Most Precious Blood was founded in Toronto in 1872, a convent and a plot of land on St. Joseph street being donated for the use of the Sisters.

Naturally an Order of this kind would not in any manner come prominently before the public, and it is safe to assert that many are quite unaware of its existence. Yesterday morning the unusual and impressive ceremonies of giving the veil to a novice and receiving the first promises of a postulant were witnessed by over 1,500 people in St. Michael's Cathedral. It has been the custom to confer these steps in the order privately in the Convent, so that yesterday's semi-public ceremony was quite a new departure. The audience were present by invitation.

At nine o'clock the procession started from the Convent on Bond street. It was headed by the incense-bearer, who was followed by the cross-bearer and his acolytes; a number of young ladies singing the litany; the Community of the Precious Blood; the Novice, conducted by two Sisters; the Postulant, attended by young ladies carrying the veil and habit; the clergy; and bringing up the rear, the Archbishop and his attendants. Along the line of march stood lines of young boys bearing banners and wearing colored sashes, who, when the procession passed, fell into line behind the Archbishop's party, and when the procession stopped they surrounded the throne. Families of the Precious Blood entered the Church singing canticles, and continuing in song, took up their position at the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The Archbishop and clergy then entered the sanctury, and a prayer was offered up and the "Veni Creator" intoned, after which the hymn of the Holy Ghost was sung.

The first ceremony was that of giving the veil and receiving the first promises of a postulant or candidate for entrance into the Order. The candidate was Miss Agnes Heenan, of Hamilton, a sister of Vice-General Heenan, who celebrated the Mass. The Superioress and Mistress of Novices conducted the postulant to the foot of the altar, and presented her to the Archbishop. At this moment the scene within the sanctuary was a remarkable and a brilliant one. In the background the gorgeous altar studded with lights; in the foreground ecclesiastics in robes of cloth of gold and dazzling scarlet and imperial purple; in the centre, at their feet and facing the altar, the kneeling postulant robed in black, and on either hand beside her, the Lady Superioress and the Mother of the Novices; and the sides lined with an edging of choristers in black and white, made up a scene of wondrous color, steeped as it were in music.

His Grace then asked the kneeling woman, "My child, what do you desire?" To which the postulant replied—"Your Grace, I desire, with my whole heart, to belong to Our Lord Jesus Christ, and to serve Him in the Order of the Most Precious Blood, and to be clothed with the habit of that Order." Having had the happiness of dwelling in the Convent for some months, and of studying the spirit and following the holy rules of the Institute, I most ardentlydesire to continue in the practice of the virtues which are necessary in order to be admitted to make vows as a member of the Institute, and to live and to die in it, through the Grace of God, which I most humbly implore."

The Archbishop enquired if she had resolved to observe the rules of the Order, and receiving a reply in the affirmative, prayed that the Lord would guard the entrance of this sister into the Community, and in the end give her eternal life. His Grace then invoked the Divine blessing upon the habit, girdle, scapular, and veil which the postulant was about to receive, and, after having incensed them and sprinkled them with holy water, knelt and intoned the hymn of the Holy Ghost. He then presented to the postulant the habit, veil, and girdle saying, "May the Lord clothe you with the new creature which is created according to God, in justice and sanctity of truth. In the name of the Father and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." When she returned after having put on the habit His Grace presented to her the scapular, saying, "Receive this habit, which should continually remind you of the blood of Jesus Christ, which you profess to honor with a special adoration. Consider yourself, as it were, impregnated with this most precious blood; and may the remembrance of the affection which Christ has shown for you in shedding it inflame you with the fire of this love." Giving her the mantle, he said, "Daughter of Mary Immaculate, you should imitate the purity of your mother. The virgins who are to follow the spotless lamb will be clad in white. Receive, my child, this white robe, which is an emblem of the purity of heart which you must ever preserve unspotted, so that at the marriage feast of the Lamb you may present yourself arrayed in the wedding garmegt, and have the happiness of following Him wherever He goeth in His eternal tabernacle." Giving her the taper, he said, "Receive, my child, this light as a sign of immortality, so that, being dead to the world, you may live for God, arise from the shadows of death, and Christ will be your light."

His Grace then offered prayer that this redeemed one might live justly and piously, and come at last to the good Shepherd loaded with the fruits of good works. In giving her a new name, he said:—"Whoever is victorious, saith the Lord, will receive from me a new name. Behold a new name, my child, which he gives you, reminding you that you are to be victorious over yourself, the world, sin, and the devil. You will henceforth be called in religion Sister Mary of Jesus."

After prayers the postulant retired, singing "The kingdom of this world and all its treasures and delights I have contemned on account of the love of my Lord Jesus Christ."

The following were the officiating clergy present:—Bishop O'Mahoney, Vicars-General Rooney and Vincent, Very Rev. Fathers Laurent McCann, and Proulx, Fathers Tierry, Brennan, Chalandard, Fraction, McGinly, Egan, Sheahan, Harold, and McBride. Father Bergin acted as Master of Ceremonies.

His Lordship then ascended the pulpit and delivered the following discourse:—

"Likewise the Spirit also helpeth our infirmity; for we know not what we should pray for as we ought; but the Spirit Himself asketh for us with unspeakable groanings.

"And He that searcheth the hearts knoweth what the Spirit desireth, because he asketh for the saints according to God.

"And we know that to them that love God all things work together unto God, to such as according to His purpose are called to be saints.

"For whom he knew He also predestinated to be made conformable to the image of His Son, that He might be the first-born among many brethren.

"And whom He predestinated, them also He called; and whom He called, them also He justified; and whom He justified, them also He glorified.

"What shall we then say to these things? If God be for us, who is against us?

"He that spared not even His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all, how hath he not also with Him given us all things?"—(St. Paul, Ep. to Romans, chap. viii., 26-32.)

After referring to the difficulty of conforming to the image of the Saviour, but the surety of everybody receiving Divine help in such an endeavour, His Grace said—That this perfection has been attained—and is attained every day—by a small number, comparatively speaking, it is true. How many with perfect charity have laid down their lives and suffered martyrdom for Christ? How many consecrate themselves to a long life of penance and sacrifice in the small-pox hospital, in the leprosy ward, in constant working charity for the love of Christ, without pay or reward in this life? How many tend to this perfection, some in convents, consecrating all that is held most dear in life to God—some leaving riches, and dashing their hopes which riches bring, social distinction, happiness of home—and choose to renounce all for Christ, saying with St. Peter, "Behold, Lord, we have left all things and have followed thee." And Christ in His turn pronounced this solemn sentence: "Amen, I say to you, that you who have followed Me, in the regeneration, when the Son of Man shall sit in the seat of His majesty you also shall sit upon the twelve seats judging the twelve tribes of Israel." (Matt. xix., 28.) He again pronounces those blessed "who are poor in spirit, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven." (Matt. v.) And in another place He adds, "The one who shall leave his house, brother or sister, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, for My sake shall received an hundred-fold, and enjoy everlasting life." (Matt. xix.) In St. Mark Christ added, "an hundred-fold in this life, and eternal life hereafter in the world to come."

The renouncement of riches, and casting all our cars on God in a religious community, does not imply the want of everything necessary for life. No! Christ has said, "That those who renounce all things for His sake will have an hundred-fold even in this life."

They are secured in a comfortable home, in a happy family of persons bound together by the same ties of charity and religion, and they may well cry out, with the royal psalmist, "The Lord is the portion of my [illegible] will restore my inheritance to me. The lines are fallen unto me in goodly places, for my inheritance is goodly to me." (Ps. xv., 5, 6.) The vow of poverty in a religious community consists in having nothing one's own, and to have no attachment whatsoever to any earthly thing, not even to a prayer book or a picture; to dispose of nothing as one's own, to receive no personal gift. All belongs to the Community, and the Community holds the property for the use of the servants of Christ, to enable them to perform the duties which the Church assigns to them. This holy poverty, Christ, our great model, embraced—the King and Lord of the universe! He was born in a stable, in a poor condition of life. The foxes had their burrows, and the birds of the air their nests, but the Son of Man had not a place to lay His head. (Matt. viii., 20.) He died naked on the Cross, and was buried in the sepulchre of the good Joseph of Arimathea for charity. Happy poverty, which makes you, dear Sisters, conformable to the image of our Lord Jesus Christ, and which, by a vow of poverty which you take, cuts off all desires of riches, and also their temptations and embarrassments, and yet leaves you secure and free from care, with a competency for life. It is thus that Christ takes care of you as He did the Apostles. He said to them:—"When I sent you without purse and scrip and shoes, did you want anything, but they said nothing." (Luke 22, 25.) This holy poverty, through the grace of God, will enable you to do wonderful things. "God is a stumbling-block to them that sacrifice to God, and with all thy sacrifice thou shalt offer salt. Blessed is the rich man that is found without blemish, and hath not gone after gold nor put his trust in money nor in treasure. Who is he and we will praise him! for he hath done wonderful things in his life who hath been tried thereby and made perfect, and shall have glory everlasting. He that could have transgressed and hath not transgressed, and could do evil things and hath not done them." (Eccles, xxx.) In religious communities the vow of chastity requires you to keep a rule full of wisdom and forethought, and approved by the Church after very mature examination, having nothing in it too burdensome to poor human nature, and your superiors are like good fathers and mothers