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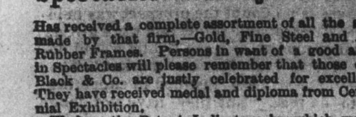

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The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, October 28, 1882.

The Week.

Parliament has resumed its sittings. Mr. Gladstone has moved for a committee to make enquiry about the imprisonment of Mr. Gray. We shall see what he means. The *cloture* will now be the great question. It is said that the ministers are all agreed about it. The rumor that Mr. Gladstone intends to retire from public life is revived. Some twenty thousand miners demand higher wages and threaten to strike. In Ireland the Crimes' Act is most offensively administered. Not only are persons found out of doors on perfectly lawful business, at what are now unlawful hours, dragged to jail, but in some districts the police visit houses at the dead of night, force the inmates to rise and answer a roll call, and sometimes drag them out of beds to prison at their mere caprice. In France the ultra revolutionists, the haters of religion and society, are becoming troublesome to the Government at Montceau les Mines, Lyons and other places. Spain calls on all who desire to revise old treaties, or make new ones, to apply at once, and Sir Alexander T. Galt greatly enjoys himself in Canada. Arabi is to be allowed English counsel to defend him, and he has had interviews with Mr. Napier and Mr. Bradley. The French show a disposition to insist upon the restoration of the joint control of the finances. It is reported that the False Prophet has defeated the Egyptians in the Soudan in seven pitched battles, and killed thousands of them, and to threaten an advance on Egypt. He is still a thousand miles away.

In Germany no one of the political parties obtained a majority at the late elections.

The enemies of the people of Ireland have renewed of late the efforts to create suspicion and ill-will which have so often of late years proved unavailing. They assert that there is much difference of opinion amongst the leaders of the people as to the best mode of settling the land question finally, and as to the best mode of striving for what can be accomplished, and these differences they exultingly assert must lead to dissension and strife. But there is no greater difference of opinion amongst the Irish leaders than is to be found amongst the same number of earnest men in any country, and the difficulty of the Irish leaders is all the greater because they have to consider, not only what is right or best in the abstract, but what is attainable, what can be extorted from a power which is great and very hostile, and by what means that can be extorted most readily. It is easy to rant and talk wildly on the questions with which the Conference which met lately in Dublin had to deal, and even some Irishmen who lose patience indulge in wild talk about the best and easiest mode of remedying Irish grievances, but it is indeed no easy task to lead the Irish people to victory in a constitutional conflict with a power influenced so largely by prejudices of all kinds, and so wedded to the principles and customs which must be wholly reversed and changed if full justice be done to Ireland. The resistance of the faction in Ireland which regards these changes as ruinous to itself, to its supremacy and all its privileges, is not the least of the difficulties to be overcome. The fears and apprehensions of such well meaning men as P. J. Smyth, the M. P. for Tipperary, also create difficulties. Were there, indeed, serious dissensions in the ranks of the Land League, or of the newly created National League, one must almost despair of success, but happily the people are for the greater part thoroughly united in opinion and feeling.

The attempt to create suspicion as to the management of the Land League fund is also renewed vigorously. A writer in the *Irish Times*, who pretends that he knows what he alleges to be true, has asserted that Parnell and his associates spent £98,000, nearly half a million dollars, for purposes merely personal, and the Tory papers and the anti-Irish telegram makers told the world that this caused great excitement and that the League was quite shattered. The truth appears to be that the charge was generally regarded as unfounded and undeserving of notice and that it has produced no effect.

All agree that the Land Act is not working well. The appointment of valuators, who are to report confidentially in each case to the commissioners, causes much dissatisfaction, because, as is alleged, the men chosen are all, or nearly all, men who were employed as valuators by landlords who wished to raise their rents. The rents lately fixed by the Courts are said to be excessively high in many instances. The Ulster farmers sent a delegation to Mr. Trevelyan, to remonstrate with him, respecting the work of the valuators and the working of the Act generally. A telegram says:

A deputation of tenant farmers and supporters of the British Government in the North of Ireland waited on Mr. Trevelyan, at Dublin Castle, to complain of certain points in the administration of the Land Act. Their objections referred especially to the operations of the court valuers, an alleged tendency to fix excessive rents and the unsatisfactory judgment on the question of improvements by the Court of Appeal in the case of Adams vs. Dunseath. They also urged that the fact that the judicial rents fixed came into force not with the gale following the service of the originating notice, but the gale next after the fixing of the rent by the Court, was in itself a hardship; and lastly, they complained of the delay caused by the number of appeals taken by the landlords. Mr. Trevelyan, in his reply, said:—"The object of the recent changes in the constitution of the sub-commission has been to increase the general confidence in the administration of the act. The act was intended to be a permanent charter and the object was to ascertain the system which would work practically. They believed that the system adopted would better gain the confidence of the parties than the system that previously existed. They were determined the act would not be less efficient for the tenant, and there were reasons for thinking that the change would have a very different effect from what many of the tenants seemed to think. To speak of dissatisfaction was premature. No doubt the number of appeals was a serious grievance to the tenant, and it was in the hope of reducing them that they had adopted the plan, as also to quicken the pace of the commissioners. That might have been done by immense additions to the number of commissions, but already the cost as compared with the number of decisions is very large. The belief of the Government was if special valuers were appointed the idea would get abroad in the minds of the landlords that the farms were fairly valued and that appeals would be much less frequent from the sub-commissions, but if that was purchased by the decisions of the lower courts being distinctly less just to the tenant than they were before the Government would consider that the advantage was purchased too dear. But he had yet to learn that it had been the case; on the contrary, as far as he could learn up to this time the decisions of the sub-commission on the whole as fair to the tenants as they were before. He was extremely anxious that the farmers should wait to see if such is the case. If it is not it would be a matter for the very serious consideration of the Government. In a report he had before him of a certain commissioner the valuation of the court valuer was something more than one per cent. less in the twelve cases dealt with than that of the sub-commissioner. His earnest hope was that the experience of this single sub-commission would be the average experience of all the sub-commissions and that the valuations would not be for the disadvantage of the tenant. If it turned out that the decisions of the sub-commissioners did equal justice to landlords and tenants; if appeals were not so frequent owing to their being a valuer, and especially if the pace of the sub-commissioners were sensibly increased by the new system, then the tenants would have gained very distinctly, and the landlords too. If the hopes of the Government are disappointed, no pride, no self-esteem or unwillingness to confess that they were wrong on the part of the Government, who had the best means to know where the spirit of the act is, would prevent them revising the decisions arrived at. The essence of the act is the personal inspection of the farm by part of the tribunal, and the existing Government fully intended to stick to that.

It is said that England now proposes that a commission shall be appointed to settle all claims for indemnity for losses caused by the bombardment and burning of Alexandria, the Khedive appointing two commissioners, England and France one each, and other powers, including the United States, to be invited to name commissioners. Amongst the papers of Arabi have been found a letter from the aide-de-camp of the Sultan and another from the Sheik Ul Islam. His English counsel are confident that he will be acquitted. Meantime, he is subjected to many indignities. Ninet, who alleges he only had charge of an ambulance service, says that many prisoners are confined in Egyptian prisons, foul and swarming with vermin, and that not a few have been tortured. Later accounts confirm the news of the success of the false prophet in the Soudan. The English war bill, exclusive of what the Indian corps cost, is now said to have been four million pounds. The Egyptian question will probably occupy much of the time of Parliament.

France, although it is a republic and has universal suffrage and a government continually changing in its composition and always striving to satisfy the ultras by persecuting the Church, finds itself threatened with another revolution any moment. The organization, which has its headquarters in Switzerland, is said to be widespread and very complete. It will not be surprising if a change of some sort take place in France soon. Royalists, Buonapartists and Reds have all become unusually active of late.

It is with feelings of the most profound regret that we announce to-day the death of Francis Collins, Esq., on Monday evening last, after a brief illness. Mr. Collins was a prominent citizen of St. John for nearly half a century. An energetic business man, upright and honorable in all his transactions, ever taking an active interest in all public questions of importance, earnest, patriotic, and disinterested, he was known to all the people of St. John, and by all respected and esteemed. It was only those who knew him intimately, however, who knew what a noble man he really was, how great were his intellectual powers, how extensive and varied his information, and above all, how greatly good he was; how much he was willing to risk, how much he often lost, in his efforts to assist those whom he believed to be honest and capable of success; how ready he was to relieve the unfortunate. Mr. Collins, who was nearly seventy-five years of age, was a native of the County of Londonderry, Ireland. When a boy he went to Scotland to a brother, and there learned the jewelry business. After some years spent in business in Scotland he came to St. John about forty-six years ago, having then what was thought to be very advantageous business connections in the old country. The *Telegraph* says:—

"After his arrival here, he was for some time engaged in his old business, as well as in general trading. He also entered to some extent into shipbuilding. At one time he was part proprietor of a newspaper named the *Mirror*. More recently he was connected for a time, as a capitalist, with another newspaper. For the past twenty-eight years he has been in the leather and commission business, and accumulated a considerable fortune, much of which he lost by the great fire. He also lost considerable sums by over-confidence in firms which were assisted by his capital. Last winter he had a severe illness, and lost much strength, but he recovered, and was apparently as well as usual until Friday last, when he had to take to his bed. He grew gradually weaker until last evening, when he passed away. Mr. Collins was an active and enterprising merchant. He had strong convictions on political and religious questions, which he never failed to express. In the social circle he was amiable and agreeable, and as a business man, none was more upright or honorable in his transactions."

The Conversazione for the promotion of the work of establishing a Free Library in St. John was held according to announcement on Tuesday evening, and, although the rain fell heavily all the afternoon and evening, the attendance was large. The rooms were beautifully decorated by the ladies who undertook that task. The Mayor was called to the chair, and, after some charming music from professionals and amateurs, Mr. Ruel read a very interesting report of what has been done, and gave several valuable suggestions as to what remains to be done. Comparatively little has been done. Mr. Domville collected a large quantity of valuable statistical and other official works from many quarters, and these he handed over to the commissioners. Of books of general utility the stock is yet very small. The Commissioners, through Mr. Ruel, submitted the following statement of their receipts and expenditures:

From G. F. Smith, Esq.	$50 00
From Manchester, Robertson & Allison	75 00
From J. Murray Kay, Esq.	100 00
From Dr. James Walker	100 00
From W. F. Hatheway, Esq.	50 00
From Thomas Furlong, Esq.	100 00
From Simeon Jones, Esq., Mayor	600 00
From J. R. Ruel, Esq.	25 00
From W. Elder, Esq.	25 00
	$1,125 00

They have expended—

For fitting up room	$119 15
For insurance	40 00
For books	870 88
For freight and other incidental charges	115 20
	$1,145 23
Balance due the treasurer, Oct. 23, 1882.	$20 23

It will thus be seen that they have so far been intrusted with a very small sum to establish a Library. They have exercised their best judgment and done all that was in their power with the very limited means at their command. The number of books now on the shelves, exclusive of official reports, is about 1,500.

At the call of the Mayor Dr. Macrae and Mr. Elder made excellent speeches, and, after these, there was a "rush" to the refreshment room. It is said that several ladies and gentlemen have intimated their intention to subscribe liberally to the library fund, now so very small. It is to be hoped that they will carry out those good intentions immediately.

—An eagle swooped down on a little child at Belleville, Ont., on Friday of last week, and made an unsuccessful attempt to take it away in its talons. A sister went to the child's assistance and the eagle flew away.

As might have been expected the Moncton *Times* favors the claims of Messrs. Harris & Co. for a bounty on the exportation of refined sugar. It says:—

"Has the editor of the *Globe* ever considered the light in which Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, the United States, and especially that 'Bee Hive of Industry'—Belgium regard their sugar refineries, and the great interest taken by them in increasing their export of home refined sugar, not only by granting the full duties paid in importation of the raw article, but leaning towards a bounty on export of the refined article, and thus encouraging their large foreign import and export trades, esteeming above all other, the sugar trade as the largest and most expensive means in their power of enlarging their mercantile marine, and thus providing a nursery for their seamen and encouragement to their shipbuilding. This lately applied for drawback on refined sugar should have been considered as a right of the refiners, and granted long since, as the several refineries, especially those by the sea, were erected."

A drawback equal to the duty paid on the raw sugar we have always said should be considered a right of the refiners, and if nothing has been done towards determining how such drawback can be ascertained, the fault lies altogether with the Finance Minister and his colleagues. But more than the duty paid on the raw sugar—anything that can properly be regarded as a bounty neither the United States, France, Holland or Belgium professes to pay as an encouragement. The United States did for a time pay what really was a bounty; but they meant to give only a fair drawback, and they have reduced the amount allowed. It was said that France paid its refiners a bounty under the name of a drawback, but that was long ago disproved. The people of Canada should not be asked to pay their money in order that Canadian refiners may sell their sugar in foreign markets at a lower price than they compel Canadians to pay. But it may be that members of a Government who say that the American producer pays the duty on coal burned in Canada can somehow or other satisfy themselves that the foreign consumer would pay the bounty which some Canadian refiners ask on the sugar they mean to export.

Liberty no longer exists in Ireland. No man has there such protection as the law should give to every one in a free country. The law, indeed, is rather so framed and administered as to place the people at the mercy of magistrates and policemen, and no man accused of an offence against the Government need hope for a fair trial. This the London *Telegraph* virtually admits when it says:—

"We must not, however, be led into a 'fools' paradise, or believe that the convictions in Dublin illustrate a new feeling in Ireland in favor of the law. The trials are not 'trials by jury' in the ordinary English sense of the term. Of all places outside Ulster, Dublin probably contains the largest proportion of loyal citizens, and there is, of course, little sympathy, in the capital city, with agrarian crime. But the ordinary jurors of the metropolis could not be trusted to rise superior to timidity or political partizanship. The Attorney-General had to empanel special jurors, all men of what is called the 'better classes,' and these had to be sifted by a liberal use of the right of the Crown to challenge. It has been said that the majority of those thus set aside are Catholics, and the charge is doubtless quite true. Out of every hundred Protestants in Dublin there may be one sympathizer with treason and crime; but of every hundred Catholics there will probably be at least fifteen. This is no libel on a creed; it is simply the result of memories of oppression handed down by tradition even to the present day. To secure an honest verdict the Crown has therefore had to challenge scores of men presumably sympathetic with defiance of authority and law. For it is one of the marked social characteristics of the bulk of the Irish people that, while the actual disturbers of the peace are few, the number who are friendly to them in a passive way may be counted not by units but by the thousand. We are, therefore forced to rule Ireland by devices quite as contradictory to 'Liberal principles' and the 'rights of man' as Mr. Foster's gentle imprisonment of untried suspects. We must, to convict murderers, secure by hook or crook, by law of challenge, metropolitan, and loyal juries, and we must, to save society, prohibit midnight walks, impose enormous fine on suspected localities, suppress newspapers, and send editors to jail. It is useless not to look these facts in the face. The Liberals have restored comparative peace to Ireland by 'old Tory' methods without the old Tory motives. Castlereagh and his minions hanged and dragooned the people in order to keep up a hateful tyranny in Church and State. Mr. Gladstone has to do so in order to put down the tyranny of a lawless mob. In the last century, as now, we have had to use 'un-English' and arbitrary expedients, and to deal with the masses of the people as presumably sympathizers with crime."

This attitude, the *Telegraph* says, is forced on the rulers of the country by the course pursued by the Irish people.

Because we spoke in terms of censure of the conduct of Mr. Theriault as a member of the Legislature, and expressed the wish that he should never again be a member of it, and because we copied the statement in the *Telegraph* respecting an arrangement which, it is alleged, led to the election of Mr. Nadeau for Madawaska by acclamation, and added that if such arrangement were made it was utterly disgraceful, the *Moniteur Acadien* foolishly concludes that in the opinion of the FREEMAN Madawaska should not have a French representative. We desire that its representative, whether French, or English, or Irish, should be an honest, intelligent man such as the *Moniteur* says Mr. Nadeau is; such as others also assure us he is; such as we wish sincerely he will prove to be. The *Moniteur* says that the story of the *Telegraph* is a mere *can can*. We hope that it will prove to be unfounded. The fact that a member of the Dominion Government and a member of the Provincial Government hastened to Madawaska before the election, and the fact that Mr. Nadeau was, a few days before, reported as having stated that he would not be a candidate, probably created the suspicion that some sort of bargain was made by some parties.

A telegram tells how Sir A. T. Galt is now earning that $20,000 a year:—

"Sir Alexander Galt, C. J. Brydges, E. T. Galt, assistant Indian Commissioner; Master Alex. Galt, Mr. Stewart, son-in-law of C. J. Brydges, and Mr. Alders arrived at the Blackfoot Crossing on the 1st September. Messrs. Brydges, Alders and Stewart proceed to Calgarry, the remainder of the party came to Macleod."

The Toronto *World* says; "The Government will have this winter one very refractory follower, and he the Hon. Peter Mitchell. Mr. Mitchell and Sir Leonard are at loggerheads, and the former is determined to doggedly thwart the government. He will advocate the abolition of the duty on breadstuffs. As a free lance Mr. Mitchell would have a following. He declares to his friends in Montreal that he is bound to have a portfolio or burst the Government."

Daily trains on the Newfoundland Railway commenced running on Monday of last week, from St. John's to Holyrood, a distance of 32½ miles. It is expected that the steamer Lady Glover will connect with the trains at Holyrood, and thus communication will be established by this route between the capital and the populous district of Conception Bay. The work of construction goes on steadily beyond Holyrood.

The steamer Cedar Grove sailed from this port for London via Halifax on Saturday evening. Her departure was witnessed by several hundred persons. The following were the shipments from this port:—

R. A. & J. Stewart, 793,567 sp. ft. spruce deals, 42,194 ends; Geo. Morrison, jr., 100 cases canned lobsters; Harding & Hatheway, 7 tons lard, 2 dozen canned oysters, 2 dozen canned peaches, 6 cases mixed goods; John Hopkins, 4 cases pressed beef; F. T. Daniel, 1 box honey; Troop & Son, 1,604 cases canned lobsters, 11 brls apples, 1 brl potatoes; Thomas Gorman, 8 bls apples; S. G. Blizzard, 2 brls apples; A McMichael, 23 cases lobsters; I. C. Olive, 16 kegs, 2 brls cavaire; A. S. Benn, 1 brl apples; T. R. Jones & Co., 1 bale woollen cloth; Puddington & Merritt, 5 brls apples, 12 brls potatoes; several cases returned English goods; to Halifax, 80 brls vinegar, 7 cases dry goods.

At Halifax she was to take 6,000 barrels of apples and a large number of cases of lobsters.

Several of the shipments from this port were evidently experimental. We hope that the experiments will prove successful.

But it is manifest that the shipments were not exactly such as many expected they would be when the establishment of this line was first proposed, or such as the shipments hereafter must be to make the line as successful and as useful to the Province as we all wish it to be. It is said that in time trade will be developed and we shall find many things which we can export with profit; but much energy and intelligent effort are necessary to make that development as rapid as it should be.

Paul Bert is carrying out in France the principle on which some of the correspondents of the Toronto *Mail* demand that history shall be taught in Canadian schools, when they contend that the fiction of "Marmion" is quite in accordance with unquestionable facts, and declare that such unpleasant facts must not be taken out of School history, because it is offensive to Catholics to be told of them. A correspondent of the *Catholic Review* says:—

"You have heard of M. Paul Bert's 'Manuel Civique,' a book which has been substituted for the catechism in the Government school. This book is a compilation of the most barefaced historical lies and scandalous calumnies that ever appeared in print. The priesthood is represented under the foulest colors, every institution protected by or connected with the Church is held up to scorn and horror; kings, queens, Popes, all representatives of authority, divine or human, are painted in the deepest dye as the natural and implacable enemies of the human race. Religious institutions are described as hot-beds of vice, cruelty and ignorance, the purest glories of the French monarchy are denied or misrepresented so as to bring odium on royalty and all connected with it; history is falsified with cynical audacity from first to last. The minds and principles of the rising generation of Frenchmen are formed on this manual."

Paul Bert would no doubt offer, for the use of his book in schools, precisely such a defence as the *Mail* and other Tory papers offered for the use of "Marmion."

The Ontario elections did not close the "Marmion" controversy at once. The *Mail* renewed its attacks on the Archbishop of Toronto, who, as every reasonable man, Protestant or Catholic, knows, did only his duty in objecting to Marmion as a text book to be used in schools attended by Catholics and Protestants, by boys and girls; and that he did but what was just in striving to sustain the ministry attacked because they gave due weight to his objections. The *Mail* accused the Archbishop of being unfair, indiscreet, and—save the mark—regardless of literary culture and refinement, as exemplified, we suppose, in the editor of the *Mail*. It declared also that the intellect of the Archbishop is emotional and requires restraint, and this the Ecclesiastical Council was called upon to impose. Telegrams to some of the Tory papers say that a "large number of Catholics have taken the same ground as Mr. Griffin, and believe the action of his Grace to be most injudicious." For this statement there can be little foundation in fact. The number of intelligent Protestants who do not quite agree with the Archbishop must be very small, so manifest is it that he only did his duty in objecting to the use of such a work. Some of the Tory papers now condemn the course of the *Mail* as improper in itself and hurtful to their party. The great majority of them maintain a most significant silence

Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri, in an address to the people of Richmond, Mo., said:

"Fully one-third of the whole railway system of the country is under the control of Jay Gould. The railway system of the South West is under his command. He controls—if not directly, through others—the Union Pacific, constructed at a Governmental cost of over $60,000,000. He controls the Wabash system. It is said that if he had the management of the Delaware and Lackawanna system or the Erie system—both of which may fall into his possession at any time—he would have an unbroken railway connection from Boston to the Western and Southern extremities of the country. He controls the elevated system of railways in New York city. He controls the entire telegraphic system of this country, which places the private telegraphic communications, the press, and the markets of our land under his supervision and management. I call your attention to the list of securities under his authority, which may impress your minds with the power of this one man to control the destinies of this country:—

	Stocks.	Bonds.
Missouri Pacific	$30,000,000	$24,684,000
Wabash	46,136,400	69,650,000
Mo., Kansas and Texas	46,405,000	44,898,000
Texas Pacific	25,884,000	37,450,000
New York & N. E.	20,000,000	8,000,000
Union Pacific	61,000,000	55,581,000
Int. and Great Northern,	7,215,000	13,968,000
Elevated roads	26,000,000	21,500,000
Western Union Tel	80,600,000	4,000,000
Total	$342,640,400	$279,668,000

"This is not all, although it covers the land and the electricity of this continent. He also demands the water transportation. He is interested in the barge lines of the Mississippi River and the Pacific Mail. It is said he owns $100,000,000 worth of real estate. He aspires to the control of the stock exchanges of America, in which all the securities of this country are bought and sold. If, sirs, all of this is true, he is the most powerful man on earth. The Presidential power of our land quails before him. He can make and unmake men. He can retire a Governor from his executive chair, as he did Cornell, of New York, by outside instrumentalities, and can summon a Cabinet Minister to abandon his seat to become one of his followers and executioners of his orders. It is said that he has within the past few days become the controller of the Associated Press despatches in the country, which will give him the mastery of the whole press of this country, and by the press of the market reports, and this, my countrymen, may affect the values of the stock boards and agricultural productions of the State. What is the danger of such a concentration of money power? It is a threat against the legislative power of every State in the Union. It is a threat against the Congressional power of all the States. It is a threat against the party and power of the judiciary. It is a threat against the power, liberty, and property of every citizen of this land. It is a threat against the purity of the ballot-box. In fact, it is a threat against the whole elective system. It is a threat against our form of government, making it dependent upon the personal ends and avarice of one man, who becomes, if not a patriot, above the ambition of all men save Washington, a dictator without the vestments of official position."

Editorial Notes.

$67.50 per car is said to be the price charged for carrying grain over 120 miles of the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

The *Transcript* questions the propriety of the law which authorises the shooting of runaway convicts. It is a barbarous law.

The Finance Minister, who placed a differential duty on cocoa nuts imported into Canada in foreign vessels, now admits locust beans duty free. Great is the N. P. and Tilley is its prophet.

The statement that the British soldiers bayonnetted to death the wounded Egyptians at Tel-el-Kebir, is contradicted. It would be well that the number of wounded prisoners taken there published officially.

What in the world was it that scuttled that schooner "Alexander" from the inside? The Truro magistrate has decided that there is no evidence to justify sending the master to trial for the offence. Perhaps it was the "cat."

An old gentleman who was agent for the estate of the Magillicuddy, was so worried by the difficulties which he imagined he would have in carrying out Mr. Gladstone's Arrears Act, that he shot himself in his room at Tralee, Co. Kerry.

The *Transcript* stated that some days ago there were at Moncton eleven cars loaded with wrecked material belonging to the Intercolonial Railway, and six cars badly damaged. Sir C. Tupper was then in Manitoba journeying with land speculators.

Surely those members of the Common Council who so much desire that the harbour shall be placed in commission will not endeavour to force all others to submit to their will by refusing or neglecting to provide proper accommodation for the "Cedar Grove" and to keep the wharves generally in repair.

The retreat of the priests of the Diocese of Chatham, conducted by the Rev. Father Burke, Redemptorist, closed last week. The reverend father, during the retreat, conducted also what a Chatham paper calls the "Three Days' Exercises" at the pro-Cathedral, preaching each evening to large congregations. Many Protestants attended.

H. Cooper, a Toronto merchant, who disappeared for some days, says that he was clubbed and chloroformed in a street of Toronto, carried off and confined for some days in a house which, when he escaped from it while the men guarding him were asleep, he learned was not far from the Falls of Niagara. He appears to be quite rational.

Judge Mackay has been induced to retire from the Quebec Bench. Judge Doherty, who resided at Sherbrooke, succeeds him and returns to Montreal to live, and Mr. Brooks, formerly M. P. for Sherbrooke, becomes judge and remains at Sherbrooke. Thus an arrangement freely spoken of at Ottawa last winter has been carried out.

Those engaged in the manufacture of rubber goods were surprised to find lately that all the rubber in the market, and to arrive, was controlled by a ring. Prices have been more than doubled, and in some of the factories there has been a partial suspension of work. The manufacturers will, it is said, take measures to secure a supply hereafter at a fair price.

Mr. Domville and Mr. Foster and their friends are canvassing King's County very actively. The *Sun*, which still pursues Domville with the tenacity and ferocity of the sleuth hound, says that Foster's requisition or nomination has received over 1700 signatures. Mr. Domville's friends say that hundreds who did not vote at the last election will vote for him next month.

The Liberal majorities at the late Ontario elections were much larger than was at first reported. In South Bruce, in which Mr. Wells had a majority of only 69 in 1879, Mr. O'Connor now has a majority of 500. In Waterloo the majority was about 400. In Glengarry it is now said to be 69. In West Hastings, a Tory stronghold, the Tory majority was considerably reduced.

On Wednesday last the Revisors held their Court. In the city the Revisors, disregarding the decision of last year, acted according to all previous precedents, and added the names of applicants, but because of the decision of last year few applied, although there are several hundreds whose names should be on the electoral lists and are not. Only eight were added in the city. Fifty were added in Portland.

The charge against Blatch, the clerk of the Queen's County, P. E. I., County Court, of having burglariously entered the store of Carvell Bros., and stolen $800, was dismissed because it appeared that Dawson, from whom the United States note said to be marked was obtained, received money from several other parties about the same time, and might have received this note from one of those persons; because it was shown that Blatch had the money to pay Dawson before the robbery was committed, and because it was shown that on the night of the robbery Blatch sat up with his sick child.

On Thursday night of last week Mrs. Joyce, daughter of the late Mayor Rodier, who was in the Hotel Dieu, Montreal, undergoing treatment for some mental disease, threw herself out of the window of her bedroom, which was on the upper story, and was instantly killed. There was nothing in her previous conduct to show that extraordinary attention was necessary in her case. On the same night a farmer named Nicholson, who was undergoing treatment for bronchitis, but who, it now seems, was also suffering from incipient delirium tremens, made his way from the ward through a window to a gallery, without disturbing the other patients, or attracting the attention of the nuns, and threw himself from the gallery. He also was killed. Nothing of this kind has happened at the Hotel Dieu for many years.

The Canadian emigration account does not balance satisfactorily. We are told that during the first nine months of the present year 143,258 emigrants from Europe landed in Canada, and that of these 76,378 settled in the country, but, according to the United States official statements, over 93,000 persons went from Canada to settle in the United States during the past year, and we know that from the Maritime Provinces there is still a large and constant outgoing of the people. The *Island News* bears testimony to the efflux of people from and through St. John and St. Stephen. Large numbers leave Albert County almost weekly, and nearly the same can be said of other counties. The *Referee* says that the emigration from Cape Breton has become alarming, and that from one electoral district alone emigrants went in hundreds—in a week no fewer than seven families going from one small town. Where or how is all this to end?

It is stated that of the potatoes lately sent to the American markets from this Province, a large proportion were found to be rotting when they arrived at their destination and were thrown away as worthless, although they appeared sound when shipped. Great loss has thus been sustained by some shippers. It is said that the potatoes dug before the rains of last month remain sound:—

"Receipts from New York State, Maine and the Provinces are all more or less affected by the rot, and it is almost impossible to get a sound lot. The Maine arrivals are decidedly bad. Most of the cars shrink at least fifty per cent.—that is, half the car load is thrown away—and then what remains have to be sold at a very low price. The price for strictly sound potatoes is 70 to 75 cents a bushel, but sales range all the way from 25 to 50 cents for lots as they arrive."

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 20.—A fight took place near Lampasa yesterday between smugglers and the Mexican Custom House officers. The former were trying to cross the line with $20,000 worth of jewellery, and refused to surrender. Four smugglers were killed and four captured.

Mr. Justice Cameron delivered judgment in the North York, East Bruce, West Huron, and Russell contested election case. In the first three the effect of the judgments is to quash the petitions, on the ground of their being filed in the wrong Court; the Russell petition is adjudged to be entitled in the proper Court, but owing to the improper deposit of the security, it too will be inoperative.

Some interesting objects were brought to light a few weeks ago at Pompeii. Among them were these: A beautiful inlaid marble table, with reclining bed ornamented with paintings; a bronze vessel with revolving handle; two Egyptian statues, covered with a patina of green glass; a tortoise and frog in marble; a Bacchus in terra-cotta; two marble busts, and a skeleton with bronze hairpins beside it.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Oct. 21.—At 6.30 a. m. the engine "Deerfield," of the State road, left North Adams pushing a caboose containing thirty men going to work at different places near Zoar and Charlemont. Half way to the tunnel the caboose collided with a Troy & Boston engine. The steam and hot water flew into the caboose and those men not hurt in the collision were burned badly. None would have been seriously hurt but for the explosion of the "Deerfield's" boiler.

A dismal story of pestilence, suffering and death comes from Pensacola. In one day recently there were forty-six new cases of yellow fever and five deaths. The latter were all prominent people. The board of health, in their appeal for aid, say: "Business and trade are paralyzed." There is no work for hundreds depending upon daily labor for bread. They cannot go abroad in search of it, for we are isolated from the world by an impenetrable quarantine, and the care of the sick and poor devolves almost exclusively upon this board.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—From the report of the commander of the steamer *Louise*, a trading vessel which endeavoured to reach the mouth of the Yenisi River with the Dutch Arctic expedition ship *Verna*, it is considered that both the Arctic expeditions are in a dangerous position, as both are beset by ice in Kara Sea, eighty miles from the continent. The *Louise* endeavoured to assist them for two days, but fearing she would be beset in a similar manner effected her escape on Sept. 2nd. If the vessels are not free by this time they will have to winter in the moving pack.

It is to be regretted that during the past three months the commercial failures in Canada reached the large number of 163, with aggregate liabilities of $1,715,982, as against 130, with liabilities of $787,889 in the corresponding quarter of 1881. The total failures for the first nine months of the year were 537, with liabilities of $5,832,552, against 479 failures and $4,690,747 liabilities for the corresponding period of last year. The largest number of failures were in the dry goods business.

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—In all the great towns, where the Catholics do not predominate, the elections resulted in favor of the Liberals. The Liberals gain 30 votes in the Diet from the Conservatives. In several new districts in the vicinity of Berlin and Potsdam the Conservatives were victorious. No party will have a majority in the new Chamber. In order to obtain a majority it would be necessary for the Government to enter into an alliance with the Clericals and Conservatives.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 20.—Wickham Hoffman, Secretary of the United States Legation, says that as far as his observation extended he was inclined to believe the Government had at last succeeded in stamping out Nihilism, as the principal leaders and movers of the organization have been captured and executed or exiled. The people are at heart opposed to revolution. Hoffman describes the Czar as a kind-hearted, indulgent man, whose sole aim is for the welfare of his country and his subjects. Of late whenever he appeared in public he was alone or accompanied only by an aide-de-camp, and displayed no fear of violence.

The brothers Tocci, born in Turin in 1877, are considered to be even more curious than the famous Siamese twins. They have two well-formed heads, two pair of arms, and two thoraces, with all internal organs, but at the level of the sixth rib they coalesce into one body. They have one right leg and one left leg. It is a curious fact that the right leg moves only under the control of the right twin, named Baptiste, while the other is movable only by the left twin, named Jacob. As a result, they were unable to walk. This left foot is deformed, and is an example of talipes equinus. Each infant has a distinct moral personality; one cries while the other is laughing; one is awake while the other sleeps. When one is sitting up the other is in a position almost horizontal.

LEWISTON, Me., Oct.—The town of Auburn was the scene of a terrible tragedy this morning. The two victims were Matthew Connor and Patrick O'Connell, hod-carriers, who, it appears, have borne a grudge against each other for some time past. The were both engaged on Huston's new cracker factory, the walls of which have been run up three stories, or a distance of about fifty feet. This morning the men went to work as usual, but something occurred to rouse the old animosity, and, quicker than thought, the two men, in their unreasoning anger, had closed in deadly combat on the dizzy edge of the third story walls. The struggle was fierce but short. Before they could be separated both men lost their balance, and, clasped in each other's embrace, they pitched over the wall, striking upon the ground below with a fearful thud. Their fellow-work-men immediately hastened below, but to no avail—the two men were mangled corpses. What makes the circumstances peculiarly sad is that both men leave large families dependent upon them for support. Connor leaves seven children. No inquest will be held, the coroner deeming one unnecessary.

On Tuesday, the 7th of November, the general elections throughout the United States will take place. All the States and territories are interested save Oregon, Vermont, Maine, Ohio and West Virginia, the elections in those places having already occurred on June 5, September 5, September 13, and October 10, respectively. Those States selected the State officers and members of Congress. A number of States will elect on November 7, only members of Congress, the State officers having already been voted for. Alabama elected State officers and a legislature on August 7; Arkansas on 4th September; Georgia on October 4; Kentucky on August 7, and Rhode Island on April 5. Republican majorities have been gained in four instances, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island and Oregon, and the Democrats have made extensive gains in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE — BOTTLED EXPRESSLY FOR HOME CONSUMPTION — Samuel Allsopp & Sons, Brewers — TRADE MARK — THOS. FURLONG, SOLE AGENT, SAINT JOHN N.B.

Always in Perfect Condition.

THOMAS FURLONG, Sole Agent for New Brunswick.

SPADES AND SHOVELS.

—IN STOCK—

50 Doz. Irish Spades:

150 " " Shovels.

FOR SALE LOW

GEORGE CARVILL, Nelson Street.

Gold and Silver Watches.

Just opened, a choice stock of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES —AND— Springfield Watches.

All the grades at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. Also—An extra assortment of Gold and Silver SWISS WATCHES, Stem and Key Winding.

T. L. COUGHLAN, Jeweller's Hall, 14 King Street.

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not needed. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time only or give your whole time to the business. You can live at home and do the work. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

WHY NOT NOW?

VENNOR says snow will fall early this season and why not prepare for it now while it if called to-day? This is the proper time to leave your order for

SLEIGHS AND PUNGS,

We shall have ready in a few days, a number of Double Seated SLEIGHS; Double Seated PUNGS; Double Seated Pony PUNGS and

LIGHT DRIVING SLEIGHS,

which intending purchasers are invited to examine. We have also Second Hand Sleighs and Pungs almost as good as new, which will be sold at excellent bargains.

Now is the time to leave your order for new sleighs in any style.

CARRIAGES.

It is not too late yet to secure a good bargain in Carriages. We have one Sunshade Buggy, one Double Seated Phaeton, also Concords and Iver's Side Spring Wagons, all new.

Call over and see a beautiful Top Buggy, a Two Seated Open Phaeton, a Single Seated Phaeton and a Landau, ALL SECOND HAND, which will be sold away down, the latter very cheap for cash. It will cost nothing to examine them.

KELLY & MURPHY, oct7 Main Street, Portland

SEPTEMBER.

NEW GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS, RETAIL.

Inspection Respectfully Solicited.

Manchester, Robertson, & Allison.

27 and 29 King Street.

English Cambrics.

A BIG LOT At 10c. Cost 14c. —WITH— A Large Quantity of Remnants AT HALF PRICE.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

16 KING STREET

J. W. MONTGOMERY,

16 Above the Door.

ENGLISH FALL GOODS!

Received, and now opening ex strs. "Austrian," "Nova Scotian," "Thames," "Karo," "Istrian" and "Iberian":—

New Fall and Winter Goods in TWEEDS, COATINGS, DIAGONALS, NAPS, Mantle Cloths, Cloth and Fur Cloaks, Flannels, Prints, Laces, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Goods Haberdashery, Smallwares, etc.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HATS and MILLINERY SHAWLS.

All Departments Well Assorted.

The whole stock was personally selected and is offered at extraordinary low prices.

A. EVERITT, WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, Masonic Building, 94 & 96 Germain St.

CONGOU TEAS.

Received from London this Week.

A CHOICE LOT —OF— New Seasons Congou Teas, Assorted Prices from 16c., up. Extra value.

T. R. JONES & CO.

LOCAL & PRO[VINCIAL]

NOTICE.—All communicati[ons] etc., intended for insertion in t[his] reach the office not later than T[...] each week.

ANY of our readers inter[ested in] a Piano or an Organ woul[d call] on Messrs. Landry & Co. [...] where they will find the [...] of Instruments, and at [...] prices.

FIRE.—Thos. Corbett's [...] I. C. R. freight house, Su[...] on Sunday morning at 2 o[...]

ACCIDENTS.—An aged [...] Calkin tripped and fell [...] at Moncton, on Sunday. [...] hurt.

CONFIRMATION.—On las[t ...] His Lordship Bishop Sw[eeny ...] about fifty persons in the [...] at Golden Grove. The ch[...] ed on the occasion.

TEMPERANCE.—The te[...] in connection with St. B[...] Church, Moncton, which h[...] for some time, was reorga[nized ...] afternoon. A large numbe[r ...]

"THE HARP."—Mr. Co[...] of Hamilton, Ont., late [...] *Harp*, has, owing to ill h[ealth ...] the copyright and good wi[ll ...] to its original owner, Mr. [...] Montreal. The office of [...] 136 St. Francis Xavier S[t.]

SUICIDE.—On Thursd[ay ...] week Isaac J. McLellan, [...] ton, committed suicide [...] one of the windows of th[...] King Square. The verdi[ct ...] jury was that the dece[ased ...] while laboring under a fi[t of in]sanity.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—[...] an inmate of the Alms [...] suicide by jumping out o[f ...] institution on Sunday m[...] ical aid was summoned [...] found to be very serious. [...] been drinking previous [...] tion and is said to have [...] while laboring under a f[...] mens.

FATALLY SHOT.—Tw[o ...] Rogers and Perry attemp[ted ...] the Dorchester Peniten[tiary ...] Perry was shot dead. Ro[gers ...] Perry who was only 17 [...] undergoing sentence of [...] robbing Mr. Smith of S[...] some time ago. His m[other, a] widow, resides in this cit[y.]

SNEAK THIEF ARR[ESTED ...] day one George Cunni[ngham ...] man not unknown to [...] Police Court, entered [...] patent medicine peddl[er ...] Street, and finding a v[...] ready packed for the r[...] with it and opened bus[...] himself. He was arres[ted ...] night.

THE FESTIVAL AND F[...] erection of a Catholic [...] Falls, will open in St M[...] Monday evening, Nov. 6[...] of the various societies [...] congregation are activel[y ...] ranging the different lott[...] with the affair. Besides [...] eral features of a popul[...] introduced to make it no[t ...] extended patronage from [...] the city, Portland and [...] those of other denominat[ions.]

STEALING A TWO STO[...] the Antigonish *Aurora* [...] proprietor of the coal m[...] Corner, Margaree, C. [...] unpleasant for those w[...] some valuable propert[...] sence in England, an[d ...] deserve all the rigor o[f ...] three-story building, [...] nearly finished, nothin[g ...] the cellar walls. Our [...] that, besides the hous[e ...] cars, bricks, masonry, [...] &c.—*Antigonish Aurora*.

AQUATIC.—Hanlan h[as a] boat which is to be fitted w[ith] an arrangement similar t[o ...] of a sailing vessel. It [...] thirty second of an inch [...] inches in length, and thre[e ...] is placed about four feet [...] in a water tight brass w[...] with notches, and can be l[...] will, according to the sta[...] This boat, when finished[...] ever built in America fit[...]

The Britt-Fanjoy scull[ing ...] nebecasis on Monday, re[sulted ...] for Fanjoy who won by s[...]

SUDDEN DEATH.—Abo[ut ...] Monday morning last, the [...] man S. Porter, of H. [...] taken suddenly ill of hea[rt ...] a few moments breathe[d ...] went to bed the previous [...] in her usual health, and [...] saying she was not very [...] dressed herself. She s[...] several spells of distress [...] her heart, and at 6 o'cloc[k ...] band, and remarking th[...] immediately expired as a[...] was a daughter of the la[te ...] Dane, and was 66 yea[rs ...] *mouth Herald*.

DROWNING ACCIDENTS[...] named Allen Parker was [...] at Bath, Carleton Co. [...] body was recovered some [...] scene of the accident.

A few days ago a youn[g ...] tabrooks was drowned at [...] Grand Falls.

By the upsetting of a b[oat ...] ton, Restigouche, on S[...] Archy Malcolm, and his [...] Ryan, were drowned. [...] quite a young woman, ha[...] only a short time. On[...] were engaged in dragging [...] small cannon was fired s[...] vicinity of the accident, [...] evening the body had n[...]

ELLECTION OF OFFICE[RS ...] the officers of St. Dunsta[n's ...] recently elected for the [...] P. Farrell, President; [...] Vice; James Barry, [...] Gallagher, Rec. Sec'y [...] Fin. Sec'y; P. H. McG[rath ...] Toomey, Librarian; Ge[...] at-Arms.

The following staff of [...] elected for the current [...] cently organized Liter[ary ...] Society, in connection [...] Church:—Spiritual Dir[ector ...] McDevitt; President, [...] Vice-President, Miss K[...] retary, Mr. T. G. O'Conn[...] P. H. McGrath; Assista[nt ...] S. G. Duffy, and Mr. P[...] mittee of Management [...] Miss McDonald, Mis[s ...] Barker, Mr. John E. Pe[...] Grath and Mr. J. Mea[...] *Farmer*.

A Missionary just r[...] gards *Johnson's Anody[ne ...]* yond all price, and e[...] any other medicine. [...] great variety of specia[l ...] best pain killer in the [...]