St. John Weekly Freeman.

NEW SERIES, VOL. VII. | ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1884. | NO. 24.

The Cheapest Yet

OVER 100 PIECES OF MEN'S and BOYS' TWEEDS.

220 PAIRS BLANKETS AT Manufacturers' Prices.

Must be sold Before Stock Taking

McCAFFERTY & DALY

Corner King and Germain Streets.

L. BLACK & Co., OPTICIANS, DETROIT.

THE UNDERSIGNED has the entire control of the goods made by this firm for this Province. He has in stock all styles made in

Gold, Rubber, Celluloid and Fine Steel Frames,

or Near Sight, for Ordinary Sight and Cataract. This firm's goods have been awarded diploma at Centennial Exhibition for excellence, and the quantity that we have sold since introducing them, some three years ago, is sufficient guarantee of the satisfaction they have given. We have a patent indicator by which we can correctly measure the eye and give the exact glass to suit.

T. L. COUGHLAN,

JEWELLER'S HALL, - - - 14 KING STREET,

In reference to the above advertisement, I would ask the public to read a couple of testimonials from well known city Medical men. These I have selected from many which I am at liberty to publish, and will do so from time to time.

Mr. T. L. COUGHLAN,

DEAR SIR:—The EYE GLASSES which I procured of you have given great satisfaction, and I have pleasure in recommending them. Your method of getting the focus is capital, by which means you can give the exact glass to suit.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 1883. BOYLE TRAVERS, M. D.

Mr. T. L. Coughlan,

DEAR SIR:—The SPECTACLES are all you claim for them, a first class article. I can recommend them as such.

January, 1883. H. C. PRESTON, M. D.

STEWART & WHITE'S Furniture Warerooms,

93 to 97 Charlotte Street, St. John, N. B.

The Largest Retail Furniture Establishment in the Dominion.

WE have in stock an exceedingly large assortment in the different departments.

In Chamber Furniture

We are showing over 40 New Patterns, many of which have been designed by our own draughtsman, and some of them are not inferior to the one for which we received "First Prize and Diploma" in competition with the best work of all the large factories of the Dominion, at the Exhibition at Halifax in Sept., 1881.

Our Drawing Room Furniture comprises all the latest styles in Drawing Room Suites, Groups, and very elaborate Easy Chairs, Lounges and Patent Rockers, which, being of the same general design, can be used to furnish a drawing room. All these will be covered with Raw Silks, Brocades, Cashmeres, etc., of our own importation, which this year has been on a very large scale. We would call special attention to our Silk Plush, of which we have over 10 different shades of the finest quality manufactured.

Our Dining Room Furniture comprises Very Handsome Sideboards from $30 to $250, Dining Tables of all kinds, Dining Chairs upholstered in Leather, and Upholstered Dining Room Suites.

IN LIBRARY FURNITURE we offer Very Nice Designs of Bookcases and Combined Bookcase and Secretary, Library Tables, Lounges and Easy Chairs.

OUR ENGLISH PLATE MIRROR DEPARTMENT will be found to contain many designs entirely new on this Continent, all of which are richly carved and inlaid.

Of the other grades of Furniture we always keep a large and well assorted stock, at the Lowest Prices.

STEWART & WHITE.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH.

CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

$100,000 Deposited with the Government.

Having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, for the Province of New Brunswick, we are prepared to issue Policies on all classes of property at current rates. Losses promptly adjusted and paid without reference to Home Office. For rates, &c., apply to

H. CHUBB & CO.,

General Agents, St. John, N. B.,

Or to any of the following Local Agents:—

JOHN BLACK, Messrs. Rainsford & Black, Fredericton.
H. ATKINSON, Messrs. Borden & Atkinson, Moncton.
W. C. HAZEN GRIMMER, St. Stephen.
WILLIAM DIBBLEE, Woodstock.
JOHN SIEVEWRIGHT, Bathurst.
W. A. BLACK, Richibucto.
E. LEE STREET, Newcastle.

WINTER CAPS.

We have received during the past month 1,000 dozen WINTER CAPS, consisting of

Fur, Scotch Knit, Plush, Nap Cloth, Witney, Astrican, etc.

Wholesale and Retail.

C. & E. EVERETT, 11 King Street.

SILK BOLTING CLOTH.

We have just received a full stock of all sizes.

W. H. THORNE & Co., Market Square.

NEW GOODS.

We invite our friends to call and see our NEW GOODS now opening:

NEW DESIGNS in BRASS CANDLESTICKS CANDELABRA, MIRRORS, THERMOMETERS, etc.

A New Line in Small MARBLEIZED CLOCKS.

A New Stock of FINE ENGLISH PARIANS.

New Styles in ENGLISH SILVER JEWELRY,

And a great variety of

NEW FANCY GOODS.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE

Prince William Street.

PIG IRON.

Now Landing ex barque "Twilight":

300 TONS PIG IRON,

assorted as follows:

150 Tons No. 1 Clyde;
90 Tons No. 1 Monkland;
60 Tons No. 3 Govan.

GEORGE CARVILL, Nelson Street.

CHEAP SALE —OF— BLACK SILKS!

IN ORDER TO EFFECT THE SPEEDY SALE of our Large Stock of SILKS, we have made the following Reductions.

A good opportunity of purchasing Silks lower in price than ever before sold is now offered.

BLACK SILK, Gros Grain,

FORMERLY SOLD AT	NOW	
90c.	"	70c.
$1.10	"	90c.
1.25	"	$1.00
1.50	"	1.25
1.65	"	1.40
2.00	"	1.70
2.50	"	2.00
3.00	"	2.50
3.60	"	3.25
4.00	"	3.50

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

UNIVERSAL —AND— NOVELTY CLOTHES WRINGERS.

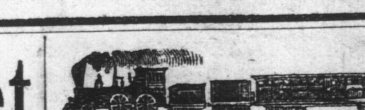
ON account of the Wringer Manufacturing Co's not being able to form a new combination to keep up the prices (the old combination having expired Jan. 1, 1882), there has been a very keen competition since and the result is that we can sell Wringers at less than it formerly cost to import them. Now is the time to buy, as a combination may be formed again at any time and prices advanced. Orders from the country promptly filled and delivered at the trains or boats without any charge for cartage or packing.

PUDDINGTON & MERRITT, 55 Charlotte Street.

y29

$66 a week at home. $5.00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

FLASKS AND JUGS. Just received: 4 Crates FLASKS, glass stoppers; 5 doz. 3-gal. Jugs. 8 doz. 2-gal. Jugs; 10 doz. 1-gal. and ½-gal. Jugs; For sale by JOHN O'GORMAN, 8 & 10 Dock st. Branch Store 67 Dock st



NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY CO.

Operating 443 Miles.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

All Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time, which is 36 minutes slower than Saint John actual time.

COMMENCING DECEMBER 9th, 1883, Trains will run as follows:—

St. John Division,

DEPARTURES:

At 8 00 A M—From Water Street, St John, Passenger and Mail Express for points West and for St Stephen, St Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and all points North and South of McAdam; also, for Fredericton.

At 11.00 A M, from Carleton, with all local and through freight.

At 3 30 P M—From Water street, St John—Accommodation for Fredericton, by Branch Line at Gibson to all points North.

At 8 30 P M—From Water street, St. John—Night Express for points West, and for St Stephen, Woodstock, Houlton, and all points North of McAdam

ARRIVALS:

At 6 30 A M, at St John—Fast Express Train from all points West, and from St Stephen, Woodstock, Houlton, and all points North of Mc Adam.

At 10 10 A M, at St John, (Water street)—Through Accommodation from Fredericton and local stations.

At 1 00 p m, Carleton, with through freight.

At 5 40 P M, at St. John, Water street—Express from points West, and from St Stephen, St Andrews, Woodstock, Houlton, Fredericton, and all points North and South of McAdam.

Pullman Sleeping Cars run on all Night Trains to and from Bangor. Berths secured at Ticket Office, Water Street, G A Freeze, agent.

No Train leaves St. John Saturday night or Sunday morning.

A train arrives from the West on Sunday morning and a Train leaves for the West on Sunday night.

Through connections are made from Boston on Sunday nights.

Connection is made at Vanceboro with Trains of the Maine Central Railway to and from all points West.

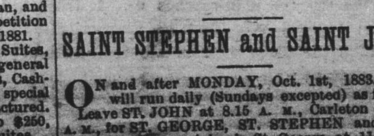
Special Limited Tickets good on Continuous Trains only, will be sold to and from St. John and all other important points on Line at reduced rates.

Tickets for sale in St. John at New Brunswick Railway Ticket Office, and at O. Blois' Ticket Agency, Prince William street.

E. R. BURPEE, General Manager.

N. T. GREATHEAD, General Pass. and Ticket Agent.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 8, 1882. feb2



Gr'nd Southern Railway

SAINT STEPHEN and SAINT JOHN.

ON and after MONDAY, Oct. 1st, 1883, Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave ST. JOHN at 8.15 A. M., Carleton at 8.35 A. M., for ST. GEORGE, ST. STEPHEN and intermediate points, arriving in St. George at 11 a. m., St. Stephen at 12.45 p. m.

Leave ST. STEPHEN at 8.20 a. m., and ST. GEORGE at 10.05, arriving in Carleton at 12.25 p. m., and St. John at 12.40 p. m.

Freight, up to 500 or 600 lbs.—not large in bulk—will be received by JAS. MOULSON, 40 Water street, up to 5 p. m.; all larger weights and bulky freight must be delivered at Sand Point before 6 p. m. Baggage will be received and delivered at MOULSON'S, Water street, where a truckman will be in attendance.

J. N. GREENE, Manager.

F. W. HOLT, Superintendent

1883. International Steam Ship Co.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Two Trips a Week.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DECEMBER 3rd, the Steamers of this Line will make Three Trips a week, leaving St. John every

Monday and Thursday Mornings, at 8 o'clock,

for Eastport, Portland and Boston, connecting at Eastport with steamer "Charles Houghton" for St. Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen.

Returning will leave Boston same days at 8.30 o'clock, and Portland at 6 o'clock, p. m., for Eastport and St. John.

Through Tickets can be procured at this office and at H. CHUBB, Co.'s, to all points of Canada and the United States.

No claims for allowance after goods leave the warehouse.

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

H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent, Reed's Point Wharf.

NOVA SCOTIA STEAMSHIP CO'Y, (LIMITED.)

1883, WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1884.

BAY LINE!

Two Trips a Week

—TO AND FROM—

DIGBY, ANNAPOLIS, WEYMOUTH, YARMOUTH,	HALIFAX, WINDSOR, KENTVILLE, BRIDGETOWN

and all Intermediate Stations.

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12th, and until further notice, Steamer leaves St. John on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings, at 6.24 Eastern Standard Time, or 7 o'clock, St. John time.

RETURNING SAME DAYS.

Tickets for sale at Chubb & Co's, Prince William Street, R. B. Humphrey, Dock Street, and on steamer. Freights received up to 5 p. m.

F. PHEASANT, Agent, St. John, N. B.

dec15

MANKS & CO.

For Curling Rinks—Tam O'Shanters

For Tobaganning and Skating Clubs:

French Canadian Tuques.

Gentlemen's New English Felts.

Boys' and Men's Cheap Winter Caps.

57 KING STREET.

HERRING and CODFISH.

Landing ex "Nettie Parks" and "J. D Payson"

1000 BBLS. FAT SHELBURNE HERRING Selected and imported especially for our trade.

Ex Schooner "Iona":

200 Brls. Good SPLIT BAY HERRING;
500 Hf-brls " " "

In Store:

1000 Qtls. MEDIUM and LARGE COD;
500 " BRIGHT POLLOCK.

For sale low to the trade.

BARBOUR BROS.

An Old Soldier's EXPERIENCE.

"Calvert, Texas, May 3, 1882.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases. J. W. WHITLEY."

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

The "AVE MARIA,"

A Catholic Family Magazine,

20 pages Imperial 8vo.,

DEVOTED TO THE HONOR OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

Published Weekly at Notre Dame, Ind.

Terms—Postage Free: One Year, $2.50.

APPROBATION & BLESSING OF POPE PIUS IX, OF SAINTLY MEMORY.

"These things being so, and provided that all be directed to the honor and glory of God and of the Blessed Virgin Mary, we bless the undertaking, all the co-operators thereunto, and may our Lord Jesus Christ perfect and strengthen the work.

PIUS PP. IX."

APPROBATION AND BLESSING OF OUR HOLY FATHER, LEO XIII.

"I bless the editor with an especial blessing, the contributors, and all those engaged in its publication and propagation. I renew every word of this (Pope Pius the Ninth's) exceptional blessing. Indeed I wish with all my heart to see THE AVE MARIA more than ever prosperous and extending its usefulness over the country. Now that every land is deluged with wicked papers, can we ever sufficiently encourage the religious and sound press? Certainly THE AVE MARIA deserves encouragement. May God bless it!"

We have been appointed Agents for the above Publication.

T. O'BRIEN & CO., Booksellers, etc. 53 King Street.

SCARLET FLANNELS!

GREY FLANNELS;

Blue Flannels; White Flannels;

Swansdowns; Comfortables;

Blankets;

Knit Shirts and Drawers.

H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH, Prince Wm. St. and Market Square.

XMAS GROCERIES, WINES, &c.

On hand—A Full Supply of

First Class Groceries, Wines and Liquors,

comprising in part

FINE TEAS, Black, Green and Oolong;

Old Government JAVA COFFEE;

Crushed, Granulated and Brown Sugars;

Best Brand of FAMILY FLOUR, in Barrels and Half-Barrels;

A full lines of Spices and Essences, New Raisins and Currants, Oranges, Lemons, Grapes, Nuts, Cheese, Butter, &c., &c.

Fine Old Brandies and Whiskies;

" Port and Sherry Wines;

Ginger Wine, Syrups, Bottled Ale and Porter, &c., &c., &c.

JOHN O'GORMAN, 8 and 10 Dock Street.

Branch Store 67 Dock street.

Agricultural Tools, Etc.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE

have now landing, and daily expected:

250 dozen HAY and MANURE FORKS;
150 " HOES;
175 " SHOVELS and SPADES;
400 " SCYTHES;
700 " HAY RAKES;
85 " GARDEN RAKES and Potato Diggers;
200 " PAILS; 200 dozen BROOMS.

Shelf Hardware, Paints, Oils, Etc., DAILY ARRIVING.

NEW SPRING PRINTS!

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.

JUST OPENED: 5,600 Pieces New Styles in Prints.

These all arrived before the advance in duty of the additional import of 7½ per cent., and will be offered to my customers with that advantage.

A. EVERITT, Wholesale Warehouse, Masonic Building, Germain st.

Jan. 26, '84.

CONGOU and OOLONG TEAS;
SUGARS and MOLASSES;
BLACK TEAS, all grades and prices;
OOLONG TEAS, all grades and prices;
CHOICE BARBADOS MOLASSES;
Choice Eastern Trinidad Molasses;
Choice Barbados Grocery Molasses;
GRANULATED SUGAR;
SOFT REFINED SUGARS, all grades.

VERY LOW WHOLESALE.

J. & W. F. HARRISON. 11 and 12 North Market Wharf.

TOBACCO.

Per I. C. Railway from Montreal:

20 bxs. Pilot Tobacco;
10 bxs. Mariner do.;
20 caddies Napoleon do.;
20 caddies Double Thick do.

For sale at lowest prices by

JOHN O'GORMAN, 8 and 10 Dock St.

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, February 9, 1884.

It is not to be presumed that, because Mr. Ross has succeeded in forming a Cabinet, or rather has induced four gentlemen to accept portfolios under his premiership, for the sixth member of the new administration is still wanting, he has overcome the great difficulty of the task he has undertaken. He has barely commenced, and already he has, to a great extent, failed. We were led to expect, from the language of the Castors, and their organs, that the new Government of Quebec would be formed almost, if not quite, exclusively of members of that section of the Conservative party. The event, however, proves either that our Castor friends "counted without their hosts," or that they have shamelessly fallen into the net of corruption in which their [illegible] so long trudged. We doubt very much if a genuine Castor can be found in the personnel of the new Cabinet. Dr. Ross, the premier, has within the last year, it is true, loudly denounced Senecalism, and all its accompanying scandals, but we cannot forget that this same Dr. Ross was a most zealous supporter of Chapleau, a member of his cabinet, from which, if we mistake not, he only resigned some eighteen months ago, when he thought it better to abandon the sinking ship, about the same time as his political superior saved himself from impending disaster by seeking refuge at Ottawa. So it would seem that as soon as Dr. Ross found it could not possibly be to his interest to remain a supporter of this rapidly decaying power, he suddenly turns traitor, abandons his late friends, passes over to the enemy's camp, and now goes so far as to violently denounce the corruption of the very administration of which he had so lately been a member, and which he now seems to regard with such a holy horror. He hoped thus to curry favor with the coming powers, no doubt, and if this were his object, his success has been admirable, for we are now called upon by the Castors themselves, the party of honesty, economy, and good government, the party which owes its inception and power to its pronounced hostility to the policy of that very Chapleau administration of which Dr. Ross was so prominent a member, to that policy which they stigmatize as one of extravagance, corruption, and robbery, to that policy which Dr. Ross so long supported, to accept this same Dr. Ross as a model Castor, as the realization of all the party's hopes, with respect to the leadership of the Government, as the saviour of his country! Dr. Ross may be a model Castor, but we must call in doubt the last title, for it does seem a sort of paradox to recognize the saviour of a country in the very man who has been highly instrumental in leading it into such a predicament that it needs the interpretation of a veritable saviour to rescue it. Such is the new Castor Premier of the Province of Quebec. His conduct might truly appear more patriotic if it did not seem to be influenced by a desire to build up his own fortune upon the ruins of the fortunes of the political friends he deserted. But admitting for a moment that Dr. Ross is a true Castor, and such a man as should satisfy the Castors, were we not led to expect much more than this? Were we not assured that the majority of the new Cabinet would be Castor? As for Messrs. Lynch, Taillon and Robertson, they are well known as Tories of the old school, and are not at all in sympathy with the Castor party. Indeed Mr. Lynch was a member of the Chapleau administration, and afterwards of the Mousseau Government up to the moment of Mousseau's resignation. There can be no doubt as to his political sentiments at all events. Mr. Taillon was the Chapleau Speaker, and a warm supporter of the late Government. Mr. Blanchet is not a man of very pronounced political views, but it seems supported the late administration also. Such then is the composition of this much vaunted Castor cabinet. This cabinet which is to bring salvation to the Province of Quebec—two ex-ministers of the Chapleau-Mousseau *regime*, and three supporters of that *regime*. If Mr. Flynn become the sixth member of the new Government, he will be all that will be necessary to complete this ideal combination—he will be the third man taken from the Chapleau-Mousseau-ministers. And yet we are called upon to believe that these men who have squandered the public money and reduced the Province to its present state of destitution, are about to become the saviours of their country—these men who are quite as much responsible as Chapleau, and more so than Mousseau, for the waste and extravagance which characterised the late administration. It is difficult for those outside of Quebec itself to comprehend how far the Quebec Tory carries his selfishness, and how little patriotism enters into his character. Here we find the very men who were but a few weeks ago the objects of much contumely and insult, now supporting and supported by the very men who then condemned them and their conduct so loudly, and all this because interest commanded, and where interest commands patriotism must give way. Truly we had reason to say that Dr. Ross has failed in the very inception of his gigantic task. He has restored to office the very men the evil effects of whose policy he undertakes to remedy—a promising commencement. But we shall not condemn the new administration until it has been tried. Its members may have suffered some strange metamorphosis during the brief interval which elapsed between Mousseau's resignation and their appointment, which will render them capable of playing their new *role* of honest men quite as successfully as they played the old one of supporters and connivers of fraud and robbery. We merely forewarn our readers not to form any very hopeful anticipations concerning the new Quebec Government, as it is more than probable they would never be realized; and should it turn out to be better than we expect, an agreeable disappointment will be the only evil result. How devoid of all principle the great majority of Quebec Tory politicians really seem to be! Either the Castors must be a sadly disappointed party, and we have good reason to believe that there is much secret dissatisfaction amongst them because of the notable absence of their leaders from the present Government, and must have greatly miscalculated their power, or else personal interest is not without its influence even upon such patriotic sentiments as those by which they professed to be inspired. It would be hard to say which is really the case. One thing, however, is certain, that is, that they are very far from possessing a controlling influence in Dr. Ross's Government!

In the Senate during the debate on the Address, Hon Mr. Bellerose, who was for many years a strong supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald, but who with others of the more respectable members of the Conservative party in Quebec, is now numbered among what is called the Castor wing of that party, gave in very plain language his opinion of the leader and his lieutenants who have ruined the Province of Quebec and are doing their best to bring the Dominion to a similar condition:—

He complained that French-speaking Senators were still without a representative in the Cabinet. Sir John Macdonald seemed to think that so long as he had Mr. Chapleau he could control Lower Canada. Two years ago, Sir Alex. Campbell had admitted that under the constitution the French Senators had a right to a seat on the treasury benches, and when Mr. Mousseau left the Government an opportunity had been given to have that right recognised. Sir John seemed now devoting his attention to the Irish, but he (Mr. B.) would show these people that as soon as the Premier was strong enough to do without them he would cast them aside. The Premier had taken into his Ministry, Mr. J. A. Chapleau, who, if he had any self-respect, any decency, or any patriotism, would be ashamed to occupy a seat in any Cabinet. It was he who had brought Quebec Province to ruin. There was not an intelligent man in Quebec who would not acknowledge with sorrow that his Province was ruined, and now the best men in the Province refused to enter the Local Administration because they could see no way out of the financial difficulties. And the man who had done all this nefarious work had been taken to Sir John Macdonald's bosom. Last year he (Mr. Bellerose) had been charged with attacking a sick or dying man, but it turned out that Mr. Chapleau was only on a pleasure trip. Now he was here laying plans for further blundering. Quebec had been left with a debt of $19,000,000, and money could not be obtained to pay the interest upon that debt, and in order to save Mr. Chapleau from punishment at the hands of the Quebec public Sir John Macdonald brought Mr. Chapleau to Ottawa. After ruining his Province he was shielded from justice. Did the Premier do this in order to show to others the way to secure preferment and office under his Ministry? He charged Sir John Macdonald with seeking to centralize all power in Ottawa, to break down Confederation, and bring about legislative union. His action on the license question clearly indicated his designs. The appointment of Mr. Miller as Speaker of the Senate he regarded as an injustice to Lower Canada. The position should be held alternately by French and English speaking Senators. And now it was proposed to perpetrate another gross outrage. Mr. Mousseau, the man who had taken money out of the public treasury to buy votes, was to be made a judge. His second election had also been purchased, and while personal charges against Mr. Mousseau were before the Courts, Sir John proposed to save him also from justice. No Government that had the slightest regard for public morals would countenance such an outrage. He (Mr. Bellerose) had supported Mr. Mousseau until he discovered that he was only following out the evil work begun by Mr. Chapleau, and then it was found necessary to drive him from power. To appoint this man a judge now would be to place a premium upon political immorality. He read from the evidence taken at the Jacques Cartier election trial to show that personal corruption had been proven against Mr. Mousseau, who has used his position to remit out of the public treasury certain fines imposed for the sale of intoxicating liquors without a license. Now his position was worse than a year ago, because he had now to answer charges of corruption in connection with two elections. But Sir John Macdonald seemed to care nothing for patriotism or public morality. He seemed to say to the public men of Quebec:—"Never mind the interests of the country; never mind your reputations; never mind your Province; work for my interests, and I will take care of you." Under these circumstances it was not to be expected that he could sit silent. If his words injured the Conservative party it was not his fault. Let the present ministry do what was right. Let them refuse to shelter those who had brought ruin upon Quebec Province. Referring to the Speech from the Throne, he regretted that the Government had not promised to amend the present Election Law. He believed from his experience that the only way to secure pure elections was to make corrupt practices punishable by imprisonment.

Sir Alex. Campbell complained that Mr. Bellerose had addressed the House after it was understood the debate had been closed. He regretted that there was at present no French-speaking Senator in the Government, but the matter really rested with the representatives of Quebec in the popular branch. The argument that one of the Speakers of either House of Parliament should be a French Canadian was quite untenable. The demands of Mr. Bellerose were wholly unreasonable. The report of the Civil Service presented to-day showed that the French Canadians were amply represented in all branches of the public service. It was unfair to attack Mr. Chapleau or Mr. Mousseau in their absence. If Mr. Bellerose had a seat in the House of Commons he would not dare to attack Mr. Chapleau as he had done. Since becoming a member of the Government Mr. Chapleau had done nothing to warrant such attacks.

Mr. Bellerose rose to reply, but a point of order was raised, and the Government majority refused to allow him to proceed.

A despatch from New York say: A miniature spring motor used to propel street cars was run up and down a track before the Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday. The motor is a combination of coiled springs. Each car has eight springs, which, when wound up, have a power adequate to propulsion of a loaded car a distance of eight miles. The power may be increased, diminished, or shut off, as desired, and each spring shaft has an estimated power equal to five horses, and will propel a car one mile. The car is stopped by a brake. The speed is reduced by reversing the machinery, and is regulated by a governor. The winding of the springs requires a minute and a half.

During the last scene of Richard III. at the Portland (Me.) Theatre, a few nights ago in the combat between Richard and Richmond, Mr. Keen's sword broke, snapping off some six inches from the hilt. The piece flew directly into the audience, striking a gentleman on the bridge of the nose, and cutting a gash which extended nearly to the eye.

The "Gloucester Outrage."

The case of the Sheriff of Gloucester is again being discussed in some of the papers with a bitterness which under all the circumstances can hardly be accounted for, except on the ground that—as a correspondent of the *Telegraph*, whose letter we give below intimates the Sheriff is obnoxious to a certain clique, who, in the absence of any other charge against him, have determined to make the most of this in order if possible to bring about his dismissal. It would please us to learn that their efforts in this direction had failed. The correspondent above referred to says:—

To the Editor of the Telegraph:—

Sir:—I notice that the *Sun* is still harping away in reference to what it calls "The Gloucester Outrage." This "outrage" seems to find importance only in the eyes of some of Sheriff Doucett's personal enemies and in a few newspaper offices, one of which, the Chatham *Advance*, has a heavy libel suit [illegible] acted indiscreetly I readily admit, but that he was guilty of any wilful wrong I most positively deny. He made a mistake and the best of us are liable to err. I have yet to hear any unprejudiced person state that he believes Sheriff Doucett to have acted wrongly knowing he was acting wrongly. When then a newspaper heads a blood and thunder article "A Mail Robbery,"—after the style of some Texas sheet, it is time to question its motives, to read between the lines and to conclude that something more than a desire for the public good lies hidden there. The fact is Sheriff Doucett is the victim of a clique (into whose arms a certain newspaper rushed very speedily and unexpectedly) who have gained an ascendancy here which, however, promises to be of but short duration. These people endeavored by the vilest of charges (which they were unable consequently to substantiate) to prevent Sheriff Doucett getting the position in the first place. The independent course he took in the last Dominion Election further incensed the clique and they have been hounding him down ever since.

I learn that Inspector McMillan after investigating the matter fully and hearing the witnesses under oath, reported most favorably to the Sheriff, and indeed the Dominion Government considered this "outrage" so slight a one as to take no action in the matter further than to refer it to the Local Government. The friends of the Local Government here (who are legion) will await anxiously its action. Let the members of the Government heed their real friends here—not those expectant friends who flocked to the standard when the battle had been won, but those who stood by them in adversity as well as in prosperity.

A rabid correspondent of the *Advocate* stated some time ago that if a petition in the Sheriff's behalf was circulated through out the county it would not have many signers. Let a challenge come through any proper channel to the Sheriff or his friends to circulate such a petition in the different Parishes in the County and it will be readily done. I will guarantee that it would be signed by our Acadian friends almost as a unit, and that the great bulk of our most intelligent people of the other nationalities would be glad to have the opportunity thus afforded of showing that they take no part with arrogance and tyranny.

I have heard no complaints against the Sheriff. He seems to discharge his official duties very efficiently and impartially, and gives entire satisfaction to all but a few. He is a Frenchman, which in the eyes of his persecutors is a grievous sin, and is not a creature of "the powers that be."

As one who worked and voted for the Local Government when there seemed but little chance of its gaining power, and who has admired its *personnel* and general policy ever since, I with many other of its friends, look to it for fair play in this matter heedless of the invectives of interested parties. Where so much bitterness is shown it would be well to seek the seasons. Those reasons will be found to be selfish ones. All an unprejudiced public demand is

FAIR PLAY.

Bathurst, Jan. 24, 1884.

Some newspapers are wont to draw comparisons between the drinking habits of the Irish and English people, and these comparisons, we need hardly say, seldom do the Irish justice. Statistics and well known facts are utterly ignored, or isolated cases are taken and commented on for the purpose of trying to prove that the Irish are more addicted to drinking and drunkenness than the people of the rest of the kingdom. We have not seen in any of these papers the following paragraph showing the extent of the liquor traffic in England:—

"The United Kingdom Alliance, which has for thirty years carried on a vigorous campaign against the liquor traffic, has prepared the statistics of the past year, from which some idea of the magnitude of the liquor trade in Great Britain may be gathered. Thus for 1883 no less than 190,000 licenses for the sale of intoxicating drink were issued. The annual turn over of this mighty vested interest is £134,000,000, or nearly $700,000,000. The abstainers, men, women and children, all told, are computed by the alliance leaders, to number not more than four millions out of the entire population."

Or the following still more startling evidence of the deplorable effects of the drinking habits of the female portion of the English people of the lower classes:

"A coroner in the North of England has announced that out of 253 inquests which he held in one year in a manufacturing town, 62 were children under a year, who died through the absence of their mothers at work, or at the drinking saloon. The highest death rate is on Sundays, in consequence of Saturday's drunkenness."

PUBLIC WORKS.—The Report of the Minister of Public Works for the year ending 30th June, 1883, shows that the whole amount appropriated that year in connection with that Department was $2,621,069, while the expenditure was $2,029,359. In addition to this expenditure $421,540 has been paid under authority of special Acts of Parliament for works not performed under the immediate supervision of the Department, as follows: St. Lawrence River, deepening between Quebec and Montreal, $280,000; Quebec Harbor Improvement, $66,540; Levis Graving Dock, $75,000. The total amount expended for the construction, repair, and maintenance of public buildings was $1,013,039, which was divided among the Provinces in the following proportion:—

Nova Scotia	$20,487
Prince Edward Island	3,651
New Brunswick	82,043
Quebec	165,056
Ontario	568,167
Manitoba	125,746
Disputed Territory	2,063
North-West Territory	7,812
British Columbia	27,750
Public Buildings generally	10,255
Total	$1,013,039

Lemuel Thomas, a carpenter over 60 years old, sat down to a banquet which he derisively called the "last supper," on the 14th with twelve others, at Jenkintown, Pa., Thomas presiding and blasphemously impersonating Christ. While they were eating and drinking Thomas uttered a terrible oath and indulged in the most shocking blasphemy, when suddenly he grew pale and complained that his head felt as if it had received a severe blow. He left the banquet room and went home to bed, where he was found dead in the morning with a horrible smile playing over his features and his eyes bulging from their sockets.

Crime in the United States—Who is Responsible?

(The Catholic Review.)

Taking the figures given in the New York *World* of Dec. 23, the year 1883 was a remarkable year for crime in the United States. Murder especially raged out of all proportion to the increase of population. The year before there were 720 murders, but in 1883 the number passed 1,500—having about *doubled* in twelve months. Then there were more than 910 suicides. More than 92 persons were hanged by lynch-law—some of the victims of the mob undoubtedly innocent—murdered in fact. As for infanticide, that is a species of murder that more often than any other escapes detection. But a newspaper recently estimated that in the city of New York alone there are 7,000 infanticides annually. What a state of affairs for a civilized, Christian country!

In 1878, before famine and cruel evictions had stirred up bad blood, there were just five murders in all Ireland, with a population of something over [illegible] the United States there should not be more than 50 or 60 murders a year. But last year there were 1,500—that is to say, the murderous propensity is 25 times greater in the United States than in Ireland. There is not the least doubt that if the statistics of the Catholic parts of Germany, and, in spite of the nonsensical exaggeration with which prejudiced Protestant writers used to treat of brigandage, there is no doubt that in all Catholic countries—for example, Spain and Italy—murder is very much less common than in the United States.

Anyone who has carefully followed the reports of crime during the last year knows that there were very few murders, and scarcely any of those with the more atrocious features, committed in the United States by Catholic Irishmen, and, presuming on European statistics, just as few by Catholic Germans. Catholics form about a fifth of the population—some say they form a larger proportion. Yet Catholics did not commit a thirtieth if so much—of the murders of 1883 in the United States. What makes this record all the more creditable is, that an immense number of the Catholics are poor working people, who have to live in the large cities, and in the most dense parts of those cities, where there are many incentives to crime.

Murder is a fearful crime, but there are other crimes, not violent ones, which do not attract so much attention yet are nearly as cruel in their consequences. Dishonesty in all its varieties—robbery by millions, frauds on the poor, or the trusting, has become so common as to seem a matter of course, providing it is successful and for a sufficiently large amount. A five hundred dollar embezzler must perhaps go to prison, but, except in rare cases, the man who robs his fellow-citizens to the amount of thousands is put to no other inconvenience than the expense of retaining clever lawyers.

One of the remarkable things about the annual record of crime and transgressions in this country is that while police-court records are full of Catholic Irish names, and while there are many professional criminals who are known by such names, yet at the gallows they are rare. The reason is of course ready to any experienced policeman. A great many rascals of other races protect their family from disgrace by giving the police an Irish name instead of their own "Anglo Saxon" one. The country is full of professional burglars, forgers, thieves of all sorts, who, while able to claim descent from the Pilgrim Fathers, are yet known to the police and newspapers as "Pat Magennis," "Johnny Dwyer," and the like. It used to be the fashion to charge Catholics, especially Irish Catholics, with most of the crime of the country. But that will do no longer. State prison records have put an end to that charge. Four or five years ago the Methodists had the majority in the Ohio penitentiary.

The *Independent* lately made claim of the majority of the American people as Protestants. There is clearly work then for the Protestant societies to do. Let the Protestant clergy address themselves to the proper grounding of the younger part of their flocks in Christian morality. Let them give up their elegant and eloquent discourses on the authorship of the Pentateuch, on the definition and limits of inspiration. Let them give up the sham moral lectures to plutocrats, and let them preach very earnestly the necessity of observing the Ten Commandments.

McDERMOTT, THE INFORMER, SAID TO BE IN CANADA.—The *London Central News* says:—We learn that James McDermott, *alias* the Chevalier McDermott, who was arrested at Liverpool in connection with the recent Fenian plot and subsequently released, has returned to Canada. It will be recollected that McDermott was suspected of being a spy and was watched in this country and was shot at in New York and Canada by Fenians, on the ground that he had turned informer. On his liberation at Liverpool, although, it is said, he was closely dogged, he managed to elude his quondam friends and retired for a time to a quiet retreat that had been secured for him. About two months ago, McDermott, in company with eight detectives, took passage on board the National Line steamer Canada, for New York. McDermott went to Cape Breton and thence to Quebec or Montreal, but the detectives remained in New York to watch suspected characters. It is understood that there is now an English detective in New York, near the City Hall, in one of the large insurance buildings, and that in connection therewith a system of surveillance over the now extreme section of the Irish-American Revolutionary party has been organized.

A PRIVATE letter from a Roman ecclesiastic of prominence, sums up the impression which the American Bishops made on the keen judges of mankind who constitute the Roman world. It declares that their ability, industry, knowledge of affairs, as well as of Catholic theology and tradition, together with their unbounded devotion to the Holy See and zeal for souls, have seldom been equalled, not to say surpassed, by the Episcopal representatives of any nation. The Holy Father has been deeply impressed by them and this opinion seems also to have pervaded all ranks of Roman society.

It would more than repay a day's sojourn at Jonkoping, in Sweden, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to visit the factory whence proceeds not a small part of the light of this world. The latest novelty, only at work for about a month, is an enormous engine, which daily produces 1,000,000 boxes of Swedish matches. This wonderful machine receives the raw material, namely, blocks of wood, at one end, and after a while gives up at the other the matches neatly arranged in their boxes, ready to be dispatched to the uttermost ends of the world. The wood which in the course of last summer was brought over to Jonkoping to be made into matches filled twenty steamers and eight sailing vessels.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Serious gales are again reported in various quarters. They have been especially serious on the Island of Jersey, at Holyhead, Birmingham, Chester, Harwich and the Isle of Man. Many rivers have overflowed their banks and floods are causing much damage. The streets of Sheffield are inundated. A portion of the breakwater at St. Ives has been demolished and the iron bridge at Rhodes Bank has been blown down.