ish & Mercantile
nce Company
rgh and London.
ished 1809.
ley's Building, Prince
lliam Street.
RESIDENT:
Duke of Boxborough, K.T.
CE-PRESIDENTS:
r Sutherland, K.C.
of Abercorn, K.C.
ence, Bart, G.C.P. & K.S.F.
Capital, ... $10,000,000
and Reserve Fund, .. 3,700,000
Annuities, ... 13'00,000
Department.
sures against loss or damage by
es, Household Furniture, Farm
se, Vessels on the Stocks or in
surance property on the most
Company also pays for damage
f Gas taking place within the
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Department.
of the profits are allocated to
Participating Scale.
SPUTABILITY.
been five years in existence it
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information apply at the office,
rince William street.
HENRY JACK,
GENERAL AGENT.
pool and London
GLOBE
ICE COMPANY,
or damage by fire, property of
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Current Rates
INSURANCE
ST FAVORABLE TERMS.
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T JOHN, N. B.
nov1
UEEN
NCE COMPANY.
APITAL
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1877 ..... $2,727,165
t Dec. 1877 4,122,960
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,89 all of which was paid in full,
mediately on the adjustment of
Department.
ounts to 66.5 per cent. of the en-
eceived on every policy in force
Life Bonus year.
L. JARVIS,
RAL AGENT,
e William Street.
OYAL
NCE COMPANY.
E and LIFE.
- - $10,000,000.
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$ 1,447,725
6,158,478
11,224,011
$18,790,214
he Government at Ottawa, accord-
ments of the Legislature of the
a, $200,000.
SYDNEY KAYE,
No. 7 Barnhill's Building,
Princess street, St. John.
BRUNSWICK. sep24
RNBULL'S,
ed's Point,
SHES,
STAIR-FITTINGS,
, &C., &C., &C.
LAZED TO ORDER.
ed with Promptness and
Despatch.
ZED SHEET IRON.
ust arrived per "Nestorian,"
—ALSO—
n's Drill Steel;
Machine Steel;
D FROM BOSTON:—
y Oakum.
I. & F. BURPEE & CO.,
Dock street.
ers & Sons' Cutlery.
DING TO-DAY:—
-1 CASE—
s & Sons' Cutlery:
ANDLE TABLE KNIVES;
do. DESSERT do.
do. CARVERS;
KNIVES;
AZORS, IN CASES;
BUTCHER KNIVES, Etc
KERR & THORNE.
DFISH.
Landing To-Day:
Bright Table Codfish;
Pollock.
GEO. MORRISON, JR.
ES! MOLASSES!
scriber offers for sale:—
EONS BARBADOS MOLASSES,
t quality);
ADOS MOLASSES (first quality);
do. do. do. do.
JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
Victoria Wharf, Smythe street.
ON WHISKY!
scriber offers for sale:—
ONS FINEST OLD KENTUCKY
BON WHISKEY.
JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
Victoria Wharf, Smythe street.
HN WEEKLY FREEMAN
aturday morning from the office of
GERMAIN STREET.
NE DOLLAR per annum in ad-
y delivered in any part of the city
and.
Inserted at reasonable rates.

Gov. Gen. Secretary Wri

St. John Weekly Freeman.

NEW SERIES, VOL. III. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1880. NO. 23.

GREAT CHRISTMAS SALE
OF STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.
M'CAFFERTY & DALY,
CORNER KING & GERMAIN STREETS.

WE have made Special Reductions in the prices of all our Goods for this GREAT SALE. We offer particularly Good Bargains in the following Goods:—

GREAT BARGAINS in Blk. French Silks;
GREAT BARGAINS in Blk. French Cashmeres;
GREAT BARGAINS in Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, all New and Fashionable;
GREAT BARGAINS in Blankets, Flannel, etc., etc.;
GREAT BARGAINS in Woolen Shawls, over 500 to choose from;
GREAT BARGAINS in Berlin Wool Goods, Clouds, Breakfast Shawls, Jackets, Sontags, Scarfs, etc., etc.;
GREAT BARGAINS in Gentlemen's Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk Scarfs, Cardigan Jackets, Kid Mitts and Gloves, Cloth and Buck Gloves, etc., etc.;
GREAT BARGAINS in Ladies' Cloth Quilted Skirts, Silk Scarfs, Lace Scarfs, Kid Mitts and Gloves, Hosiery, Mantles and Mantle Cloths, etc. etc.

A Lot of Berlin Slipper Patterns at wonderfully low prices.

M'CAFFERTY & DALY,
Corner King & Germain Streets.

AMERICAN FURNITURE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We will not at present advance the price of Stock on hand, but will

SELL AT OLD PRICES!

which are much below what they can be sold for when paying the present rate of duty (35 per ct.)
☞ We have still on hand a full line of our
CELEBRATED GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE,
and of those Very Handsome PARLOR SUITS, which have been so much admired.
STEWART & WHITE.
93 to 97 Charlotte Street.

THOMAS FURLONG, WINE MERCHANT AND DIRECT IMPORTER OF OLD BRANDIES, DUBLIN MALT WHISKIES &c. SAINT JOHN, N.B.

CLARETS!

THE Splendid Clarets of 1870 & 1874 vintages are realizing to the fullest extent, as they mature in bottle, the favorable opinion at first entertained respecting them.
They exhibit all the fine qualities, elegance and fragrance of the finest vintages of the century, not excepting those famous wines of 1848.
We hold a very large stock of 1874's, and the general opinion expressed about these wines is that they are "Great Wines," resembling in many respects the famous clarets of 1854, and are even an improvement on that noted year. They have charming color, and sufficient body; they are ripe and fresh, with exquisite bouquet and flavor; in short, they are typical of the most perfect and elegant style of claret.
For the last twenty years I have personally selected my own Wines, visiting every other year all the famous wine-producing districts both of France and Germany, and purchasing by sample and from the shipper direct, a matter which gives to the Direct Importer a decided advantage.
THOMAS FURLONG,
DIRECT IMPORTER,
julyl31 St. John, N. B.

Combs, Hair Ornaments, Soaps

We are Opening To-Day:—
1 Case Combs, etc.,
In clear and Ruby Dressing Combs; Clear and Ruby Back Combs; Clear and Ruby Hair Ornaments.
4 Cases FANCY TOILET SOAPS,
Of Superior Quality in Boxes of Half-dozens and Dozens.
☞ Wholesale and Retail.
CLARK, KERR & THORNE,
aug25 Prince William street.

CODFISH AND POLLOCK.
150 Cwt. Bright CODFISH;
100 " " POLLOCK.
For sale low.
BARBOUR BROS.,
aug2 11 South wharf cor. Ward st

BALTIMORE OYSTERS.
JUST RECEIVED:—
5 Cases Oysters, in Quart Tins,
PRICE 30 CENTS.
FOR SALE BY
LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.
jan3

BOOTS! BOOTS!

THE Subscribers have now in stock a full assortment of
Winter Boots and Over-Boots,
And would respectfully solicit an inspection of their stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
FRANCIS & VAUGHAN,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,
jan3 Commercial Block, 38 King street.

BOILER PLATE.
Now landing at I. C. R. Warehouse, ex S. S. "Hibernian" from Liverpool:—
140 Sheets Boiler Plate,
For Sale Low by
George Carvill,
aug23 Nelson street.

Scotch and Irish Whiskey.
Landing for Subscribers:—
10 QR-CASKS CORK WHISKEY;
15 qr-casks Scotch "
10 " Irish "
2 hhds. Encore "
For sale by
mar29 THURGAR & RUSSELL.

Raisins and Apples.
IN STORE:—
150 Boxes Layer Raisins;
40 " Valentia do.
100 Bbls. Choice Winter Apples
For Sale Low By
HARDING & HATHEWAY,
nov29 17 and 18 South Wharf.

American Buckwheat Meal.
1000 LBS. American Buckwheat Meal Just received by
R. E. PUDDINGTON & CO.

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.
First-class Hearses and personal attendance at every Funeral. Country orders will receive prompt attention.
84 Princess Street.
oct4

JOHN D. HARRIS,
Manufacturer and Importer of Hats, Caps and Furs,
MAIN STREET, PORTLAND, (Nearly Opposite Long Wharf).
N. B.—Gent's Dress Silk, Blue Cloth and Merino Hats made to order, and a perfect fit guaranteed.
LADIES' FELT HATS made over in the latest styles.
Repairing neatly attended to.
oct18 1y

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

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

J. R. CAMERON,
Ennis & Gardner Block, Prince Wm. street,
DEALER IN
American and Canadian Oils,
CHANDELIERS, GERMAN-STUDY,
—AND—
English and American Lamps,
Burners, Chimneys, Wicks, &c.
nov22

KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery. Hop Bitters.
Composition Powders.
Vaseline Pomade.
Vaseline Cold Cream.
Cashmere Bouquet Soap.
Collins' Voltaic Plasters.
Chevalier's Hair Life.
For sale low by
T. B. BARKER & SONS,
jan24 35 and 37 King Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
INTERNATIONAL S. S. COMPANY.
UNTIL further notice the STEAMER leaving St. John MONDAYS will run to Portland only. Passengers forwarded to Boston by Rail. Freight for Portland received SATURDAY, and for Boston WEDNESDAY.
H. W. CHISHOLM,
jan24 Agent I. S. S. Co.

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

WINDOW HOLLANDS, &C.
NOW OPENING:
Buff Window Hollands;
Green Window Hollands;
Brown Hollands;
Bleached Hollands;
Table Linens;
Table Cloths;
Tweeds and Towellings;
Fancy Cotton Shirtings;
Fancy Wincy Shirts;
Fancy Regatta Shirts.
☞ VERY LOW PRICES. ☜
H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH,
PRINCE WM. STREET.
jan24

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
For diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Whooping Cough Bronchitis, Asthma, and CONSUMPTION.

The few compositions which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words among not only one but many nations, must have extraordinary virtues. Perhaps no one ever so cured so wide a reputation, or maintained it so long as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It has been know to the public about forty years, by a long continued series of marvellous cures, that have won for it a confidence in its virtues, never equalled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cures of *Coughs, Colds, Consumption*, that can be made by medical skill. Indeed, the CHERRY PECTORAL has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, that is well founded if the remedy be taken in season. Every family should have it in their closet for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering, and even life is saved by this timely protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords by its timely use in sudden attacks.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.
mar31

FIRTH'S STEEL!
Now landing:—
37 BDLS. EXTRA AXE STEEL;
13 bdls. BEST SQUARE CAST STEEL;
23 bdls. BEST OCTAGON STEEL;
10 FORCE PUMPS;
300 SET PEEVIES.
W. H. THORNE & CO.,
jan24 Market Square.

FASHIONABLE and COMFORTABLE.
JUST RECEIVED:
At W. W. JORDAN'S Market Square,
NATURAL FUR BOAS;
FUR CLOAK LININGS;
FUR TRIMMINGS, at 20c. a yard and up;
Black, Imitation Seal, Raccoon, Prairie Fox, Dark and Light Grey DOG TRIMMINGS;
50 GOAT RUGS, various sizes, at reduced prices;
A Small lot of Sample MUFFS, CAPS and GLOVES, at half-price to clear;
KNITTED WOOL GOODS at greatly reduced prices.
jan10

Housekeepers' Hardware, Etc.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT.
We have Received via Halifax:—
1 CASE NICKEL SPOONS and FORKS;
2 Cases Containing:—
Shaving Brushes; Awls; Shot Pouches; Patent Coffee Pots; Coal Scoops; House Pails; Knife Powder; Curtain Hook and Rings; Chamois Skins; Brass Nails.
Daily Expected, 2 cases Containing:
Sette Fire Iron; Pokers; Stair Rods: Corkscrews; Pole Brackets: Twine; Silver Thimbles; Plate Powder; Hearth Brushes; Tire Guards; Fancy Coal Vases; Table Mats; Button Hooks; Key Rings; Button Knives; Jet Earrings; Pickle Forks; Rat Traps, etc.
CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,
sep27 Prince William Street.

Buffalo Robes.
Now ready for inspection, our usual
LARGE STOCK
OF THESE GOODS
At Bottom Prices.
oct18 T. R. JONES & CO.

BUFFALO ROBES.
NOW ready for sale a choice collection of
BUFFALO ROBES,
BOTH INLINED AND UNLINED ROBES,
For sale very low.
C. & E. EVERETT,
oct25 HATTERS AND FURRIERS, 11 King street.

"ACME."
JUST RECEIVED.
A Case of the "Acme" Wick.
It is the ONLY WICK that will burn satisfactorily ALL the different grades of Kerosene now in the market.
If you are dissatisfied with the burning qualities of your Oil TRY THE "ACME."
For Sale by J. R. CAMERON,
Lamp and Oil Depot, Prince Wm. St.

Codfish, Pollock & Oil.
Landing ex "M. P. Reed":—
300 QTLS. Bright Tolqual CODFISH;
100 do. do. POLLOCK;
10 Barrels COD OIL.
For Sale Low.
oct25 BARBOUR BROS.

Coffee, Sugars, Teas, Rice, Soda, Etc.
LANDING TO-DAY:—10 sacks Finest old Java Coffee; 30 sacks Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Scotch Sugars; 30 sacks Rice; 50 bbls. Sal Soda; 50 lbs. Fine Congou Tea; 5 cases Nixey's Black Lead. And to arrive:—Balance of Stock of Teas, Pickles, Sauces, etc., etc.
LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.,
aug22 75 and 80 King Street

BOILED LINSEED OIL.
Raw Linseed Oil.
White Lead.
Colored Paints.
Pure Shellac Varnish.
Furniture Varnish.
Carriage Varnishes.
Masury's Colors, in Oil.
Masury's Colors, in Water.
Masury's Colors, in Japan.
For sale low by
T. B. BARKER & SONS,
jan31 35 and 37 King Street.

FOUND.
FOUND
—AT—
Martin's Jewellery Store,
97 KING STREET,
Thousands of different styles and patterns of
GOLD RINGS,
EAR-RINGS,
BROOCHES,
BAR PINS,
NECK CHAINS,
LOCKETS,
GUARDS and GENTS' ALBERT'S Breast Pins.
SCARF PINS,
SHIRT STUDS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS,
COLLAR BUTTONS,
EMBLEMS PINS,
BRACELETS,
BACK COMBS,
BLACK JEWELLERY
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES,
SPECTACLES,
EYEGLASSES,
CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES,
and a great variety of other goods in the Jewellery Line to numerous to mention, suitable for Christmas and New Years' presents, which will be sold very low for cash.
G. H. MARTIN,
97 KING STREET,
☞ 5 doors above the Waverly House, St. John, N. B. dec13.

In Store and Warehouse.
FLOUR,
U. S. High Grades—Victoria, Hibbard's, Woman's Idol, Canadian, Haxall, Star, Gilt Edge, Spink's Major, White Pigeon, White Cloud, Pilmoll, Victorious Snowdon, New Nation, Amazon, Norval, Albion, Howland's, Aylmer, etc.
OATMEAL—Tilsonberg.
CORN MEAL—New England A and B and Golden A's.
PORK—Boston Heavy Mess.
MOLASSES—Porto Rico, Barbados and Trinidad.
SUGARS—Granulated, Paris Lumps, Porto Rico, Scotch Refined.
TEAS—Good to Choice Qualities.
CHEESE—Woodstock Factory.
TOBACCOS—Challenge, Crown, Beaver, Nelson, Napoleon, Florence, Bird's Eye, Nos. 1 and 2, Pilot.
RAISINS—Layers, last year's crop, in good order.
FEED—Middlings, Shorts, Bran.
OATS—Black and White.
For Sale Lowest Market Rates by
J. & W. F. HARRISON.
dec13

BANKRUPT SALE
—OF—
ULLIN BROS.'
READY MADE CLOTHING
Is still going on.
GREAT BARGAINS
Will be given this month as the WHOLE STOCK will have to be sold before 1st January.
MULLIN BROS.,
dec13 74 Dock street.

Paul Feval's Celebrated Work.
"THE JESUITS."
"The thanks of all Catholics who love their Holy Faith, and earnestly desire it spread, are due to the author of this volume. It is a series of pictures, in which we behold the foundation of the Society in the midst of opposition; its miraculous spreading their way to heathen lands and there triumphing over superstition, ignorance and idolatry; its fall from the Order, meanwhile, waxing in lands of heathen, but profaning to be Christian, the envy, jealously, malice and hatred of the philosophers, the Encyclopedists, and Jansenists, worshipping traitorous, mountebank, by pretended falsehood and opposition, the prohibition of the Order in France and Spain and Portugal, and, finally, its suppression by Clement XIV."—*The Catholic Standard.*
CHEAP EDITION; Price 50 cents.
FOR SALE BY
T. O'BRIEN & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, ETC.,
53 King Street.
☞ Agents for Murphy & Co.'s Publications.
jan24

Brandies, Whiskies, Wines, Champagnes, Clarets, Foreign Liqueurs, &c., &c., &c.,
HENNESSY'S BRANDY;
Martell's Brandy;
Vine Growers Brandy;
Encore Whisky;
Tullnilich Highland Whisky;
Talisker (Skye) Whisky;
Oban "Small Still" Whisky;
Dublin Old Still Whiskies;
Kinnahan's L. L. Whiskey;
Aitkin's Edinburgh Ale;
Wessecker's Schiedam Genevas;
JAMAICA RUM.
FOREIGN LIQUEURS.—Anisette, Curacao, Vermouth, Dutch Bitters, &c., &c.;
Sherries.—Shipped by Joseph G. Gordon; Zeer de Frontera.
PORTS.—Shipped by C. N. Kopke, Oporto; Champagnes.—Shipped by Ruinart Pere & Fils; Pelzer; Bonnet, (Epernay); Pommery & Greno, and Heidsieck.
Burgundies.—Shipped by Deheurvend, and DePolignyi.
Rhine and Moselle Wines.—Shipped by A. Jordon.
JAMES DUFFY,
Wine Merchant,
PORTLAND BRIDGE.
nov30 ESTABLISHED 1842.

NEW LIQUOR STORE.
THE SUBSCRIBER thanking the public for the favours he has received for the past five years, wishes to inform them that he has rented the Store,
No 22 Sand's Build'g, Water st.
And has opened there with a large stock of Superior Wines, Brandies, Cigars, &c., which he offers for sale low in Bond or Duty paid. These goods are his own importation, and purchasers can therefore rely on getting the best qualities at the lowest possible prices. He offers the following goods in store, in Bonded Warehouse 35, and to arrive:—
250 Qr-Casks } Pale and Brown Brandies,
130 Casks,
40 Qr-Casks Irish and Scotch Whiskies, including the celebrated "Bangher Whiskey;"
100 Cases Whiskey:
20 Qr-Casks, } Genevas—J. H. Henk's and Blankenheym and Nolet;
12 Hhds.,
250 Cases,
195 Qr-Casks Port and Sherry Wines—some of a very superior quality;
20 Barrels Bass' Scotch Ale;
30 Barrels Canadian Spirits and Rye Whiskey;
35 Cases "Red Heart" Rum;
Old Tom Gin, Ginger Wine, Kentucky Bourbon Whiskey, Jamaica and Demerara Rum, Encore Whiskey, Rose's Lime Cordial, &c.
10,000 Havana Cigars;
25,000 Domestic and German Cigars.
The business of Brandies General will be continued as usual, and orders left there will be promptly attended to. All kinds of goods sold at lowest rates to responsible people, and all goods delivered free of charge.
H. MCCAFFERTY,
No. 22, Sand's Building, Water Street, and cor. Brussels and Richmond sts.
june7

Canned Corned Beef and Tongue.
20 CASES Canned Corned Beef;
5 Cases Canned Corned Tongue.
R. E. PUDDINGTON & CO.,
jan17 38 Charlotte street.

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

The Weekly Freeman.
Saturday, February 7, 1880.

Tory Ethics.

The Tories made many furious attacks upon Mr. Mackenzie, accusing him of incompetency, and sometimes of corruption, because the price of iron and steel fell so much after he purchased those steel rails. No fault was found when the purchase was made, or when the papers were laid before the House of Commons, because every one thought then that the price could never be lower than it was when the purchase was made. Sir Charles Tupper made another large purchase some months ago, and, as prices have advanced greatly since, it has been said that he should be blamed for not having purchased at the bottom price all the rails required for the Pacific railroad. It can not be said that he should not purchase because the rails will not be wanted for some time, as if there were any force in the argument against purchasing the 60,000 tons. It can not be pleaded that he did not anticipate so great an advance in price at so early a day, because Tory politicians pretend to know everything, and Sir Charles, over and over again, asserted that he and his friends knew well that Mr. Mackenzie made his purchase at an inopportune time. It may be said that if any one in a public position, making what he believes to be due provision for the public service, exercise his best judgment and discretion in making such a purchase, he should be entitled to credit for the faithful discharge of his duty, and no more, whether prices afterwards advanced or declined. But the Hamilton *Spectator*, a high Tory authority, assuming that Mr. Mackenzie made his purchase sooner than was necessary, although this has been so frequently and so completely disproved, says that if a Minister chooses to purchase for the public what is not required, in the expectation of saving money to the Government, he—

"Does so at his own risk, and if he fails he is justly open to censure. Mr. Mackenzie and Sir Charles Tupper both took that risk. The former failed and the latter succeeded. Sir Charles can meet the members of the House of Commons and tell them that if they do not approve of his purchase he will take it off their hands. Mr. Mackenzie could not have taken his purchase off their hands without involving him in financial ruin."

The principle involved is a plain and just one. If for any reason a public servant departs from the rule laid down for his guidance, he is properly held responsible for the result. Lord Nelson fought the battle of the Nile contrary to rule, and if the result had been a disaster he might have shared the fate of Admiral Byng; as it was he earned the nation's gratitude. A public servant can never be blamed for adhering to the rule which is given to him to observe, though he may earn praise by breaking through it when success shows that he was in the right. The motive in such a case, no matter how good, is not a valid defence in case of failure. The rule can always be followed, and the plea of good motive for these reasons when a public servant departs from the rule he is the sole judge of how far he may depart from it. It can never be justly pleaded against him that he did not break it to a greater extent than he did. Therefore, Sir Charles Tupper is not liable to censure for not purchasing more rails. To go as far as he did proved to be a service to the country, but it was a service performed at his own peril. Had he failed he would have been blameable. He is not to blame for refusing to run still farther risk.

Such are Tory ethics. Success justifies anything.

The *Spectator* makes the extraordinary and wholly unwarrantable statement that when Mr. Mackenzie made the purchase the price of rails was greatly in advance of the cost of producing them. The fact that the manufacturer who tender was lowest could not be induced to contract for the whole quantity, proves how untrue that statement is.

Sir Alexander T. Galt, it is now said, will not go to England until after the session has opened, or until after it has closed, and, as he is under pay, it is said, and his salary and allowances are large, many are asking why he remains in Canada. The general reply to this query is that he remains to help Sir S. L. Tilley to put the contemplated Bank Bill into shape, and to assist him in working it through Parliament. Those who do not know him wonder that Sir Samuel submits to being placed so openly under the tutelage of Sir Alexander, who, it will be remembered, was sent to England to help him in putting that loan on the market; who was called to Ottawa to assist in putting the tariff into shape; and who, as our readers may remember, was sent with Sir Samuel to the United States to enquire into the working of the United States banking system. The truth is that Sir John knows what Sir Samuel's calibre is, and fears to trust him where real ability, or anything more than mere shouting and gesticulating is required. The Montreal *Herald* says:—

The long delay of our Ambassador justifies the statement that he will not leave Canada till after the next session of the Canadian Parliament. The truth is, poor Sir Leonard Tilley's own Province has been reduced to a state of the most profound discontent, as well by Sir Leonard's breach of his recent personal promises not to increase duties, as by the utter contradiction given by the facts to the assurances by which he seduced it into Confederation, and himself into fifteen years of salaries of three times the amount he could ever have received as a New Brunswick Minister. The Finance Minister, for all he looks and talks so big, is simply a baby who cannot get along without a wet nurse, and Sir Alexander is hired to do the nursing. That, we have no doubt, is the sound and sufficient reason why he stays in Canada instead of crossing the briny ocean, and living abroad for the good of his country.

The Toronto *Globe* says:—

It seems a pity that we have not at such a crisis as the present a Finance Minister capable of doing his own work. Sir Samuel Tilley is a failure, even in his own eyes, or he would never consent to Sir Alexander Galt being engaged to coach him in his work.

The *Globe* little knows how much humble pie Sir Samuel can eat when it is necessary, in order that he should retain office, although it has not forgotten what he did when the route of the Intercolonial was selected, or when he took that Governorship. Perhaps he has ability enough to be aware of his own incompetency, and to be pleased at receiving such assistance as Sir Alexander can give him.

There is reason to fear that the next Bank Bill will carry the country a long way towards an irredeemable currency. One rumor says that it will authorise the Government to issue more paper without increasing the gold reserve. We learn from the Ottawa *Free Press* that Mr. Abbott, who stands high in the confidence of the Government, says in his address to the electors of Argenteuil, that "the financial and industrial policy of "the Government will require adjustment; that the Banking system must "be reconsidered and revised to prevent "the recurrence of deplorable disasters," and the St. Catharine's *Journal*, an organ of the soft money wing of the Tory party, says:—

The charters of all the banks in the country run out in 1881, and the soft money men hold that thereafter the Government should prohibit bank circulation and make its own issue the only legal tender. The measure which the Finance Minister will submit to the coming session will not go anything like as far as that, but it will empower the Government to reduce the bank circulation and largely increase the issue of Dominion notes without increasing the gold redemption fund. It is expected that the banks will make a stubborn fight, but the Government has a very large majority, and the Bill will be put through beyond doubt.

[illegible] were not the Tory majority so subservient and so ready to do anything that promises to give their party a longer lease of power and place.

The judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Montmorency case is published in full. We confess that portions of it appear to us rather obscure and confused. Their Lordships labor unnecessarily to show that the Dominion Parliament, and that alone, has the right to make provision for the trial of controverted Dominion elections. Then, coming to the only question really at issue, they say:—

The argument, and the sole argument, which has been offered to their Lordships to induce them to come to the conclusion that there is here a serious question to be determined is that the Act of 1874, the validity of what is challenged, contravenes that particular provision of the 92nd section which exclusively assigns to the Provincial Legislatures the power of legislating for the administration of justice in the Provinces, including the constitution, maintenance, and organizations of Provincial Courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure in civil, not in criminal, matters in those Courts. Now, if their Lordships had for the first time, and without any assistance from anything which had taken place in the colony, to apply their minds to the matter, and even if the 41st section were not in the Act, it would not be quite plain to them that the transfer of the jurisdiction to determine upon the rights to seats in the Canadian Legislature—a thing which had been always done, not by Courts of Justice, but otherwise—would come within the natural importance of these general words: "The administration of justice in the Provinces, and the constitution, maintenance, and organization of Provincial Courts, and procedure in civil matters in those Courts." But one thing is clear, that these words do not point expressly, or by any necessary implication, to the particular subject of election petitions; and when we find in the same Act another clause which deals expressly with those matters there is not the smallest difficulty in taking the two clauses together, and in placing upon them both a consistent construction. That other clause, the 41st, expressly says that the old mode of determining this class of questions was to continue until the Parliament of Canada should otherwise provide. It was therefore, the Parliament of Canada which was otherwise to provide. It did otherwise provide by the Act of 1873, which Act it afterwards altered, and then passed the Act now in question. So far, it would appear to their Lordships very difficult to suggest any ground upon which the competency of the Parliament of Canada so to legislate could be called in question. But the ground which is suggested is this: that it has seemed fit to the Parliament of Canada to confer the jurisdiction necessary for the trial of election petitions upon Courts of ordinary jurisdiction in the Provinces; and it is said although the Parliament of Canada might have provided in any other manner for these trials, and might have created any new Court for this purpose, it could not commit the exercise of such a new jurisdiction to any existing Provincial Court. After all their Lordships have heard from Mr. Benjamin they are at a loss to follow that argument, even supposing that this were not in truth and substance the creation of a new Court. If the subject matter is within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament it is not within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Parliament, and that which is excluded by the 91st section from the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament is not anything else than matters coming within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces. The only material class of subjects relates to the administration of Justice in the Provinces, which, read with the 41st section, cannot be reasonably taken to have anything to do with election petitions. There is therefore nothing here to raise a doubt about the Power of the Dominion Parliament to impose new duties upon the existing Provincial Courts, or to give them new powers as to matters which do not come within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces.

They then describe the provisions of the Act of 1873, which they say was admittedly within the competency of the Parliament that provided that until the Supreme Court of Canada came into existence—

The judges of the existing Provincial Courts should exercise under regulations contained in it the same jurisdiction. It did not indeed say the Courts—it said the judges of the Courts, and that is really in their lordships' view the sole difference for this purpose between the Act of 1873 and 1874. The Act of 1874 in substance does the same thing, except that in the definition clauses it uses this language:—"The expression 'the Court,' as respects elections in the several Provinces hereinafter mentioned respectively, shall mean the Courts hereinafter mentioned, or any of the judges thereof;" and then it mentions by their known names the existing Courts of the different Provinces. When their Lordships go on to look at the provisions which follow in the Act, it is clear not only that a new jurisdiction is provided for, but even the power to take evidence. It is said that a single judge in rotation and not the entire Court is to exercise this jurisdiction, and in the forty-eigth section:—"That on the trial of an election petition, and in other proceedings under this Act, the judge shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, have the same powers of jurisdiction and authority as a judge of one of the Superior Courts of Law or Equity for the Province in which such election is held, sitting in term or proceeding at the trial of an ordinary civil suit, and the Court held by him in such a trial shall be a Court of Record." Words could not be more plain than those to create this as a new Court of Record, and not the old Court, with some superadded jurisdiction to be exercised as if it had been part of its old jurisdiction: and all that is said as to the employment of the same officers or of any other machinery of the Court for certain purposes defined by reference to the existing procedure of Courts, shows that the Dominion Legislature throughout dealing with this as a new jurisdiction created by itself, although in many respects adopting, as it was convenient that it should adopt, existing machinery. Therefore, their Lordships see nothing but a nominal, a verbal, and an unsubstantial distinction between this latter Act as to its principle, and those provisions of the former Act, which all the judges of all the Courts in Canada, apparently without difficulty, held to be lawful and constitutional.

This must now be received as law, but the reasoning is, nevertheless, neither very clear nor very convincing.

We are unable to make room for the whole of Lord Dunraven's letter, but, besides what he says of the proposal to create a tenant proprietary, there are a few things in this letter of an absentee which, as they may be supposed to be the views of his class, deserve some notice. His attack on Mr. Parnell is wholly unjustifiable, and based upon what he must have known to be untruths. He said:—

Of all the quack cures for hard times the patent Parnell pill is the simplest and the most deleterious in its conequences. It consists in the maxims—

When hard up, don't pay your debts;
Pay your rent when it is convenient to do so;
If it is inconvenient to pay, do not;
Unite and you cannot be compelled to pay, neither can you be turned out.

Robbery organized on such a scheme would, of course, be hard to deal with, and there would be some sense in the idea, if the Irish tenant farmers were devoid of all moral feelings. But they are not. It is obvious that if tenant farmers paid no rent they would be better off for a little time, in the same way that they would be better off if they did not pay for their clothes, for the provisions they purchase, or for the exceedingly beautiful hats and bonnets with which they adorn their wives and daughters on Sundays. But their liability to pay rent can be evaded only by an overturning of the whole social structure of the United Kingdom, or by some kind friends putting up sufficient cash to purchase the fee simple of Ireland. In the which case, and if it could be proved to be necessary for the general public good that the government would be justified in encouraging and, if necessary, compel landowners to sell their property to the occupiers and tillers thereof, of the two the first plan is the most feasible. It is not likely that the Irish in and out of Ireland will combine to wage war upon the British Empire, neither is it very probable that they would be successful; but it is just as unlikely that the descendants of Celts, Angles, Jutes, Saxons, Danes and others dwelling out of Ireland will subscribe £3,000,000 or £4,000,000 as a present to the descendants of certain Danes, Jutes, Angles, Saxons, Celts, &c., living in Ireland. And that is what it comes to.

Mr. Parnell proposes no scheme of robbery or spoliation. He would protect the property of tenant farmers and pay to landlords the full value of any land that may be taken from them for the good of the nation. If there are in any parts of Ireland tenant farmers who can purchase beautiful hats for their wives and daughters they are rare exceptions. Lord Dunraven himself admits, in another part of his letter, that immediate relief is required in many places, and that even his panacea, emigration, can not afford that relief. He quite approves of the refusal of the Government to grant State aid to Ireland, as at that time they did, and advises that private charities be carefully administered, and that any balances so saved should be applied to emigration. Again and again he asserts that emigration is the remedy, the only remedy. He, evidently, is of opinion that the landowners have the right to manage their lands so that they may get the most money out of them, no matter what becomes of the population, whose duty it is, he thinks, to emigrate whenever the landlords do not want them on the lands, either because new systems of agriculture have been introduced under which fewer hands are required for the cultivation of the soil, or a change in the state of the markets renders it desirable for the landlords to turn their lands into cattle ranges. Anything that would encourage an increase of the population he considers as the greatest possible injury to Ireland, and next to this the efforts of the agitators who disturb the harmonious relations of landlords and tenants which he would wish to exist, and which drive English capital out of the country, or prevent its inflow. The world knows now what the relations of landlord and tenant are in Ireland, and that all the nonsense about English capital is talked and written by those who regard every attempt to prevent the outflow of Irish capital in the shape of absentee rents as a crime. Lest any one may doubt the possibility of hearing doctrines so atrocious gravely propounded at this time of day, we give his own words:—

The encouragement of an excess of population is either the greatest sin that any man can commit, or, the greatest mistake that he can make. Ireland learned a bitter lesson during the famine years, but apparently it was not bitter enough, for she has forgotten it. You can't judge by figures as to whether a country contains too many inhabitants or not. Circumstances change, foreign competition comes into play, modifying the conditions of farming and perhaps necessitating the abandonment of a system which employed a large number of hands and the adoption of another which requires and can only support a smaller number. When such a state of things occurs the surplus population must either starve or find other employment at home or abroad than that afforded by cultivation of land.

In another place he says:—

The owners could in many cases get along very well without letting their land at all. You cannot compare land with any other business in that respect; the ironmaster cannot conduct business without operatives; and landmasters can, unfortunately. The effort of landlords to consolidate their farms into larger holdings goes on very slowly, owing to the prejudice existing among the people against emigration, a prejudice which the present agitation has done much to intensify.

The admission that so many Irish landowners could get along very well without letting their lands at all, shows how absurd it is to carry the principle of freedom of contract to its full extent with regard to the lands of the country, and what he says of the efforts of the landowners to consolidate their farms, shows the spirit of Irish landlordism, which would treat the people as mere vermin when they ceased to be useful as rent-payers. Lord Dunraven admits that several landlords are to be blamed