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NOTICE!

SUPREME COURT IN EQUITY SALE,

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Public Auction,

at Chubb's Corner, (so-called) in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, on

MONDAY,

The Fifteenth Day of September Next,

at Twelve o'clock, noon, pursuant to the provisions of a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on the Thirtieth Day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty Four, in a certain suit in the said Court, wherein Michael Farrel is plaintiff, and Joseph Mathews and Lucy his wife, and John Russell are defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Barrister, the mortgaged lands and premises described in the said order as follows:—

"All that certain Lot of Land situate, lying, and "being in the City of Saint John, and in a conveyance "thereof from Charles Simonds to Alexander Boone, "bearing date the twenty-fourth day of December "in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hun-"dred and Fifty Three, described and bounded as "follows, namely: Beginning on Waterloo street, "on the northern bounds of a Lot now or lately "owned by Benjamin Smith, Esquire, and from "thence north-easterly by the said street sixty-five "feet, thence south-easterly parallel to the north-"east side line of Benjamin Smith's Lot one hun-"dred and forty feet, thence south-westerly parallel "to Waterloo Street sixty-five feet to Benjamin "Smith's Lot as aforesaid, and from thence north-"westerly by the said Lot to the place of beginning, "together with all the buildings, erections and im-"provements thereon."

For Terms of Sale and other particulars apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Dated this Fourteenth day of June, A. D., 1884.

S. J. JENKINS, Barrister.

R. F. QUIGLEY, Esq., Plaintiff's Solicitor.

june14

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TO LET, possession immediately, a large handsomely furnished Flat and Basement, No. 144 Leinster Street, lately occupied by Mr. Emery. Apply to J. MACGREGOR GRANT,
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THE BRICK WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE on Smyth Street, lately occupied by John W. Nicholson, Esq. Possession 1st May, or earlier if required. Apply to
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THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into a Professional Co-Partnership as BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c., under the name and style of

LANDRY & O'BRIEN,

The Offices of the firm are those heretofore occupied by Mr. J. M. O'Brien, near the Custom House, Water Street.

N. A. LANDRY, L. L. D., J. M. O'BRIEN, B. A.
Bathurst, N. B., May 26th, 1884. may31

JOSEPH G. MATHEWS,

Attorney-at-Law, &c.

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OFFICE:

1 Palmer's Chambers, Princess St.,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, July 19, 1884.

In Megantic, one of the counties of Quebec, the Liberals have won an important victory. The district, which lies in that part of the Province known as the Eastern Townships, has a mixed population largely French. It was long regarded as thoroughly French. In 1878 M. Olivier, a Liberal, was elected, but in 1882 he was defeated by a majority of 119. The successful Tory was unseated and disqualified on petition. M. Langelier, now Mayor of Quebec, was chosen as the Liberal candidate. He is a man of ability and high character, but he was particularly obnoxious to the Bleus because he was a member of the Joly Cabinet. They did all they could to defeat him. One of the ministers, M. Caron, went into the county, and from the city of Quebec Sir H. Langevin operated on the French electors. Mr. J. H. Pope, the minister who has been paid all those hundreds of thousands of dollars by the Government of which he is a member, under pretence of promoting railway construction, has for many years wielded in many of the townships all the influence that a command of the Government resources and experience in the use of corrupt means could give him. He, too, did all he could. M. Langelier is a professor in Laval, and that, some who pretend to be very zealous Catholics but notoriously lead very immoral lives, asserted, should prevent any Catholic who values religion from voting for him. Worse still, he was counsel in some of the election cases in which undue influence was pleaded as cause for annulling the elections. Nothing was left undone or untried, but M. Langelier was elected by a majority of thirty-one.

The Cape Breton Election also afforded proof of the great reaction which has already taken place. Cape Breton has two representatives, and according to an understanding of old date, one is a Catholic, the other a Protestant. The Catholics are a majority. The people were asked in this case to elect a Mr. McKay, a Protestant, as successor to Mr. McDonald, the Catholic representative, who has been made a Senator. Mr. McKay did not take the field until nomination day. The owners of the coal mines have much influence in the county and in all such counties desirous of having breakwaters built, harbors required, etc., there is a strong objection to the candidate who, if elected, must sit in opposition during what remains of the life of the existing Parliament. When all these things are taken fairly into account it must be admitted that it is very extraordinary that, taking all the districts into account, except that in which the government candidate Mr. McDougal lives, Mr. McKay had a majority of over forty. The Narrows gave Mr. McDougal votes enough to wipe that out and leave him a majority of 130. A great number of the electors did not go to the polls. Perhaps some, while unwilling to vote for the government, had not yet made up their minds to vote against it. Some, no doubt, had promised to vote for Mr. McDougal before they knew that a Liberal candidate would be in the field. In 1882 Mr. McKay was defeated, although there were two Tory tickets. The *Halifax Chronicle* calculates that the Tory majority then was over 1,500.

The Marine and Fisheries Department at Ottawa, notwithstanding the number of its high salaried officials, it seems does not possess one of intelligence sufficient to enable him to distinguish between a shad and an alewive. The department, it appears, arrived at the conclusion that the millions of dead fish found floating on Lake Ontario were young shad hatched in Seth Green's fish breeding establishment at Rochester, N. Y., and which, being a sea fish, could not live in the lake. Representations were about being made to the United States Government respecting the matter, when Seth Green and other scientific authorities came to the front and exploded the shad theory. The fish, it appears, are alewives, which only experts can distinguish from young shad. As to the causes of the great mortality amongst these fish Mr. Green says:

"The alewives are great breeders; they cast their spawn in shallow water and hatch in about three days. Now it's easy enough to explain why these fish die in such large numbers. When they get to be two or three years old they form in schools and feed on the surface of the water. A moderate sized school will cover three or four acres. They feed on the small animalcules on the top of the water—little water insects. They feed just like a herd of buffaloes on the prairie. Of course the strong fish lead the school, the weaker ones follow, and the weakest bring up the rear. The strong fish ahead clear the surface of insects and the weak fish are unable to get any food. When they get too weak, from lack of food, to follow the school any longer they fall behind and die."

At Wednesday's meeting of the Common Council Ald. Jordan called attention for about the twentieth time to the intolerable stench that pervades portions of Sydney Ward, owing to the choking up of a sewer, which prevents the escape of refuse from the gas works into the harbour. The evil is a long standing one, and it is a disgrace to the city that steps have not before this been taken to remedy it. The effect on the health of those living in the neighborhood and who are compelled day after day, in their homes as well as on the streets to inhale the poisonous gases emanating from this sewer must be very injurious. It was thought when the gas company were induced to put down a sewer to carry away the waste matter from their works, which previously was allowed to enter the public sewer, that there would no longer be any cause of complaint, but latterly, either because of the unsufficiency of this sewer, or for some other reason, the nuisance, instead of decreasing, has become very much worse. It is to be hoped now that attention has again been called to the matter and that medical and other authorities are showing the necessity of a thorough cleansing of the city in view of the possible appearance here of a disease which is devastating some of the cities of Europe, that prompt measures will be taken to abate the nuisance.

The Local Government of Nova Scotia, which has undergone some changes recently, is now again in process of reconstruction. The Premier, Hon. Mr. Pipes, has resigned, and acting on his recommendation, the Lieut. Governor has called on Hon. W. S. Fielding, who was up to a short time ago a member of the Government without office, to undertake the task of reconstruction.

The Toronto *Week*, though professing to be entirely independent, and a non-believer in the party system, practises in reality that steady, doubtful kind of independence which always inclines more towards an underhand and insinuating support of the party in power at Ottawa than towards the real, honest, frank independence we should expect from such a journal. In this, we believe, it but too truly reflects the mind—and, we fear much, the heart of its chief contributor, a gentleman whose name and fame the well known pseudonym—"A Bystander," covers without concealing. The independence of "A Bystander" is of the same character and quality as that of *The Week*. It has been said over and over again by various Ontario papers that the leanings of "A Bystander" towards the support of Sir John Macdonald, whose mistakes he is always ready to overlook—whose political crimes he is ever prepared to ignore or excuse, is altogether too marked in a man who professes to hold such an independent position, and to regard the party system with such profound distrust and aversion. Hitherto, however, such protests have produced scarcely any perceptible effect; either because they have been regarded with sovereign contempt by one who professes to occupy a position so exalted as to be entirely above the petty bickerings and the malicious criticisms of "mere party hacks," or because "A Bystander" fears that should he attempt to answer them he might find himself engaged in a wordy warfare from which, in all probability, he would come forth wanting many a peacock's feather—a very poor pitiable jackdaw indeed. Far from changing his course "A Bystander" has, on the contrary, only become more persistent of late in his unwarranted attacks upon Mr. Blake and his friends; for Sir John Macdonald and all his "ways and means," on the other hand, "A Bystander's" admiration has considerably increased. Yet the criticisms upon this conduct, to which we have just referred, have come from quarters which even "A Bystander" can ill afford to ignore, much less to despise. This ill-concealed partizanship—all the more disgusting and contemptible because cloaked under the guise of—"independence"; this fawning, cringing disposition which seeks every opportunity to flatter a powerful party leader, all the more despicable because found in a man professing to disapprove of the party system entirely, have elicited words of condemnation and well-merited reproach from gentlemen whose opinions even "A Bystander" can not well disregard, whose esteem he would not wish to forfeit. There was a very clever letter published over the *nom de plume* "Senex," in the Toronto *Globe*, about two months ago, which contained an admirable critique of "A Bystander's" inconsistencies in his public life in Canada—inconsistencies so manifold and so striking as to render him a ready mark for the shaft of the most ordinary critic. Such attacks as those made by "Bystander" are all the more insidious whilst they come from a man who has such a reputation as he has, who professes great friendship and even enthusiastic admiration for the man he attacks (as he has done more than once for Edward Blake), who attacks in such a way as to afford his victims no opportunity of resenting what he writes by answering him. It is in this manner that the calumniator and back-biter assail those whose reputation they wish to destroy. Such attacks can only be characterised as the basest hypocrisy. The fact that "A Bystander" occupies an apparently independent position renders such attacks from him still more dangerous. "Spare me from my friends!" The main spring of them is, however, easily discovered. Sir John Macdonald's urbanity and powers of flattery, when they may prove a means to a desirable end, are well known. He can, in an instant, forget the most bitter attacks when he seeks a convert, and we may be certain that Sir John improved the opportunity afforded him by his five years residence in Toronto to win the support of such a valuable person (to him) as "A Bystander." A man occupying an elevated station in life, who is above corruption of any pecuniary kind, but too often yields to flattery and attention what he denies to every other wile. Such is a woman's weakness. Was it such a weakness that converted the vigorous denouncer of the Pacific scandal into an ardent, enthusiastic admirer of the chief criminal in that scandal? Perhaps so! The conversion, or rather perversion, at all events, is a certainty.

We had a striking instance of this partiality of "the great impartial" some weeks ago. A scandalous article appeared in the *Mail*. It was denounced on all sides as disgraceful, and it was openly said that the writer of such a libel was worthy of a thorough castigation with a raw-hide. *The Week* poses as "An Independent Journal of Literature, Politics and Criticism!" Here was a style of article which was a disgrace alike to our literature and our politics—an article of which no criticism would be sufficiently severe. Yet *The Week*,—this journal which should be—did its practice correspond with its profession,—a true criterion of literary and political propriety and morality, and an ever watchful critic of offenses against either, quietly ignores this production—doubtless the best thing since it would scarcely dare commend it—but not quite consistent in our humble opinion with its assumed position as an independent criterion and critic of literature and politics.

The impartial *Week*, and its equally impartial chief contributor, have many other hobbies on which they are quite as unprejudiced and unbiassed as they are in matters of Canadian politics, for instance—the Irish question—the American Democratic party—the Catholic Church, etc., etc. We have no quarrel with the *Week*, nor again with "A Bystander;" we only wish to put both in their true light by drawing aside the veil under which they seem so uncomfortable and do look so deformed and so much out of place. Above all things let us have sincerity even if hypocrisy be more profitable.

The Local Government have appointed W. J. Norfolk, M. D., Peter McSweeny, junr., Henry V. Crandall, Herbert Colpitts and Alex. Girvan a Board of Health for the Town of Moncton, in place of the former Board, which is dissolved by the same authority.

Judge Mathieu, of Quebec, has given judgment in the case of three electors of Soulanges, who, in the election of 1882, were proved to have been guilty of bribing a number of voters. The defendants were fined $400 each and were disqualified for eight years from voting or holding office under the Government.

We now have the points at issue in the coming Presidential contest in the United States. On the one hand we have Blaine, Protection, and, as far as we can judge here in Canada, Corruption; on the other, Cleveland, Revenue Tariff and Civil Service Reform. As between Blaine and Cleveland personally any preference that there may be seems to be greatly in favor of the latter. Blaine is an avowed Jingo; he has more than once been involved in very questionable transactions, and has not come out of them with an unstained escutcheon. Cleveland, on the contrary, has on more than one occasion distinguished himself as the champion of honesty in the administration of the public moneys; he has none of Blaine's Jingo proclivities, and all in all seems to be the better man of the two. Blaine wants the support of the advanced radicals amongst the Irish Americans by a professed hostility to England. By this means he hopes to catch the votes of O'Donovan Rossa and his dynamiters. Cleveland, on the contrary, showed himself rather a bigot when Governor of New York by refusing to sanction a bill permitting the visits of Catholic clergymen to some of the State institutions—gaols, hospitals, etc., on the plea that these institutions must be conducted on purely non-sectarian principles. This may cost him many Catholic votes, which, as the candidate of the Democratic party, he would have received. Still, we think, that most of the Irish Catholics will prefer to maintain their allegiance to the great Democratic party, and will regard Cleveland more in the light of the nominee of the Democracy than in that of late Governor of New York State, and as such will sustain him. It would be foolhardy to abandon a party when on the eve of success, after twenty years hard labor to ensure that success, merely because a candidate happens to be personally distasteful. Yet, as there is no such thing as an Irish-American party, it would not be surprising to see the Irish votes pretty equally divided. If, however, the tariff reform is not made the principal issue of the contest we really do not see why the great masses of the people should take much interest in the election. Reform of the tariff with reform of the civil service is really the only great question involved. Beyond this it is merely "which dog shall get the bone,"—the struggle of one set of men to save themselves and hold their fat positions, the desperate efforts of another set of men to supplant the former number. In this tariff question, however, we have a really great and important issue. Even if it is not made the turning point of the present contest it must, inevitably, become that of the election of 1888. That a majority of the people are in favor of a revenue tariff, and ready to condemn the system of over taxation falsely called protection, there can be but little doubt. Pennsylvania, the great coal region, where, if anywhere, Protection should be most beneficial, pronounces against it. Her delegation was more strongly in favor of Tariff Reform than any other in the Democratic Convention. That Convention, through its platform committee, unanimously declared for Revenue Tariff after an intelligent discussion of ten hours. In this question of Tariff Reform is involved that of Civil Service Reform; for it is the excessively large revenue produced under the system of over-taxation that has furnished the party now in power with means to render that service corrupt; that has enabled them to create sinecures and unnecessary offices of every kind in order to dispose of their surplus funds; that has enabled them to grant unreasonably large pensions and to do hundreds of other corrupt things. Take away these means of corruption by reforming the tariff and you reform the civil service and the administration of the Public Treasury *ipso facto*. We have a paralled case at Ottawa. The unnecessarily large revenue which the Tories themselves have created, they make their excuse for unprecedented and ruinous extravagance and corruption. That reform both of Tariff and Civil Service is absolutely necessary in the United States is certain, and it is our opinion that the Democratic Party will honestly endeavour to effect both these reforms should they return their candidate. There are three long months yet before the time of the election comes on, but, it is our firm conviction that if the contest is fought out on the issues stated above the Democracy must inevitably carry the day. Should they do so the effect of their victory upon Canadian politics will probably be greater than anybody expects or thinks at all possible.

The Duke of Argyle, who deserted the Liberal party because it showed a desire to remove some of the grievances of the Irish people, published an article some time ago criticizing Henry George's work, "Progress and Poverty," in the course of which he characterized George's doctrines as the "philosophy of colossal rascality." Mr. George has an article in reply to the noble Duke in a recent number of the *Nineteenth Century*, in which he draws the following picture of the condition of things in Scotland under a system which the Duke would like to have perpetuated. Mr. George says:—

"Take Scotland, of which the Duke is one of the large proprietors. What there are the results of this private property in land? That wild beasts have supplanted human beings; that glens which once sent forth their thousand fighting men are now tenanted by a couple of gamekeepers; that there is destitution and degradation that would shame savages; that little children are stunted for want of proper nourishment; that women are compelled to do the work of animals; that young girls who ought to be fitting themselves for wifehood and motherhood are chained to the machinery of factories or prowling the streets; that while a few Scotsmen have castles and palaces, more than a third of the Scotish families live in one room each; and more than two-thirds in not more than two rooms each; that thousands of acres are kept as play grounds for strangers, while the masses have not enough of their native soil to grow a flower, and are shut out even from moor and mountain; dare not take a trout from a loch or a salmon from the sea. There the Duke may find countrymen of his, men and women, the equals in natural ability and in moral character of any peer or peeress in the land, tilling the ground with the crockit spade, cutting grain with the sickle, threshing it with the flail, winnowing it by tossing it into the air, grinding it as their forefathers did a thousand years ago. He may see the smoke from the fire in the centre of the hut ascending as best it can through the thatch, that the precious heat, which cost so much labor to procure, may be economized to the utmost. Why, they told me of a little girl in this country, barefooted, ragged, and hungry, who, when they gave her bread, raised her eyes and clasped her hands and thanked our Father in Heaven for His bounty to her."

The Dominion Government are about to erect a new lighthouse at Campo Bello. It will, the Eastport *Standard* says, be located on Mulholland's Point at the entrance to Lubec narrows.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* says that in the superannuation of Mr. Charles McCarthy to make room for Sir John A. Macdonald's nephew:—

"The country not only loses the services of an efficient officer, but becomes charged with his superannuation allowance of $1,300 a year. Still no faithful Tory will have courage enough to blame Sir John Macdonald. Thus nepotism runs riot. Sir John discharges a faithful public official to find a place for his nephew; Sir Hector Langevin makes his brother Clerk of the Senate; Mr. Bowell creates the office of Customs appraiser at Winnipeg for his son; Mr. Chapleau appoints his brother Sheriff and Superintendent of Public Works in the North West; Mr. Caron makes his uncle a Senator; Mr. McLellan appoints his son, his nephew, and his brothers-in-law, to positions in his own Department, and so on *ad infinitum*."

The New Brunswick Cotton Mills have shut down, the proprietors being compelled by the depression in business to seek an arrangement with their creditors. It is believed the suspension will be only temporary. The assets, consisting principally of the buildings and machinery, are said to be nearly double the liabilities. It would be a great loss to a large number of people in this vicinity if the establishment should for any reason be permanently closed. The New Brunswick Cotton Mills is the oldest establishment of its kind in the Maritime Provinces. From comparatively small proportions, it grew to be one of the largest and best equipped in the Dominion. That a business which was so prosperous under the old state of affairs should require assistance at the present time, furnishes another instance of the falsity of the promises made as to the benefits that would follow the adoption of a protection policy.

Sir Leonard's Failure in London.

(Toronto Globe.)

The most remarkable article we have yet seen is that which has been published in the *Canadian Gazette*. This paper, established in London to promote Canadian interests, is said to be edited by a gentleman in the High Commissioner's office, and is undoubtedly under the control of the High Commissioner. What it says may therefore be fairly considered as said by the High Commissioner. He does not pretend that the loan was a success. He says:—

"Though the Canadian Government loan was more than covered, there is no doubt it was as regards the public subscription very nearly failing. It is almost natural, though not the less unbecoming, that those who think they have a grievance against the Canadian Government should exult on that account. We may further be sure that in Canada the 'Opposition' will also gloat over this result."

He but judges of others by what he knows would be his own feeling, were he in opposition, when he says that there are any who exult in the failure, or who consider it justifiable even to injure the country, if by so doing a political opponent can also be struck. He speaks of the cool reception of the loan, and says that the champions of Grand Trunk interests claim that the failure is their work, and delight in their success. The High Commissioner thinks that the loan was not properly put on the market. It was easy, he says, to have given it a popularity which would have more than offset the opposition of a few sore men. He proceeds to say:—

"The loan was, we believe, only made known to investors through some London papers, Scotland and the English provinces being altogether ignored. Yet, such a loan as this must either appeal to the London money market, to British investors generally, or to both. So far as we can weigh the terms and conditions of issue, the loan was not adapted to one or the other. It was too dear for the London money market, and the ordinary investor in Scotland or the English provinces was not informed that the loan was open. If the loan had been broadly advertised, and if subscriptions had been invited at 91 right out, and not by tender, we believe that the loan would have been applied for several times over, much to the gratification of all the friends of Canada. As it is, very large amounts of the bonds are in few minds."

Whether this is regarded as an attack on Sir L. Tilley, whom Sir Charles, it has been said, regards as a rival for the Premiership, or on the financial agents, whom Sir Charles, a few years ago, accused of having swindled the Dominion out of millions, it is an admission that the loan has not been a success.

Farnworth & Jardine's Wood Circular.

LIVERPOOL, 1st July, 1884.—The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been 39 vessels, 37,945 tons, against 30 vessels, 22,957 tons, during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregate tonnage to this date from all places in the years 1882, 1883, 1884, has been 125,798, 107,297, and 127,753 tons respectively.

The market has been freely supplied during the month, the spring shipments arriving earlier than usual; prices generally are lower and buyers exceedingly cautious; the consumption has been good, but stocks and imports are much too heavy.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce and Pine Deals.—The arrivals have been very heavy, mostly in steamers, and prices have fallen as low as £6 per standard for St. John's spruce, and to check any further decline importers are yarding, as deals cannot be brought at present prices, even with the extremely low rates of freight now current; consumption has been good, but we shall require great moderation in future shipments to prevent a further decline in value. Lower Port pine deals are in very little request, and sales are nominal. *Birch*: the demand continues fair, but with heavier arrivals and increasing stocks prices are rather lower.

The sales during the past month have been as follows:—

Birch.—Miramichi, 14¼ inches average, at an average of 15½d. per foot. Planks at 10d. per foot.

Quebec Pine Deals.—3rd quality Regular Specification, at from £8 10s. to £8 12s. 6d. per standard; 3rd quality boards at £8 per standard.

Spruce Deals.—By auction, St. John, at £6 1s. 3d. per standard, and by private at from £6 to £6 1s. 3d. per standard; Lower Port at from £5 15s. to £6 per standard.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Pine Deals.—No sales to report.

Scantling.—At £5 10s. to £5 12s. 6d. per standard.

Boards.—At from £5 2s. 6d. to £5 5s. per standard.

DISHONEST BANK RETURNS.—The Montreal *Witness* brings out what it calls the ugly fact that the monthly returns furnished by the banks to government cannot be relied upon, and that therefore it is the duty of the government to provide some system of inspection whereby the banks will be prevented from imposing upon the public. In regard to the Federal bank it says that only two or three weeks ago the late manager of the bank prepared a statement purporting to give the financial features of the institution as they stood on the 31st of May. According to this statement the paid-up capital of the bank on that date was $2,952,680, and the bank was besides credited with a reserve fund of $1,500,000. On Monday last an official of the bank stated that the reserve had been all lost, though he believed the capital of the bank to be almost intact. Is it possible that the bank lost the amount of its whole rest of a million and a half in a month? The question can only be answered in one way: The bank had no such rest.—*Toronto World.*

A celebration of the fortieth anniversary of Sir John Macdonald's entry into politics is proposed. Should the suggestion be carried out, a number of suggestive tableaux might be provided for the occasion. For instance, he could be represented in his celebrated pedestrian competition with the servant girls in a St. Thomas hotel; or in his ring costume, threatening to "slap the chops" of Mr. Mowat; then there could be another tableau about "clean hands," which could be got up in excellent style in Toronto judging by last weeks show; also a representation of Sir John "wishing to God I could catch him." The subject is an endless one.—*Toronto Globe.*

The House of Lords.

Lord Rosebery's speech on the efficiency of the House of Lords has commanded wide attention. He said that he was not desirous of raising not merely an academical discussion, but of putting forward a practical proposition. Referring to the great changes which had taken place since the time of the inception of the House of Lords, he pointed to the newspaper press and their colonial empire as two facts which alone would go far to support him in the motion he now made. There was a prima facie case for saying that the House required, if not reconstruction or new machinery, at least some readjustment and some repair. All admitted the brilliancy of some of their members, and some of their debates, and many lawyers said that the Private Bill committees of the Lords were at least not inferior, and possibly superior to those of the other House. The House of Lords contained men of great ability, great business capacity and great common sense, and neither the House nor the country derived the full benefit of them. Nor did their decisions command the respect and weight they deserved. Anybody who analyzed the list of the House of Lords would see that it contained men of the very highest distinction. Yet in point of authority and weight the Senate of the United States exercised more power than the House of Lords, although its members were not so distinguished.

In considering the weight of the decision of the House of Lords, there were one or two points of practical importance to which he should like to direct attention. The first was its quorum, which was only three, while in the other House the quorum was forty. He remembered very well when a noble lord, who afterward met with a tragical end, occupied the House for four hours when the House consisted of the Lord Chancellor and one other peer besides.

Lord Ellenborough—I beg pardon, but part of the time I was present.

The Earl of Roseberry said in that case, considering the partial attendance of the noble lord, he might take it that three and a half were present. A more legendary instance was once reported to have occurred when the late Lord Lyndhurst was on the Woolsack. There was then a noble and learned lord addressed the House on a point apparently of no great public interest at some length, and Lord Lyndhurst was naturally anxious to attend a dinner to which he had been invited. As the clock got nearer the appointed time that eminent personage grew more and more impatient, taking out his watch and interrupting, but producing no effect on the noble and learned lord who was addressing the House. At last he said, "This is too bad; can't you stop?" There was no stop. At last, rising to the full despair of the situation, he said, "By Jove, if you don't stop I will count you out." It was a threat well within the competence of Lord Lyndhurst, because he and the noble and learned lord were the only peers present.

He did not believe, however, that this was a desirable position for their lordships' House to occupy, and some remedy might be found for it by a select committee. A great part of their legislative functions were conducted in a very fruitless manner at this season of the year. They had no bills, introduced into that House except measures of such an elevating morality that they could not be presented point blank to the coarser palate of the House of Commons. It was told of the Emperor Napoleon III. that when he was a child his favorite amusement was watering his garden, but that his nurse, to take care that he suffered no detriment from this amusement, always put warm water in the watering pot. And he was sometimes reminded of that anecdote when he thought of the artificial legislative atmosphere in which they were compelled to pass most of the session. If the House should contain all the wealthiest men in the country, it would be all the worse for the House. Nero wished that all his enemies had but one neck, and in these days, when attacks on property were more important than they had ever been before, it would be a serious danger to the House that it should contain all the wealthiest men. The Roman Catholic Church in Scotland, though outwardly very powerful, fell in one day. He should be sorry to see the House become that most contemptible of all assemblies in the world—a mere assembly of plutocrats. It was their duty and interest to make the House as powerful and respectable as possible. Its doors were only opened inward and the sole chance of political usefulness that lay before their lordships lay within the walls of that House, and in developing and increasing its strength and power. He ventured to think that any such strength and power must be preceded by reform, and it was for that reason that he ventured to ask for the endorsement of the moderate proposition for inquiry which he now submitted.

OTTAWA, July 8.—The announcement that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will pay a dividend of five per cent on its capital stock has caused surprise in political circles. As a large portion of the stock was issued to members and directors of the company at twenty-five, a dividend of five per cent. on the par value of the stock really means twenty per cent. interest upon the money invested. Is this not a very large profit, especially while the road is under construction and while business is declining? Should not money which it is proposed to disperse in twenty per cent. dividends be devoted to promoting the construction of required branches in Manitoba?

WINNIPEG, July 8.—Winnipeg merchants have for some time been complaining that the C. P. R. freight rates discriminated against them, but to-day at its meeting the Board of Trade took steps to establish a through freight over American roads to St. Vincent and thence by steamer to Winnipeg. A commitee was appointed to confer with the American roads to that end.

Sir Patrick O'Brien, M. P. for Kings county, who has been rivalling Sir Lucius O'Trigger, and keeping up the fine old fighting fame of Ireland, is a very generous, kind hearted, fellow, with a rough but rich Irish wit, and is personally very popular in the House of Commons. He is not an Orangeman, as the cable states, but, like his father, was a devoted follower of O'Connell while he lived, subsequently gave his allegiance to Issac Butt, and is at present a member of that section of the Home Rulers which sit on the Liberal side of the House. His father, Sir Timothy, who, from having made his fortune in the liquor business and wearing a rather gloomy and delapidated air, was always known as "the battered naggin," was in the habit during the many years he was in the House of exciting much innocent mirth by pronouncing "tea" "tay," "Erin" "Airn," and indulging in other similar eccentricities of pronunciation. He was created a baronet in virtue of his being Lord Mayor of Dublin, after the Queen's visit to Ireland in 1849, and when he presented her on her entrance with the "kays" of the city she could not avoid a merry laugh. Sir Patrick is 61.

THE CHOLERA.—Dr. Koch, the head of the Berlin Cholera Commission, who is investigating the disease in France, reports that the cholera at Toulon is Asiatic, from the extreme East. He found the same microbes there as were found in Egypt and India. The intestines being the seat of danger fumigation is useless. He said:—"The cholera will reach Germany. It will go everywhere. Having a centre like Toulon it must spread." In consequence of the appearance of cholera upon two vessels in the port of Marseilles infected arrivals will be sent temporarily to a lazaretto. At Algiers quarantine has been raised for ten days. According to the *Temps* another evil has made its appearance. There are two cases of yellow fever, says that journal, in the Trompeloup Lazaretto, at the mouth of the Gironde. At Marseilles the cholera shows no signs of abatement. The cemetery at Toulon is kept open all night to allow the speedy burial of those who die from the disease.

The astounding report of the assignee whose duty it was to investigate the affairs of Grant & Ward, of New York, has strongly revived the suspicions against the Grants. It is found the creditors of the firm will get less than half a cent on the dollar. If the Grants are innocent of fraud, they are away beyond comparison the monumental fools of the age. It is a case in which, we fancy, a good many people would much rather have failed in trying to be sharp than have been so utterly and hopelessly led by the nose and befooled.

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No. 9 KING STREET.

100 Men's Navy Serge Suits at $5, extra Good Value.

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COFFINS AND CASKETS of Various Styles and Prices, together with all the requisites, particularly for the CATHOLIC TRADE, Always kept in Stock.

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ROSEWOOD CASKETS,
Very Nicely Trimmed,
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Everything in the line required for turning out first-class style of work.

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ROBERT WILEY,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 118 Waterloo Street, Opposite the Cathedral.

$5 to $20 per day home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

26 PACKAGES

British and Foreign

DRY GOODS,

For June Trade.

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MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON'S.

The above are all Goods that are Wanted in the

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

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june14

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JUST RECEIVED REPEATS IN

White Terries,
White Cloakings,
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Rink, Silver Queen and Other Collars,

Gentlemen's SHIRTS, COLLARS and BRACES,

A LARGE STOCK OF UNDERCLOTING,

PRINTS, SHIRTINGS, Etc.

A. EVERITT

Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse,
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june7

Oranges, Lemons, &c.

5 Boxes	PALERMO ORANGES,	CHOICE FRUIT.
5 "	MESSINA do.	
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15 Barrels S. S. Onions.

All in prime order.

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LADIES' JERSEYS.

Slender, Medium and Large Sizes.

New Hosiery, Lisle Thread, Balbriggan, Silk and Cotton.

KID GLOVES,

2, 4 and 6 Button Josephine, Italian, Le Beau, Lafleche, Mousquetaire, Lents.

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BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, BROCADED SATINS, STRIPED SATINS.

H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH,
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Just received ex "Deodarus" from Charente:

30 qr.-casks, 15 Octaves } BRANDY.

Ex "Juliet" from London:

20 qr.-casks, 50 cases, } KEY GIN.

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20 qr.-casks Wise's Cork Whisky.

For sale low in bond or duty paid.

JOSEPH L. McCAFFERTY,
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Jersey Cream!

—FROM—

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THIS EXCELLENT CREAM can be delivered to private families, public entertainments, etc., between the hours of 11 o'clock, a. m., and 6 p. m., by leaving orders at

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N. B.—First Peaches of the Season Received.
P. S.—Finest Fruits a Specialty. june21

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Just arrived, Schr. Veritas, from Barbados, with cargo consisting of

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This cargo is reported by Shippers to be exceptionally good.

FOR SALE LOW FROM WHARF.

W. F. HARRISON & CO.,
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50 BOXES LONDON LAYER RAISINS; 5 Bbls. DRIED APPLES.

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