CHICKERING & SONS

Pianofortes.

CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS:—Great power and brilliancy; exquisite sweetness and sympathetic quality of tone; easy and responsive action; thorough workmanship and durability.

The CHICKERING Pianos

are conceded by all Artists and Musicians to be the

Finest Pianos in the World.

A full assortment of CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO FORTES will always be found in our Warerooms, and will be sold at Lowest Possible Prices. Catalogues mailed free.

PIANOS OF OTHER MAKERS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT FAIR VALUATION.

We also keep a very large stock of Piano Fortes by various American makers, at prices from $250 upwards. None but well known and reliable Instruments will be sold by us, and purchasers can rely upon being served faithfully and to their entire satisfaction. Every instrument warranted for ten years.

The Celebrated Estey Organs,

OVER 125,000 NOW IN USE,

still remain at the head of all Reed Organs. In tone, power, beauty and durability, they are justly considered the best instruments of their class made. Catalogues mailed free.

We respectfully invite all lovers of Music, and particularly all those who can appreciate true merit in a Musical Instrument, to visit our Warerooms and examine the magnificent Pianos and Organs which we control in this Province. It is with legitimate pride that we can say

We have the Very Best Instruments that can be produced.

Landry & Co.,

52 King Street, St. John, N. B.

Notice of Sale.

To Mr. Robert Craswell, Ann Lord, his wife, and all others whom it may concern.

TAKE NOTICE:—That the following described two Half Lots of land and premises with the buildings thereon will be sold by Public Auction at Chubb's Corner, so called, in Prince William street, in the City of Saint John, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of March next, at Twelve o'clock, noon, viz: All those certain two Half Lots of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Northfield, County of Sunbury, Province of New Brunswick, described and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake placed on the Southern side of the road at the Northern Angle of the Grant to the Rev. Abraham Wood, thence running along the side of said road, North seventy-nine degrees, East twenty chains, thence South sixty-one degrees, East one hundred and ten chains along the the line dividing the Lot number eight (8), thence South twenty-nine degrees, West twenty chains and thence North sixty-one degrees, West one hundred and ten chains along North Eastern boundary line of said Grant to Rev. Abraham Wood to the place of beginning. The said land being known and distinguished as part of lots number seven and eight in the Grant to William Sypher and others, dated on or about the twenty-seventh day of January, A. D., 1831, and containing two hundred acres of land more or less. The above sale will be made under, by virtue and in pursuance of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 18th day of June, A. D., 1874, made between the said Robert Craswell and wife, of the one part, and Francis Collins, late of said City, Merchant, since deceased, of the other part, registered in Book L, pages 316, 317 and 318 of Records, in and for the County of Sunbury, in said Province, in consequence of default made in payment of principal money and interest secured by such Mortgage.

Dated this 30th day of November, A. D., 1882.

T. W. ANGLIN, } Executors of the last Will of
JAMES SMITH, } said Francis Collins, Mortgagee.

CHARLES DOHERTY,
Solicitor for Estate of said Mortgagee.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having legal claims against the estate of FRANCIS COLLINS, late of the City of Saint John, merchant, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to the undersigned, within three months from date; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to them.

Dated this 2nd day of November, A. D., 1882.

T. W. ANGLIN,
JAMES SMITH,
Executors.

CHARLES DOHERTY,
Solicitor for Estate. nov4—3m

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons having legal claims against the Estate of MARY ROBINSON, late of the City of Saint John, widow, deceased, are requested to present the same within three months from date, duly attested, at the office of Mr. R. J. RITCHIE, Barrister, Ritchie's Building, and all indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

DENIS LAWLOR,
Executor.

R. J. RITCHIE,
Solicitor for Estate.
November 22nd, 1882. 3m dec2

JOHN L. CARLETON,

ATTORNEY-at-LAW,

Solicitor in Equity, &c.

OFFICE:

1 Palmer's Chambers, Princess St.,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

M. McDONOUGH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

2 North Market Street.

COFFIN AND CASKET WAREROOMS.

COFFINS AND CASKETS of Various Styles and Prices, together with all the requisites, particularly for the

CATHOLIC TRADE,

Always kept in Stock.

Superior Glass and Half Glass HEARSES!

AT MODERATE CHARGES.

N. B.—Robes, etc., furnished at Lowest Rates.

P. FITZPATRICK,
Funeral and Furnishing Undertaker,
98 WATERLOO STREET.

All Orders Promptly Attended to Night or Day, and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent for sale of

L. Black & Co.'s Celebrated

Spectacles and Eye Glasses,

Has received a complete assortment of all the styles made by that firm,—Gold, Fine Steel and Hard Rubber Frames. Persons in want of a good article in Spectacles will please remember that those of L. Black & Co. are justly celebrated for excellence. They have received medal and diploma from Centennial Exhibition.

We have the Patent Indicators by which we can properly measure the eye and give the exact Glass suit

T. L. COUGHLAN.
jun14 JEWELLERS' HALL KING ST.

Fancy Goods.

WE are now showing a large assortment of Handsome Vases;
Ornamental Figures, in Parian, Bronze, etc.;
Brackets, in a variety of new designs;
Ladies' Plush Reticules;
Ladies' Work Baskets, richly finished;
Ladies' Necklets, Bracelets and Ear-rings, in Jet, Gilt, Silver, etc.;
PICTURES, PICTURES, etc., suitable for Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts.

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

Freeman Job Printing Office,

54 GERMAIN STREET,

St. John, N. B.

CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
POSTERS,
PROGRAMMES
—AND—
JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS

executed on the most reasonable terms

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

P. TOLE, Proprietor.

THE FREEMAN

—FOR—

1883.

IN appealing once more to the friends of the FREEMAN throughout the Province to repeat the efforts so often made to maintain and increase its circulation, it is, perhaps, best to ask them to find in its past record the most conclusive evidence that it will in the future be deserving of their support.

It publishes all news of importance or interest, and, although for want of space the news is sometimes condensed, nothing is omitted that appears to be of the smallest value.

All public questions are, as usual, dealt with fully and frankly. The readers of the FREEMAN have ample opportunity of forming a correct opinion on all the subjects and matters which engage the attention of Parliament and of the country. Great care is taken to furnish accurate information and to present both sides of every important question fully and fairly.

It is probable that important changes in Canada are not very distant. It seems impossible that when the United States have discovered how unjust and injurious a high protective fiscal system is, and when the people of Canada have learned, by sad experience, how great a fraud its N. P. is, favoring and securing profit to a few monopolists only, and burdening grievously farmers, lumberers, fishermen, and mechanics, a state of things so fraught can continue very long. Already there are too many indications of another commercial crisis. The people of the North West have already discovered how injurious to them is the monopoly of their carrying trade, given for twenty years to the Canada Pacific Railway Syndicate, and, although they are yet but few in number, they show a determination to get rid, at all hazards, of the chains which already gall them; and in the ranks of the Tory party itself throughout the Dominion, altho' these are held together by the cohesive power of public plunder, there are symptoms of weakness and disintegration. Toryism is an exotic in Canada, and can not be acclimatised. Nurtured in corruption, it did grow vigorous, and its roots spread far and wide, but even now it shows signs of a decay which can not be arrested. He must be blind, indeed, to the signs of the times who supposes that this Tory Government, because it has secured so large a Parliamentary majority by means so disgraceful, is fastened on the country for five years more.

Much attention is devoted to foreign news and a weekly review of what goes on in the civilized world.

The agitation for an amendment of the Land Laws, and for the restoration of Home Rule, will continue in Ireland. What is done and said by the leaders of that agitation, is systematically misrepresented or misconstrued, and the Irish people are persistently misrepresented and calumniated, the crimes committed in the country exaggerated in number and character, and the whole people made responsible for the crimes of a few, as far as telegrams and newspaper articles can make them responsible. The FREEMAN constantly labors to correct all such misrepresentations, and to place the policy of the leaders, and the conduct of leaders and people in a proper light. To enable it to do this important work effectively, it claims the renewed and earnest support of those who have supported it so long.

The *Sun* denies that any petition asking for the removal of Mr. Wallace, the collector at Sussex; or Mr. Scovil, Inspector of Weights and Measures; or of Mr. Harrison, was forwarded to Ottawa by the [illegible] Mr. Foster, M. P.

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, December 30, 1882

The Week.

The fierce tempests and heavy rains of autumn almost destroyed the crops in the west of Ireland, which, until the approach of harvest time, promised abundance; and now it is said large districts are threatened with famine. The Government resolve to render aid only through the poor law boards, and this excites much indignation.

The changes in the Imperial Cabinet can not be regarded as an improvement, except in so far as they relieve Mr. Gladstone from the work of Chancellor of the Exchequer, which everybody saw was too heavy for him. Mr. Childers, who is known in Canada, will probably discharge the duties satisfactorily. It is said that Sir C. Dilke will become a member of the Cabinet, but there is evidently some difficulty in making room for him. The most important change is the taking in of the Earl of Derby, who lost no time in letting the world know that his opinions on the questions now engrossing public attention do not all agree with what were supposed to be the opinions of the leading men of the Liberal party. He has declared himself opposed to the continuance in Egypt of the control which others regard as necessary, and as practically established, and on the Irish question he proclaims a policy positively reactionary. He would encourage no expectation of any further change in the land laws. From the changes already made he expects no permanent improvement in the condition of Ireland. To Home Rule he is utterly opposed, and he disapproves of making statements which, misunderstood, may excite delusive hopes on that point—in this he must have intended to place a check on Mr. Gladstone. Home Rule, he says, would inevitably lead to separation and all agitation in that direction must be discountenanced. He is willing to spend some millions in promoting emigration, which like so many others who are opposed to Home Rule, he regards as the panacea for the ills of Ireland. If emigration would do good to Ireland that country should be happy now, as within the last 30 or 40 years it has sent out some five million emigrants, and its population to-day is about four millions smaller than it was in 1846. It would, no doubt, be a great boon to many thousands of those who struggle to exist on small patches of barren lands were they enabled to emigrate to America and assisted to settle on good land there, as Mr. Parnell demands they shall be, but there really is room enough in Ireland for a population much larger than it now has. Many hundreds of thousands of acres of its most fertile lands from which the people were ruthlessly driven in the famine years and in years previous are now devoted to grazing. These lands should first be settled and the waste lands should be reclaimed before emigration could fairly be considered absolutely necessary, but the English idea and the landlords' is that the only way to make Ireland prosperous and contented is to drive all the Irish people out of it. In England the appointment of Lord Derby causes much dissatisfaction amongst the advanced Liberals, and gives satisfaction to the Whigs, who, of late, have been much dissatisfied.

The police have failed to prove that the men they arrested should be even reasonably suspected of being the murderers of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke, and the man who confessed himself an accomplice is not believed. It is said now that the murderers of Lord Mountmorris will be found. The prosecution of those accused of the murder of the Huddys has resulted in conviction, but in this, as in other cases, there is reason to fear that innocent men may be sacrificed, and the moral effect of the convictions, therefore, is not good.

On a recent Saturday night six hundred persons were seized indiscriminately by the police in the streets of Dublin, and searched in the hope probably that on some one would be found papers which would enable the police to discover who the members of the secret societies are, etc. Nothing of the kind was found. Seldom has a greater outrage on a peaceable population been perpetrated in any country.

News of warlike preparations continues to come from Russia, Austria and Germany, and so do peaceful assurances come also. France is determined to maintain a protectorate in Tonquin. Her garrison in the capital of that country has been strengthened and it is proposed to send out large reinforcements, but the immediate necessity for those has been removed by the withdrawal of the Chinese force which was advancing to assert Chinese supremacy in that country. A war between China and France at one time seemed probable, but friendly relations, it it said, have been re-established.

It is said that the 600th anniversary of the Hapsburg dynasty was celebrated with much enthusiasm throughout the Austrian Empire.

Speculation as to the person likely to succeed Judge Duff has been rife for some days. The public are fully aware of the great importance of having the Bench strengthened by the appointment of one whose knowledge of law and known industry, honesty and impartiality would render him a worthy successor of one who was most esteemed by those who knew him best, and secure the respect of the Bar and the confidence of the public. The *Evening Globe* recommended that Judge Watters be appointed, and the sinecure lately created for another County Court Judge be abolished by transferring Judge Wedderburn to St. John. From many other quarters came a demand for the appointment of Judge Watters, but he is a Catholic, and that, in the opinion of Sir Leonard and his friends, is an insuperable obstacle to his becoming a Judge of our Provincial Supreme Court. Political considerations also had their weight, and more than one lawyer who helped Sir Leonard, or did his work at the last election, demanded this judgeship as his reward. It is said that before Mr. J. J. Fraser could be induced to resign the Attorney Generalship and make that desperate fight in York, he received a positive promise of the first vacant judgeship. Mr. Fraser, it is generally believed, will be appointed, if he has not been appointed already. He is reputed a good lawyer, and, apart from his political associations, is esteemed an honorable man, possessing many of the qualities essential to a good judge. In political life his chief fault was that he was too easily swayed by those with whom he happened to be associated.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 22.—The trial of Leon and Armand Peltzer, for the murder of Wm. Bernays, a noted lawyer, was concluded to-day. Both were found guilty and sentenced to death. The case created a great sensation. Armand was criminally intimate with Mrs. Bernays, and it is believed persuaded his brother to murder Bernays. After sentence was pronounced Leon Peltzer said: "I have what I deserve, but in the case of my brother the jury commit a judicial crime." Armand appeared greatly dejected and cried out, "may the curse of my little girl fall upon the heads of the jury." The judge declared this speech infamous. The prisoners were then removed.

It is almost surprising to hear already from so many quarters that the Canada Pacific Railway Company, commonly called the syndicate, are already in difficulties. Sir Charles Tupper, when arguing that the offer of the "second syndicate" should not be accepted, described those with whom he had concluded that bargain as men of immense capital and boundless credit, and all in Parliament and out of it who supported the Government echoed what Sir Charles said. The Opposition speakers, on the other hand, pointed out that the company which undertook to build the road under the agreement which Parliament was asked to ratify, required little capital and little credit, as the country would be bound to place at their disposal ample means to build all they were required to build of the road, and leave a large profit. It was proved almost to demonstration that the amount to be paid them in cash for the construction of the prairie section—the only section they have yet seriously undertaken—was more than enough to pay all that such a road as they are building would cost, and that whatever they obtained for the land would be clear profit. Sir John A. Macdonald, unable to disprove this, pleaded that so much more in money and land than this section would cost was to be given to this company in order to establish for them a basis of credit, although one of the Government arguments in favor of the contract as a whole was that the contractors themselves had a credit practically unbounded. If they had chosen to confine themselves to the work for which they had contracted, they would to-day be embarrassed only by the large amount of profit on hand. But estimating, probably at their full value, the enormous resources placed at their command, and calculating that they could, in one way or other, convert into money at an early day the lands to be assigned them, they resolved to secure eastern extension and an independent passage to the Atlantic, and a monopoly of much of the trade of old Canada, and with these objects in view they incorporated the Canadian Central road in the Canada Pacific road, purchased the road from Ottawa to Montreal and two other roads out of Ottawa, undertook the construction of a road from Ottawa to Toronto, and sought to obtain the control of other roads, etc., etc. They put five million dollars worth of land grant bonds on the market through the Bank of Montreal. These were all purchased, it is said, but the money invested in them was chiefly, if not wholly, Canadian. The Government allowed them to carry their main line far south, and so to avoid much expensive bridging, etc., and they pushed the construction of the road across the open prairie so as to make good their claim to a large part of the cash subsidy. They also sold many lots in city and town sites at high prices, and obtained large bonuses from those new born cities and towns which were willing to pay handsomely for having the road run through or near them. The Hamilton *Times* says:

By the end of 1882 the Syndicate will have constructed west of Red River about 600 miles of railway. It will receive therefor from the Government $10,000 per mile, or $6,000,000 altogether, and 12,500 acres per mile, equal to 7,500,000 acres of fertile land. In bonuses from Winnipeg, Morris, Portage, Brandon and other towns it will have received nearly $1,000,000. It has sold, and is daily selling, large quantities of farming land, which brings from $2.50 to $10 per acre. It has sold town lots at the station sites—Brandon, Regina, Moose Jaw, etc.—to the extent of many hundreds of thousands of dollars; the sales in Brandon alone are stated to amount to $1,000,000. The Syndicate has also sold land grant grant bonds to an unknown amount. The construction of the prairie road was estimated by Mr. Sandford Fleming to cost $13,000 a mile, including equipment, which for 600 miles would amount to $7,800,000. According to the advertisements of Langdon, Shepherd & Co., the grading for 500 miles averaged only 12,000 cubic yards per mile, which would indicate that Mr. Fleming made rather an over-estimate. It is plain, then, that the Syndicate has got more than enough money to pay its way so far, and it has valuable assets still in hand, besides the railway property. In the year 1882, it will be the owner of 400 miles of railway from Thunder Bay to Selkirk, for which it will not have paid $1; 81 miles from Selkirk to Emerson, for which it will not have paid $1; 600 hundred miles west of Winnipeg, for which it will have received from the Government and from land purchasers a good deal more than the cost price. Now what has become of the Syndicate's money, that it should cry out for pity at this juncture? A company with more than 1,000 miles of completed railway in hand, free of cost and bearing no debt, does not look like an object of pity. On the other hand, it has a very fine property to serve as the basis upon which to issue bonds. The Syndicate's property, exclusive of lands, west of Lake Superior, cannot be worth less than $40,000,000, and not $1,000,000 of Syndicate capital can have been expended upon it which has not been recouped.

All this was not enough for a company which aimed at obtaining control of half the continent, and another scheme for raising money was launched. An English nobleman with a high title—the Duke of Manchester—was willing to assist in promoting the success of this. Ten millions of dollars were to be raised by the sale of land bonds in a roundabout way, and the syndicate appear to have acted as if there could be no doubt of their getting this money as soon as they wanted it; but the money did not come. The shares in the Duke's company would not sell, and the Duke retired from the presidentship and was succeeded by Lord Elphinstone. Soon after it was found that large amounts of the stock of the St. Paul and Minneapolis railroad were on the market and were sold at a sacrifice. Then it was announced that at a meeting of the Canada Pacific Railway Company it was resolved to raise the nominal capital from fifteen to one hundred millions, a resolve the reasons for which have not yet been made public, and now it is said that the President, Mr. Stephen, has gone to London to raise money, and that there is reason to apprehend that he may not succeed because of the strong opposition of those interested in the Grand Trunk, who are the men of influence in the London money market. Their opposition, it is said, crippled the land company scheme. The Winnipeg *Times*, whose policy pending the Manitoba elections, was, it should be said, alarmist, states that the London "financial journals are unanimous in urging English investors to have nothing to do with the bonds Mr. Stephen and his associates are trying to float." The same paper says:—

Syndicates as strong as this one have come to grief. In 1873 Jay Cooke & Co., engaged in the construction of the Northern Pacific, fell, and brought down with them scores of well-known houses and hundreds of private investors. The contest now going on between the syndicate and the Grand Trunk is a desperate one. Next year the syndicate have to construct the 400 miles of heavy work lying between the Saskatchewan, and the Rocky Mountains, and to begin the construction of the 700 miles of rock section lying between the Landing and Lake Nipissing. Money, and an enormous amount of it, must be obtained, or else the company will go under. It is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Stephen and his colleagues are face to face with a most trying crisis; and as the fortunes of Manitoba are bound up with theirs, our position is also a critical one.

Dreadful things would befal the people of Manitoba, the *Times* says, were the syndicate to break down under the enormous load it has now to carry, but it is absurd to say, as the *Times* does, that construction would cease and the road would be shut down if the syndicate ceased to take the money and the land which are more than sufficient to pay for this road, and to sink in their mad scheme of wide spread monopoly the means with which they are furnished by the public under the pretext that so the public welfare can best be promoted. The probability is that with such security as he has to offer Mr. Stephen will sooner or later succeed in borrowing all the money the company really want for carrying out their contract, no matter what difficulties the Grand Trunk interest may throw in his way.

Sir Charles Tupper is now in Nova Scotia. The people of Halifax should ask him what he intends to do in order to make Halifax the winter port of the Dominion. It is high time that the people of that city insisted earnestly on the fulfilment of the promises Sir Charles made to them. The *Herald* says he will find that Halifax has made much progress, but only the *Herald* ventures to make such statements as that. The same paper says that—

All our coal mines are busy to the limit of their capacity. Sir Charles will have the satisfaction of knowing that his efforts to advance these and all other industries are duly appreciated by the people.

But the Stellarton *Trades Journal*, although published in the interest of the mine owners, publishes the following news items, which we copy from the *Chronicle*:—

Bridgeport.—Work has been extremely slack this month. Up till the 11th the mine only worked three days.—The managing committee of Island Lodge had an interview lately with Mr. Belloni as to work and wages during winter. The price paid during summer was, viz., 40 cents per yard. Mr. B. wanted the men to take 32 cents, a reduction of eight cents. The men meantime refused his offer, as far too sweeping a reduction, and the chances are that little banking will be done this winter.

Little Glace Bay.—Times around here are beginning to look blueish. Stormy weather partly the cause of this. Some vessels are still expected to arrive to load for West Indies . . . . BIG REDUCTION.—The manager has made sweeping reduction in the pay of laborers, from 10, 15, even to 25 cents a day has been taken off, according to the nature of the work. The manager said he couldn't help it. Well, if people can live at such wages as is proposed to pay, there is no need of talking about thrifty Chinese.

A man named Reynolds, who spent sixty days in the Toronto Central Prison, told the Hamilton *Times* that—

"A convict named Reindeer was working at a sawing machine in one of the shops when a large sliver from the timber came between the saws and the place which was being cut. The work of removing it would have been exceedingly hazardous. A guard called to Reindeer to remove the obstruction. He refused, telling the official to do it himself. For this offence he was placed in the dark cell on a Monday until noon of the following Wednesday. In this cell the prisoner wears a double set of irons, one on his feet and the other on his hands. The handcuffs are passed through a ring bolt two feet above the hands of the convict, and the least twist in the chain raises him off the ground. It has been known that prisoners so punished have been compelled to stand on tiptoe for hours at a time. The warden on Tuesday went to the dark cell and asked the offender if he had enough. He received no answer. On Wednesday the question was repeated and on going in and examining Reindeer it was found that he was hanging insensible in his irons. The prison doctor was telephoned for, and by his orders Reindeer was placed in the hospital, where he lay five days. Another case is even more cruel. A convict named Morgan, while at dinner, discovered some black potatoes, which he thought were rotten, in his soup. He picked them out and threw them on the floor. The warden told him to pick them up. He refused, saying that he would not work until he got proper food to eat. Three of the guards marched him into a cell, where he remained until ten o'clock next morning. At that hour the warden caused all the inmates of the prison to assemble to see the punishment. Morgan's back was stripped, and one of the guards was told by the warden to lay on the cat-o'-nine-tails as severely as possible. The first cut drew blood, and fifteen heavy cuts were given, when the victim fainted. The flesh flew in fragments, and the blood bespattered all around. The man's backbone was laid bare. Something was given to revive him, and immediately afterward ten more lashes were administered. It was the most inhuman thing ever witnessed. Morgan is now in the hospital of the prison, and from what I could learn he is likely to die from the result of the beating."

Dr. Benson has accepted the offer of the Archbishopric of Canterbury. He is a Tory, and credit is given to Mr. Gladstone for having disregarded political considerations in making this choice, and having had regard only to the merits and qualifications of the man. It is said, however, that the Queen insists on taking a large part directly in the appointments to high ecclesiastical positions, and that she selected Dr. Benson because he was for some time after its opening master of the Wellington College, founded by Prince Albert. It is said that the Archbishop of York, or the Bishops of London, of Durham, of Winchester, of Peterboro appeared to have stronger claims and to be more eligible. Dr. Benson is said to be High Church and inclined to Ritualism, and to be distasteful to the non-conformists, with whom he was brought in collision when he became the first bishop of a see in which the non-conformists are numerous. It is said that in a speech delivered not long ago he accused them of "issuing crafty forgeries and printed falsities." The London *Daily News* said of him that he—

"Is scarcely known to the public except as a successful schoolmaster, presented only five years ago to a newly-created see."

It is stated that as a matter of fact the Bible is now regularly read in three-fourths of all the public schools of Ontario. Ministers of all denominations are made visitors of the schools by law, and for many years past it has been part of the law that—

The clergy of any persuasion, or their authorised representatives, shall have the right to give religious instruction to the pupils of their own church, in each school-house, at least once a week, after the hour of closing of the school in the afternoon, and if the clergy of more than one persuasion apply to give religious instruction in the same school-house, the school board or trustees shall decide on what day of the week the school-house shall be at the disposal of each persuasion, at the time above stated. But it shall be left for the school board or trustees and clergymen of any denomination to agree upon any hour of the day at which a clergyman, or his authorised representative, may give religious instruction to the pupils of his own church, provided it be not during the regular hours of the school.

CORRECTION.—In this morning's *Telegraph* we observe a letter signed "Protestant," animadverting on a hymn sung in Trinity Church, as quoted by the FREEMAN from a paragraph in the *Globe*. It is only right to say that the lines from the hymn in the *Globe*, of which the writer complains, were incorrectly printed. The version of the *Dies Iræ* used in Trinity Church is not the same as that in "Hymns Ancient and Modern."—*Globe, 22nd inst.*

In justice to the *Globe* we publish this, although we do not understand what it means.

At the Cathedral on Sunday last the bishop read a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Catholic Orphan Asylum for the year. There are now in the asylum in Cliff street and in the St. Patrick's Industrial School 89 orphans, and the average during the year was 87. Estimating the expenditure for each orphan for all purposes at the low sum of $48, the total was $4,176. The total receipts from all sources were as follows:—

Cathedral Collection Christmas, 1881	$926 40
St. Peter's, Portland, do.	214 72
Cathedral St. Patrick's Day	205 79
St. Peter's, Portland, do.	29 00
From St. Joseph's Senr. Society	110 00
From St. Aloysius, Portland	75 49
St. Peter's Choir Concert	25 00
Cathedral Poor Boxes	222 38
Donation from Mr. P. McGoldrick	50 00
Legacy from deceased, Mr. P. Robinson	200 00
From friends of Orphans	231 00
Scapular Society	100 00
Father Mathew Association	48 00
Cathedral Pic Nic, $451.16; St. Peter's, do. $324.54	775 70
From rents of Cliff St. houses part of year	400 00
	$3,613 48

This left an apparent deficit of $562, but the milk, vegetables, etc., supplied from the farm, several acres of which are now under cultivation, were worth probably more than this amount. All the boys are now trained to work on the farm, and are thus prepared to earn a livelihood by honest industry when they leave the asylum. It is of no small importance also in its effect upon their future that they are made to feel that while in the asylum they are useful and do something towards their own support, and that the habit of self-reliance and the feeling of self-respect are thus cultivated. The expenditure on the farm during the year, in clearing land, building an additional barn, etc., was considerable, but this the bishop does not include in the account of the annual expenditure.

These institutions, for they really are two, have strong claims on public sympathy and support, and these claims, it is gratifying to state, have been recognized by the Catholic congregations of the city and Portland, as is shown by the liberality of their contributions.

The four representatives elect for the county of Westmoreland, having pleaded guilty to the charge of bribery by agents, and the seats they hold having been declared vacant a new election will be held probably in the early part of January. The four who were unseated, Messrs. Landry, Hanington, Humphrey and Black are again the government candidates. The *Transcript* says that the opposition candidates will be Messrs. A. E. Killam and J. L. Black who represented the county in the last House, Mr. W. J. Robinson, a successful business man of Moncton, and Mr. Patrick Riley, of Botsford, who as a member of the county council has gained general esteem and confidence. The contest will be keen, as much depends on the result. The Government know that unless their four candidates are elected their overthrow is inevitable. They will, therefore, make the most desperate efforts to save themselves. The opposition appear to be confident of success.

Editorial Notes.

Telegrams say that Sir John A. Macdonald continues to be very unwell.

It is stated that Hon. David Mills, M. P., has become the editor of the London (Ont.) *Advertiser*.

In some cities of the United States, Christmas Day witnessed many disgraceful scenes of rowdy violence and disorder. Several murders are reported.

Mr. Fielding, of the Halifax *Chronicle*, has been appointed a member of the Nova Scotia Government without office. Mr. Fielding is an able journalist and is said to be an effective speaker.

The *Times* says, that owing to ill health, Mr. Joseph Black has retired from the contest in Westmoreland, and that on Wednesday last, Terence McManus, Memramcook, and W. J. Robinson were named as probable members of the Opposition Ticket. The fourth man it was said would probably be Josiah Anderson or Hon. A. McQueen.

That old question of precedence, it is said caused the absence of the Prince and the Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburg from the opening of the new Palace of Justice in London. Now it is said that the Duke wishes to go to sea again and asks for a command in the Mediterranean.

Several rolling mills and other factories in the United States are closed for want of work. In others wages have been reduced. In many of the cotton mills also there has been a serious reduction of wages. The high Protectionist Tariff is found to do little for the working classes except to make many of the necessaries of life dearer.

A late rumor says that the C. P. R. Syndicate in their distress have applied to Vanderbilt and offered him a controling influence in the company. What would the ultra-loyal anti-American and Canada for the Canadians parties say to such a climax of all Sir John's grand railway schemes and devices as this?

Great sympathy is felt with the Messrs. Connor in their heavy loss. By their great business ability and industry, and their many good qualities as citizens and employers of labour, they have gained the respect and esteem of all classes of the community, and the hope is generally expressed that they will be able to get up a new factory at once, and that their future success will be so great as to cause them to forget their heavy loss.

According to the *Telegraph*, only 54 brick buildings of every sort, including those at the railway station and twenty-two wooden buildings, were erected in St. John during the year just drawing to a close and the wooden buildings, it says, are mainly small outhouses. The total cost as estimated by the Inspector of buildings was only $111,610. Last year we built 18 brick and 47 wooden houses. Alas! for the N. P., our progress is very slow.

The Governor General and the Princess Louise spent much more time in British Columbia than they intended when going to the Pacific coast, and now they seem resolved to spend much of the winter in the Southern and Western States. The Princess, it is said, will afterwards go to Bermuda. Sir Patrick McDougal has been sworn in administrator.

The Dominion Government has allowed much time to elapse before making the smallest preparation for the division of that $150,000 which they promised to pay the fishermen every year. It is now rumored that Mr. Ogden, who represented Guysborough, N. S., in the last Parliament, has been appointed a commissioner to determine how the money is to be distributed, and, perhaps, in time to pay the money over. Why such an appointment was thought necessary is not explained. The principle on which the money should be divided having once been defined—and the Minister of Marine, one would suppose, should do that part of the work—the money would have been most satisfactorily distributed by the local authorities. But Mr. Ogden served the Tory party faithfully for four years, and some say he was entitled to some reward.

Mr. James Milligan, for many years prominent in the business, in the civic affairs, and the politics of St. John, died on Tuesday last of congestion of the brain. Mr. Milligan was a native of Scotland. He settled first in York county, but soon after entered into the stone cutting business in St. John with his father and brother. By close attention and careful judicious management he acquired large means, a part of which he invested in shipping. He was for some years an active member of the Common Council, and afterwards of the County Sessions, and in both capacities devoted his business experience and ability to the service of his fellow citizens. His health failed some time ago, but, rallying after his recovery had been despaired of, he visited Scotland, and there regained so much of strength that he was able to drive out frequently and do business. To the end he took a deep interest in public affairs, and, until his health was broken, he was a zealous member of the St. Andrews Society.

A change has been made in the management of the Toronto *Globe* which has taken the public by surprise. Mr. Gordon Brown, who, with his brother, the late Hon. George Brown, and some other members of the family, founded the Globe, and by their ability, energy and industry carried it through many difficulties and made it what it is, the very first newspaper in Canada, one of the first in America, and a great moulder of public opinion, has for some reasons not explained been deposed from the management by the directors representing the stockholders. While Mr. George Brown lived the great ability of Mr. Gordon Brown was not generally known. It was supposed by the public that the success of the Globe was altogether due to the ability and energy of the older brother, and it was feared by many that the power and influence of the Globe died with him: but it was found that the Globe became more vigorous, more enterprising, and more a great newspaper than before, and that public questions were treated as promptly, ably and effectively as ever. The Globe was at all times thoroughly Liberal—indeed there are some who allege that it created the Liberal party in Ontario and gave it nearly all the strength it has—but it never was an organ of the Liberal party. It spoke only for itself, and always spoke plainly and distinctly. It did not often differ with the acknowledged leaders of the Liberal party, but when differences arose the Globe expressed its own views very emphatically. It was impossible that with a man of Mr. Gordon Brown's temperament and training at its head it should conceal or modify its opinions on any question. Probably it was because the public knew that was so frank and outspoken and regardless of consequences, that it became so great a power. The Tory papers say that Mr. Brown has been deposed because he was so intractable, and because it was thought desirable that the Globe should in the future be more thoroughly in harmony with the Liberal leaders on all questions than it has been in the past, and they do not hesitate to allege that the change has been effected by Mr. Blake's influence. It may be, however, that the stockholders were influenced by very different considerations. Mr. Gordon Brown's ambition was rather to make the Globe the greatest paper in Canada, and to make competition with it impossible, than to earn large dividends, and stockholders generally like good dividends. Mr. Taylor, of the Don Mills, is now the manager, and Mr. Cameron, an able writer and journalist, who has made the London Advertiser one of the best and most influential papers in Canada, is the chief editor. It will for some time be hard to think of the Globe without a Brown controlling and directing it, but we hope that under the new management it will continue to be the great paper the Brown's have made it, and that it will long exercise a strong, powerful and salutary influence on the public opinion of Canada.

The New York *Sun's* London letter says:—Even rewards of $20,000 seem to be of little weight in Ireland in the detection of murderers. It has always been an article of Irish faith that blood-money entails a curse from which there is no escape, and informers are learning that the globe has no hiding-place for them. News is just received from Australia that Lanty Merritt, whom the Government sent out three years ago, after he had given evidence in the case of the murder of a justice of the peace at Castlerea, had been taken care of there by a secret society. He was shot dead while crossing a farm. Nothing has come so far of the Phœnix Park or other rewards recently offered in Dublin. The belief is expressed, however, that the murderers of Lord Mountmorres will shortly be brought to justice. Mr. Davitt has been speaking in England, and has taken occasion to inveigh bitterly against crime in Ireland. Agrarian crime, he says, killed the Land League, and it must be done away with, no matter who is responsible for it. He addressed an immense meeting in London last night, and was received with extraordinary enthusiasm. Referring to his speech at Navan he said his reason for making it was to call the attention of the Government to the fact that distress existed in the west, and to induce them to take steps to alleviate the suffering caused by the partial failure of the potato crop. Speaking on the pacification of Ireland, he said an orderly state of things could never be established while an alien Government and an alien rule were maintained in that country. He asserted that public works, such as drainage and the improvement of waste lands, if carried out, might do away with the necessity for emigration. He suggested that a committee of independent English and Irish gentlemen should be appointed to enquire into Irish grievances. A resolution was unanimously adopted declaring that the only satisfactory solution of the Irish difficulty was the government of Ireland by Irishmen.

The *Sun's* report of the circumstances preceding the unfortunate death of Hockbridge, who was burned to death at the late fire, is one of the chief subjects of conversation in the city. Truly, one-half of Winnipeg does not know how the other half lives. Here is a poor fellow, friendless and alone. He hurts himself while at work and is laid up. No one attends to his injuries. He is confined to his bed. Efforts are made to get a doctor to attend to him, without success. Then an attempt is made to get him admitted to the hospital. The police on duty are notified. They do nothing. The Chief of Police is notified. He does nothing. Dr. Ferguson is applied to. He refers the applicant to Dr. Codd, the admitting physician to the hospital. He refuses to admit the sick man, and refers the case to Dr. Kerr, city medical officer. Dr. Kerr does nothing. Meanwhile the poor fellow suffers all the pain of erysipelas. He lies in a garret not even plastered. The only fires in the building are on the ground floor. The thermometer goes down below 30. He is only protected from the cold by the scanty bedclothes, in a room sheltered from the biting cold by clapboards. Helpless and unattended, the poor fellow becomes insane. Still he is left there. And he perishes in the flames! Death must have been a happy release to him. And all this occurred in Winnipeg on the threshold of 1883. And it is Christian civilization!—*Winnipeg Sun.*

CARRY THE NEWS.

Great Holiday Sale

—OF—

Ready-Made Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Fancy Goods, &c.

AT THE

ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

216 Union st., J. CULLINAN & SON.

MEN'S OVERCOATS, all kinds, Prices $5, $5.50, $6, $6.50 up to $16.
MEN'S REEFERS, $4, $5, $5.50, $6, $6.50, $7.50, up to $14.
MEN'S ULSTERS, $6.50, $7, $8, $9, up to $13.
MEN'S SUITS of all kinds, prices from $7, per suit up to $20.
MEN'S PANTS, a very large stock, prices $1.50 up to $6 per pair.
BOYS' LONG PANTS, $4.30 up to $3.50 per pair.
BOYS' SUITS (short pants) from $3.50 up to $7 per suit.
Special reduced prices in Boys' and Youths' Overcoats, Ulsters and Reefers.
Men's Undershirts and Drawers from 80 cts., per suit up to $4.80 per suit.
Men's Outside Shirts, all kinds, from 30 cts., up to $2.50 each.
Rubber Coats, Umbrellas, Carpet and Glazed Bags. Jewellery in Rolled Gold, Plate for gentlemen, besides a large Stock of Fancy Goods suitable for holiday presents.
All goods marked in plain figures.

J. CULLINAN & SON.

COFFIN AND CASKET WAREROOMS.

Coffins and Caskets in all Styles and Prices.

ROSEWOOD CASKETS,

Very Nicely Trimmed,

$35 and $40 Each.

Everything in the line required for turning out first-class style of work.

Superior Glass Hearses,

Either Single or Double, $4 and $6 Each.

ROBERT WILEY,

UNDERTAKER,

No. 118 Waterloo Street, Opposite the Cathedral.

COTTON HERRING NETS.

RECEIVED THIS WEEK:—

150 Stuart Nets;

150 Low Priced Nets,

Of a New Mode, for which we are Agents, said to be the best value in the market.

ALL SIZES IN STOCK

T. R. JONES & CO.

Clarke, Kerr & Thorne.

FANCY GOODS and TOYS!

NOW IN STOCK:

German, French, English and American

Fancy Goods and Toys!

For sale by the case, or in quantities to suit. Buyers at wholesale will find it best to buy these goods early and secure a good assortment.

42 and 44

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET

Oil and Lamp Chimneys.

Received:

1 Carload Lamp Chimneys— All Sizes;

50 Brls. American Oil—Best Q'lity;

J. R. CAMERON,

64 Prince Wm. Street.

W. H. THORNE & CO.,

Market Square.

Xmas Presents!

Everything that is Useful and Good in

HARDWARE!

CALL AND EXAMINE.

VERY FASHIONABLE.

OPENED TO-DAY

—AT—

W. W. JORDAN'S:

BLACK HAIR FUR CAPES;
SIBERIAN LYNX CAPES;
SIBERIAN LYNX and POINTED HAIR TRIMMINGS, all widths;
CHOICE BLACK POINTED HAIR MUFFS, Imitation and Real;
SEAL CAPS; BLACK HAIR MUFFS, $1.75 and upwards;
NOVELTIES and USEFUL ARTICLES—suitable for Christmas Gifts, which will be sold at lowest cash prices.

MARKET SQUARE.

ALASKA SEAL SKINS,

NEW SUPPLY.

JUST received per "Polynesian"; 2 Cases DOUBLE EXTRA QUALITY, Large Size London Dyed ALASKA SEAL SKINS, ordered by cable expressly for Ladies' Sacques.
SEAL SACQUES made to order.

C. & E. EVERETT, Furriers,
11 King Street.

LaBASTIE;

Or, Unbreakable Lamp Chimneys,

That will not break in all the ordinary or practical uses of Lamp Chimneys, either from handling, or from heat or cold

Received to-day: 5 Barrels of the above.

For sale low by

J. R. CAMERON,

64 Prince William street.

Raisins, Figs, &c.

—IN WAREHOUSE—

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

For sale at very lowest rates.

STEPHENS & FIGGURES

Wholesale Grocers,

Dock Street.

LOCAL & PRO

NOTICE.—All communicati etc., intended for insertion in each he office not later than each week.

ANY of our readers inte a Piano or an Organ wou on Messrs. Landry & Co. where they will find the of Instruments, and at prices.

FANCY FAIR.—The lad trude R. C. Church, W fancy fair and festival in that place, on Tuesday evenings of this week.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A named Campbell, was re death at New London, clothing catching fire duri absence of her mother fro

GOOD RETURNS.—Mr. of Rosevale has nine cows him, since last May, ove choice butter beside add four calves. Mr. Steeves ducting his farm in a me All his cows are full b *Maple Leaf.*

ORDINATIONS.—A numb were held at the Basilica Archbishop at Quebec, on Mr. Thomas Cullen, Mr. and Mr. Desire Leger, o St. John, N. B., and Mr. of the Diocese of Charlott took the tonsure.

LARGE MOOSE.—There in Fredericton the head of shot on the S. W. Miramic waite. The antlers mea feet across, and the mo weighed 1,200 pounds. M scribe five doses of lead b succumbed.—*Advocate.*

BURGLARY.—Some par the store of Messrs. Culli thiers, Union street, on took a large amount of goo and deposited them in a pla ing premises, where they co later, but Mr. Cullinan, cal on Sunday, discovered the wards succeeded in recove property.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP. O'Brien has received offic from Rome confirming his the vacant Archbishopric of The mourning in which th Mary's Cathedral has bee the death of Archbishop H been removed and the cons O'Brien will likely take pla new year.—*Halifax Chroni*

PRESENTATIONS.—On Fri Miss Coholan, leading singe Church (Portland) choir wa behalf of the ladies of the co a magnificent sett of jewelle Miss Nellie Coholan, who prominent position in the ch same time the recipient o silver locket and chain. pressive of their services w same time to which brief b replies were made.

The ladies of St. Vincent d Fredericton, have presented Devitt with a silver ice pitch silver castors.

AN OTTAWA DESPATCH of that a party of lumbermen s from Rat Portage for Turtle with them an Indian guide. thirty miles out on the Lake trail. The Indian started camp and did not return. some time without food, the to draw lots to see whom th Two Frenchmen belonging then shouldered their blank for home, preferring to be lo to being eaten. After a twe walk they arrived home hausted.

DROWNED.—A squaw name ander was found drowned in Carleton, on Saturday morni

A melancholy accident o days ago at Betts' Cove, The schooner Kate parted he ing a gale, and was being car in a newly formed sheet of men on board. Eight brave f a skiff and went to the rescu turning with the two men swamped; eight of the men and two others washed ashore ed and gashed.

AQUATIC.—Ross entered Orleans Regatta and Hanl row. Ross afterwards witho New York for home.

A despatch from Detroit oarsman who knows Hanlan "I don't believe Hanlan will next season with Lee or any o only superiority Hanlan has dozen other crack scullers is you may depend on it he will away by taking a partner.". referred to is probably Plai gentleman has been in Detr time past.

A MAGNIFCENT SIGHT.—A d Breton, Ontario, says:

"Last night, while three me ing at a drill, the large sin weighing over 12,000 pounds, ly ejected from the hold, ab deep, and followed by a show and gravel; then a stream inches in diameter rushed f and this stream has been flo ever since. This morning, wh lighting his pipe in the der bubbling out with the water c continues to burn, the water a in a fiery cascade, and makin most magnificent sights eve country."

PREVIOUS to his departu Island, Mr. Henry Lawson w recipient of an address from in the *Patriot* office, accompa of a handsome pencil case. the Reform Association was h nesday evening last, at which an address and a purse cont siderable sum of money. Du gress of the meeting, a deputa Educational Institute entered t presented Mr. Lawson with a a gold chain. To all of the Mr. Lawson made suitable r plimentary speeches were mad members of the Reform Associ as by the Superintendent of behalf of the Teachers' Institu *Herald.*

THE PHŒNIX COURT MA court martial respecting the lo jesty's ship "Phœnix" at East Island, terminated about the present month, when the sen court was, that Commander Greenfell be severely repriman missed the said ship "Phœnix" Hill, the Lieutenant for navig be also severely reprimanded a the said "Phœnix" and be dep year's seniority, and that Mr. officer of the watch on the nigh aster, be reprimanded. Th statement published recently that Commander Greenfell and ting officer had been dismissed was not correct.—*Halifax pap*

SIR HUGH ALLAN'S REMAI mains of the late Sir Hugh A on the mail steamer Sarma reached port at one o'clock th Immediately on the steamer do wharf, the body, which was enc casket in which it will be in transferred to a special car atta mail train and about an hour the train left for the Upper Prov Bryce Allan and Miss Edith All daughter of Sir Hugh, and