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15th Nov., '83. nov24

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St. John, N. B., May 4th, 1883. tf

JOHN L. CARLETON,
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,

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The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, January 5, 1884.

The York Election.

The contest has fairly commenced in York County. It will be short, sharp, and, as showing the overwhelming character of the Liberal sentiment in the county, we hope decisive. Nomination will be held on the 22nd and polling on the 29th. The Tories have chosen ex-Sheriff Temple as their standard-bearer. In the rather irregularly organized convention which met on Wednesday last, he received 22 out of 42 votes on the third ballot, his rival for the nomination, Mr. Vanwart, receiving 20 votes. The local Tory press profess to be very confident of victory, but this they were previous to the last election, when their candidate was beaten by over 1000 votes. And so, we believe, it will be on the present occasion. Already all the machinery of the Provincial Tory organization has been set in motion. While the Finance Minister's coadjutor—without the right of succession—has gone post haste to Ottawa possibly to procure the sinews of war, his organ in St. John has commenced the battle by a sneaking reference intended to influence the votes of a certain class, and on another scribe in Fredericton has devolved the less congenial duty of praising Mr. Costigan and "his people," in the hope thereby to convert a few votes. Such tricks as these, however, will be of little use. The overtaxed people of York County will not be so easily diverted from the consideration of the true issues involved in the contest, and we are satisfied that not even the threats already so shamelessly proclaimed that the county will be shut out from all share in the expenditures for public works, etc., if it refuse to return the Tory candidate, will prevent York from doing its duty in this election—and that duty is to send to Ottawa a gentleman who is in sympathy with the leaders and principles of the Liberal party—the party from which alone the people of this country and of this Province have anything to hope for in the way of relief from the many burdens which now oppress and impoverish them.

The shipments of deals, etc., from St. John during 1883 fell short by some twenty million feet of the shipments for 1882. The figures are, for 1882, 201,413,217 sup. feet ; for 1883, 181,518,132 sup. feet. In square timber there was a small increase in the amount of pine and a larger increase in the amount of birch sent forward ; of the former, 3,883 tons were exported, against 3,332 in 1882, and of the latter, 11,950 tons, against 7,576 in 1882. The heaviest shippers of deals, etc., were ; Mr. Gibson, who exported over 99,000,000 feet—ten million less than in 1882 ; R. A. & J. Stewart, whose shipments amounted to a little over 25 million feet, against 20½ million feet in 1882 ; W. M. Mackay, over 21½ million feet in 1882, and nearly 25½ million in 1883 : and Guy, Bevan & Co. nearly 17 million in 1883, against 11¼ million in 1882. The principal timber exporters were W. M. Mackay, who shipped nearly the whole of the pine and nearly 50 per cent of the birch ; and S. Schofield, whose shipments of birch amounted to over 4,000 tons. The tonnage employed in transporting all this lumber was : in 1883, 270 vessels of 205,311 tons. In 1882 the vessels numbered 284, of 231,373 tons. Compared with 1880 or 1881, in both of which years the shipments were largely above the average of the last thirty years, the falling off last year amounted to about thirty million feet. Even this large deficit does not show the full loss sustained by the Province in the, it is to be hoped, only temporary depression of this great industry, because prices on the other side ruled so low during the year that at no time was there a profit commensurate with the capital involved, and in many cases cargoes are believed to have been sold at an actual loss. We can not say what the prospects are for the year on which we have just entered, but it is most sincerely to be hoped that the market for our great staple will, ere long, show some signs of improvement. With the heavy drains made on our working classes in the shape of taxation and increased prices for everything they eat and wear, and no corresponding benefits to be hoped for by any increase in the general business prospects of the city, the outlook for poor people will be anything but pleasant unless the volume of shipping at our port is maintained or increased, and of course this cannot be done if there is not within the next month or two a marked improvement in the prices of our principal article of export.

The *Sun* the other day published a statement of the operations at the St. John Post Office for 1883, from which we learn that the revenue from all sources—including commissions on money orders—was $36,967.40, an increase of $1,200 over the revenue for 1882. There is said to have been an increase in the number of money orders and in the amount issued, but there was a decrease of $20,000 in the amount of Canadian orders paid as compared with 1882. It is computed that there were mailed at the St. John office during the year: newspapers, &c. (from offices of publication), 1,658,516; city letters, 181,498; other letters, 824,782; postal cards, 153,612; and 6,316 parcels. The letters, papers, postal cards, &c., received for delivery here or passing through reached a total of nearly three millions. The reception and forwarding of all this matter involved the handling of over 115,000 mail bags, or at the rate of 368 bags for every work day. Of the drop letters posted at St. John 224, or one in 810, were sent to the Dead Letter office for want of sufficient postage. Of other letters the proportion was about the same. The office staff at present consists of the postmaster, his assistant, and twenty one clerks in the various departments, besides the superintendent and his 14 letter carriers and the office keeper—in all 39 men. Twenty years ago, it is shown, the entire work of the office was done by ten men, including three letter carriers and the office keeper. No comparison of the work done at the two periods is given,

Th. Nast, the artist, whose clever, but in many cases vile cartoons, so long graced the columns of *Harper's Weekly*, is no longer a contributor to that journal. He has a life contract with the Harpers for $10,000 a year, and he still sends in his sketches regularly, but, owing to a quarrel with the editor, George W. Curtis, they are not allowed to appear in the paper. The Harpers hold him to his contract and pay him promptly, but his friends say he is not happy, and is aging fast.

The Parnell Banquet.

The following address accompanied the National testimonial presented to Mr. Parnell at the Rotundo banquet :—

"Dear Sir—In the name of the Irish people, it becomes our privilege to offer for your acceptance the National Tribute, which they have subscribed as a testimony of their devotion to you, as their leader, and of their gratitude for the benefits which they already owe to your labors. If our gift should appear proportioned rather to the slenderness of our national wealth than to the magnitude of your services, it is, at least, of a character remarkable enough to give you the assurance that, in the opinion of the contributors, no offering could be too rich to interpret the passionate admiration with which millions of our race have followed your past career, and the still brighter hopes with which they invest your future.

"The time has not yet come for estimating the value to Ireland of a life which is only entering upon the noonday fulness of its power, or of reforms whose invigorating influences upon the welfare and upon the character of our people are as yet only commencing to make themselves felt. To the future we must leave the full appreciation of your greatness and the full expression of the gratitude of your countrymen.

"What we know is, that in a time of National prostration you stepped out of the ranks of a selfish aristocracy and flung youth and fortune into the service of the Irish cause, with an energy which has borne down every obstacle, and with the hereditary chivalry of a house that has given patriots and heroes to two hemispheres.

"You set forces in activity which, by the mere impetus of organized and earnest public opinion, are achieving results which in other countries have had to be won at the cost of the sufferings and bloodshed of armed revolution. Finding the Irish peasantry starving and oppressed, you have led them to independence; finding the Irish representation spiritless and disordered, you have made it a controlling force in the destinies of Ireland. Your courage, prudence, steadfastness, foresight, and genius for command, have knit together all the forces of Ireland throughout the globe, and have inspired them with unexampled confidence in the possibilities of steady and resolute National progress.

"Admiration for your deeds and gratitude for your sacrifices have been kindled still more intensely by the noble fortitude with which you passed through a storm of calumny unequalled in bitterness even in the long record of the misrepresentations which have in all ages assailed the leaders of our race.

"The reply which you disdained to make to your calumniators is made by the offering of love and confidence which the Irish people lay at your feet to-day. May a nation's trust inspirit you through many a year of happiness and greatness! May it nerve your heart for the dangers that still beset the path to the complete realization of our hopes; and may it be to you a pledge of the glory that will surround your name upon the day when a National Parliament—the crowning reward of your exertions—will be enthroned in the Temple of Irish Freedom!"

Below are a few extracts from Mr. Parnell's speech furnished by the special correspondent of the Boston *Pilot* :—

Mr. Parnell rose to respond to the address of his nation at half-past eleven. He was greeted in such manner as few men have ever known. The whole assembly was on its feet, and the enthusiasm of the moment, for they felt that they must cheer for all Ireland watching outside, kept Mr. Parnell standing four minutes before he could say a word. In his opening words it could be seen that he was laboring under tremendously strong feelings, for nothing less can shake the severe equability of his manner. He thanked the company present, and his countrymen in a few words. Then his mind went out to the great Irish question.

"As an Irishman," he said, "I have no doubt, in common with many thousands of my countrymen, I looked around me ; I saw the artisan in the towns struggling for a precarious existence with a torpid trade, with everything against him ; I saw the Irish tenant farmer trembling before the eye of his landlord (hear, hear), with the knowledge that in that landlord's power rested the whole of the future of himself and of his family ; that his position was literally no better, physically not so good, as the lot of the South African negro (hear, hear) ; that he was endeavoring to make both ends meet, that his life was a constant struggle to keep the roof over his head and over the head of his family by the most grinding and pinching self-denial. I saw as you have all seen, the Irish laborer whose lot, even to this day, has been but very little improved (hear, hear), but for whom there is now, also, I trust, a ray of light and hope dawning (cheers, and cries of T. P. O'Connor). I saw the Irish laborer the lowest of the low, the slave of the slave, with not even a dry roof over his head, with the rain from heaven dripping upon the couch on which he was forced to lie ; dressed in rags ; subsisting upon the meanest food ; and, whether I looked upon one side of the social system or upon the other side, irresistible conviction was borne back upon me that here was a nation carrying on its life, striving for existence, striving for nationhood under such difficulties as had never beset any other people on the face of Europe" (hear, hear).

"All our experience of English force in Ireland results in this, that they are always willing to employ that force to the fullest extent while it is a question of protecting the so-called rights of the minority against the majority (cheers). The proceedings in the North teach us this lesson, that the law in Ireland is only powerful when the minority applies for protection ; it is then quick to strike—is very vengeful and unmerciful. Gentlemen, we are told about the franchise. The Liberal party is going, we hear, to extend the franchise to Ireland. I am very much inclined to believe that were it not that there exists in the House of Commons a solid band of solid men (cheers) who would vote steadily against any extension of the suffrage in England if Ireland were left out we would see very little of the inclusion of Ireland in the forthcoming bill. We can survey these contests between the English parties with perfect equanimity. Our position is a strong and a winning one. Whether they extend the franchise to Ireland or not we will return I believe between seventy and eighty members (cheers).

"And although it is hard, although one's blood often boils at witnessing the indignities and suffering and persecutions which the people of this country are obliged to submit to every day and night, we must be patient. We have every reason to be patient. We shall win if we are patient (cheers). The miserable character of the shifts and evasions which the Irish Executive have daily resorted to show that we must win (cheers). Coercion cannot last forever (cheers), and there is one thing to be said, as this Coercion Act is running out, and as we are living it down—there is one thing we must remember, and remind the English people of, namely, that if there is one fact more certain than another it is that if we are to be coerced, even if the present Coercion Act, or any part of it, is to be renewed, if the Constitution is not to be restored to us, these things shall be done by the Tory Government, and not by the Liberal Government (cheers). and shall carry with them in the shape of increased taxation the fruits and penalties inflicted upon us. Beyond a shadow of a doubt, it will be for the Irish people in England, poorly as they are supported, and isolated as they are, and for your independent members, to determine at the next general election whether the Tory or Liberal Ministries shall rule England. This is a great force and a great power, if we may not rule ourselves we can at least cause them to be ruled as we choose (cheers). This force has already gained for Ireland inclusion in the coming Franchise Bill, and we have reason to be proud, hopeful, and energetic, determined that this generation shall not pass away until it has bequeathed to those who come after us the birthright of great national independence and prosperity (loud cheers)."

The same correspondent gives a few sentences from the speech of Mr. Sexton :

"We, assembled here to-night, are the representatives of a nation (cheers). The Irishmen of 1782 limited their sympathies to the boundaries of a creed. We recognize no boundary less wide than that of a nation. The agitators of the last century sought for the emancipation of a colony. We seek for the emancipation and freedom of a race (cheers).

"Our cause is stronger now than then. It is stronger, because by the dispersion of the Irish race, the effect of the heartless policy and the foul oppression of cruel laws, intended to decimate our people and to ruin our cause, but which, in the wise ends of Providence has raised up for us powerful friends and allies in every region of the earth" (cheers and waving of handkerchiefs).

"Our cause is stronger in the growing weakness of our enemy (hear, hear, and applause). England is no longer pre-eminent in manufacturers or in commerce (hear, hear). England no longer claims to be mistress of the seas (hear, hear), and if England to-day pretended that she was able to take an equal place at the council board of Europe, with the military nations of Europe, her claim would be flouted with scorn" (hear, hear and cheers).

"I have said we must love our people, and I tell you that no people in the world is more worthy of affection and of love than the unfortunate people whose life in this country has made the most pathetic page in the history of mankind [hear, hear, and applause].

"I will not believe that there is any power on earth that can ultimately deny liberty to a race so penetrated to their blood and to the marrow of their bones with devotion to the cause of their native land [cheers]. But I have said that you must not only love your native land, but you must hate her oppressor [cheers]. Hatred—hatred of oppression is holy" [hear, hear].

"The people of Ireland have learned now that they must fight the Government foot to foot, that they must pursue a policy of retaliation and give back blow for blow [cheers]. We have seized the municipalities. The civic chairs are ours. We have won for the people every elective post in the country. We have begun, but not yet completed, the work of seizing the Parliamentary seats in Ireland ; but what doubt can we have of the result of the next opportunity that shall be given to the people when I find that if the Government make a man a suspect to-day the people make him a sheriff to-morrow ? [cheers and waving of handkerchiefs]."

Some of the reports of Hon. Mr. McLellan's address to the Board of Agriculture led us into the error of stating last week that Mr. McLellan advocated the sale of the Stock Farm. What he really did say on this subject will be learned from the following extract from his address, which it will be seen is a plain, matter-of-fact presentation of his views on various subjects of interest to the farmers of the Province. After referring to the death of the late President of the Board—Mr. Elder—and to matters connected with the late Exhibition, he turned his attention to the question of the Stock Farm, saying :—

At the time this experiment was entered upon there was considerable difference of opinion among the people as to the merits of the scheme. Many of the features of the scheme were severely criticised, while some were opposed to it entirely. The result of the experiment has not been on the whole in my opinion satisfactory. I do not wish to be understood as stating other than my own personal opinion when I say that I am satisfied some very material change must be made with regard to the Farm or its management, otherwise the Government will be unable to maintain the Stock Farm at all. The annual deficit in the management is very large, so large indeed as to suggest grave doubts whether the Farm itself is suitable for the purpose, or the management is what it ought to be. Many farmers and persons interested in breeding stock, whom I met and conversed with on the subject of the Farm during the sales, gave it as their opinion that the fault lay with the Farm. It is evident that the pasturage is insufficient, and that enough hay and roots for winter and spring feed cannot be grown upon it to feed the present stock kept upon the Farm. No doubt additional clearings might be made, and with the free use of fertilizers the yield of root crops might be increased, but would the result justify the outlay?

These are questions to which I would invite the serious consideration of the board. The Government is deeply impressed with the importance of furthering in every possible way this important branch of our great farming industry, and it would be unwilling hastily to decide against a Stock Farm altogether, without giving it a trial under conditions which experienced farmers thought more likely to be successful. Any suggestions, therefore, the board may make, I need hardly say, will be very carefully considered by the Government, and I would invite a frank expression of opinion from you on this important question.

I might add that several gentlemen, having experience in the breeding of stock, have communicated with the Government on this question, and have offered to take the Government stock off our hands, guaranteeing that the best of care would be taken of it if an arrangement were made by which they were to be entitled to the proceeds of the sales of the increase—the sales to be conducted by Government, and the whole to be subject to Government regulations and supervision. I mention this, not as a proposal which has been favorably entertained by the Government, but as a proof that in the opinion of persons of experience a breeding farm, properly managed, ought to be, and would be at least, self-sustaining.

Another question of importance to the farming community has been very much discussed lately, and in fact has always been a good deal agitated, and that is what is the best system by which the agricultural affairs of the Province can be managed ? Is the present one as good as can be devised, or should the board consist of a larger representation of farmers and be constituted more upon the plan of the old board, or should the Government assume the direct responsibility and control of these interests by adding the duties of a minister of agriculture to those of some one of the present heads of departments in the Executive. Very little light is thrown upon the question by the experience of the sister provinces. In looking to Nova Scotia we perceive they are on the eve of adopting the system which the Legislature of this Province recently did away with ; our Government being influenced to do so by representations that the Nova Scotia plan was quite successful and popular. It now turns out that being dissatisfied with their own arrangement, they were on the eve of exchanging it for ours when theirs was adopted.

The objection will always be made to any management which is not under the direct control of the Executive, and with in Executive responsibility ; that it is powerless to carry out its resolutions, that it has no control of public moneys, and can do little if anything more than recommend, leaving it to the Government for the time being, to act or not at its pleasure, upon the recommendations made.

There is much force in this argument, and I cannot see, speaking for myself, how the functions of the Board can be much more than advisory under any circumstances. The Government, however, are giving this subject their best consideration. They are anxious to gather the most intelligent opinion of the country upon it ; and if the Board recognizing the advantages of combining this branch of agricultural management more directly with Executive control and financial responsibility, will lend its aid in perfecting a better method of administration, the Government will gladly welcome their co-operation. It would be well, however, that changes should not be made without very mature consideration.

One topic more remains to be referred to, and I have done. At the late Exhibition, through the enterprise of Messrs. Manchester, Robertson & Allison, of St. John, considerable attention was drawn to the subject of improving our dairy products. The machinery imported by them was put in practical operation, exhibiting several of the methods of butter making in Europe. The Government with a desire to encourage the movement thus commenced, and rather than have the working dairy returned to England, have offered to purchase the machinery and give the use of it to any association of persons who would set up and engage to operate the dairy in a suitable locality. It is to be hoped that the enterprise may succeed and that its success will lead to the establishment of others throughout the Province.

[Insolvent] Law.

The [Insolvent] Bill prepared by the Boards [of Trade] of Toronto, Hamilton and M[ontreal], and which they ask to have made law at the coming session of Parliament, is summarized by the Montreal *Gazette* as follows :—

The bill, it may be said at the outset, provides simply for the equitable distribution of the assets of insolvent debtors, leaving the debtor himself in precisely the same position in which he stands to-day ; and in this respect it differs from all recent laws relating to bankruptcy. It is drafted generally on the lines of the old insolvent law, as to those features of it relating to the classes of persons who may be held to be traders, as to what constitutes bankruptcy, and as to other features of administration of estates which may be said to be common to all insolvency laws. The important differences, those to which most importance is attached, are such as relate to the persons who may be charged with the duty of winding up the estate. There is no place for official assignees in this bill, and we fancy that the general public will feel a sense of relief at this statement. Except in counties and districts containing cities with a population, according to the last census, of more than 20,000 people the sheriff of such county or district is made the guardian under the Act; and in counties and districts containing cities of over 20,000, one person is to be appointed by the Board of Trade of such city to be the guardian. These guardians occupy substantially the position which the interim assignee occupied under the old law. Any creditor who by affidavit establishes the fact, to the satisfaction of a judge or prothonotary, that a trader is indebted to him for two hundred dollars, and that such trader has become insolvent, is entitled to a writ of attachment addressed to the guardian, who, in virtue of such writ, becomes possessed in trust of the estate, which he is required forthwith to seize. Provision is made for oppositions on the part of the debtor, which are to be disposed of summarily, "and immediately after the date within which writ of attachment may be contested, or immediately after the contestation has been rejected, or with the consent of the debtor in writing immediately after the writ has been issued, the guardian shall call a meeting of the creditors of the debtor, to be held within fifteen days thereafter;" and provision is made for the manner in which the notice is to be given; and with the calling of that meeting the duty of the guardian ceases.

When the creditors assemble at their first meeting their duty is to appoint a trustee ; but it is provided that "no guardian, his partner, associate, agent, employee, or clerk, shall be elected or appointed a trustee to any estate under this Act, nor shall any guardian, his partner, associate, agent or clerk, as aforesaid be employed by the trustee in any manner, directly or indirectly, in the winding up of the estate ; nor shall any secured creditor, his partner or employee be appointed trustee." Provision is made for the giving of security by the trustee and for his management of the estate ; for the transference of the estate from the guardian to the trustee ; for the appointment by the creditors of "one or three inspectors, who shall superintend and direct the proceedings of the trustee in the management and winding up of the estate" ; for the making of returns each year to the Secretary of State by the trustees ; for the sale of debts ; the dealing with leases, the sale of real estate, the payment of dividends, and the prevention of frauds and fraudulent preferences. It is provided that all questions discussed at meetings of creditors shall be decided by a majority of votes, the votes being calculated as follows :—For any claim over $100 and not exceeding $200, one vote ; over $200 and not exceeding $500, two votes ; over $500 and not exceeding $1,000, three votes, and an additional vote for every $1,000 or fraction thereof. These, in general terms, are the provisions of this proposed law. It seems admirably adapted to accomplish the object sought for, namely, a uniform system for all parts of Canada, for the distribution of the estates of insolvent debtors.

Fires in St. John.—The annual report of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department shows that during 1883 there were 37 fires or alarms of fire, and that with few exceptions the losses were small. The total damage to buildings was $23,228, and on the property contained in the buildings $26,649, all of which were covered by insurance. The loss on uninsured property was only $666. The causes of the fires are given as follows :—Carelessness, such as smoking a pipe, etc., ten ; sparks from a chimney falling on a roof, etc., eight ; incendiaries, six ; spontaneous combustion, six ; ten of which fire ignited in a heap of coal ; unknown causes, six ; soot falling from the chimney, three ; defective register grates, two ; defective chimneys, two ; playing with matches, two ; cigar stumps, two ; defective furnace radiator, one ; sky-rocket, one ; defective stovepipe, one ; false alarm, one ; and accident, one, the latter being caused by a schooner rolling over and upsetting the stove. From this latter fire occurred the only fatality of the year.

A New Brunswicker Abroad.—John G. Clifford, Esq., who studied law in the office of the late S. R. Thomson, Esq., in this city, who subsequently practised his profession for a short time at Grand Falls, and who has for a number of years been connected with the Insurance Department at Albany, N. Y., has been appointed one of the Examiners under the Civil Service Commission which went into operation on the 4th inst. The Albany *Sunday Press*, noticing the appointment, says: "The appointment is worthily bestowed; no better selection could have been made." Mr. Clifford has many friends in New Brunswick who will rejoice with us in his good fortune.

The Harbor Grace riot appears to have been quelled. The trouble in this case as in so many others of a like character in other places seems to have been at least precipitated by the conduct of the constabulary, a body of men organized on the same principle, and probably of some of the same material, as the Irish constabulary. The courage of the Orangemen "under fire" is not favorably described in the despatches. They appear to have reserved their valour until it could be more safely exercised in a murderous attack on an inoffensive Bishop.

The agreement arrived at by the Ottawa and Nova Scotia Governments has been authoritatively stated to be that instead of handing over the Picton Branch to Nova Scotia, the Dominion becomes the purchaser of Eastern Extension. The price paid is said to be $1,200,000. The Halifax *Chronicle*, commenting on the bargain, says :—

"It is a great thing for the people of Eastern Nova Scotia, that eighty miles of railway through their country have been converted from a company enterprise into a part of the Intercolonial railway, for all will admit that the Dominion Government can operate the road much better and at more favorable rates than any company or the Local Government."

Rev. Mr. Mitchell, who was arrested in Boston for the larceny of a book, has been pronounced insane by three of the leading medical men of the State, and the criminal proceedings against him have in consequence been dismissed. Mr. Mitchell is now an inmate of a private asylum.

The Shorter Tariff Catechism.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

Question 1.—What is the chief end of our tariff ?

Answer—To put money into the pockets of the manufacturers.

2. What is a tariff ?

It is a tax.

3. Who pays this tax ?

Consumers.

4. Who are the consumers ?

All the people, but chiefly the poor.

5. For whose benefit is this tax laid ?

For the benefit of the manufacturers.

6. Who are the manufacturers ?

Moneyed men and capitalists.

7. Are they a large or a small part of the population ?

A very small part of the people.

8. Are they the rich, or the poor ?

Most generally the rich.

9. How is it that so few persons can get a tax put on so many ?

Because, as a general thing, they form corporations.

10. Of whom are corporations generally made up ?

Corporations are, for the most part, made up of the rich, for the purpose of making themselves richer.

11. What do such corporations tend to become ?

Monopolists.

12. What are monopolies ?

Monopolies, or rings, are men who combine to fix the price of goods, the rate of wages, and to forestall the market.

13. Isn't forestalling wrong, unlawful ?

Yes ; forestalling is unlawful.

14. Why don't the law punish such men, abolish rings, etc. ?

Because most persons don't understand that a tariff may become, in our country, a series of monopolies and rings.

15. Why don't Americans believe that our tariff is mainly a huge ring ?

The people don't believe it, because their prejudices are excited by such catch words as "Free Trade," "British gold," "American industries," "Home productions," and that the tariff raises wages, and helps to pay the public debt.

16. Does the tariff protect the laborer, and help to pay off the national debt ?

Yes ; a tariff, by making foreign goods higher, keeps them out of the country, and gives our manufacturers a chance to sell their goods at a higher price.

17. Isn't it an advantage to get a higher price for our goods ?

Yes ; it is an advantage to the manufacturer, but it is no advantage to the poor laboring man. The money is taken out of the poor man's pocket and is put into the rich man's pocketbook. In this way the rich become richer and the poor become poorer.

18. But doesn't the tariff go into the United States Treasury, and help to carry on the Government and pay the debt ?

Yes ; some of it goes into the National Treasury.

19. Doesn't the whole tariff go into the Treasury.

No ; only that which is paid on foreign goods. If the tariff is so high as to shut out all foreign goods, then no tariff money goes into the United States Treasury. The higher the tariff the less money the United States gets, and the more the manufacturers get.

20. Where does the tariff money go that don't go into the Treasury ?

All the money that doesn't go into the Treasury goes into the pockets of the manufacturers.

21. But if the manufacturer gets all this money doesn't he divide it with his employees ?

Yes ; sometimes he does. The law obliges me to pay the tariff, but it doesn't oblige the manufacturer to divide his profits with the workmen—and he doesn't do it, or the employees would not so often go on a strike.

22. Don't the manufacturers say that they don't want the tariff for themselves, but for their workmen ?

Yes ; this is what they say, but at the same time they are always talking about reducing the workmen's wages ; how is this ? And while always talking about "the pauper labor of Europe," why are they using every chance to introduce this foreign pauper into the place of the American workman ?

23. Don't the manufacturers want a high tariff for the good of the country ?

Yes ; we suppose some of them do, but we don't think the manufacturers love the country so much more than the rest of us do.

24. If protectionists don't want a tariff for the good of their workmen, nor because of their greater love of the country, nor for revenue purposes, what do they want it for !

They want it for themselves.

25. What kind of a tax, then, is the present protectionists' tariff ?

It is the old war tax in times of peace ; it is a tax on the many for the benefit of the few ; it is a tax on the poor for the benefit of the rich ; it is a partnership between the manufacturer and the Government for the benefit of the manufacturer.

26. Would you have no tariff ?

Yes ; I would have a constitutional tariff.

27. What is a constitutional tariff ?

A constitutional tariff is a tariff for revenue.

28. On what should we lay such a tariff ?

We should lay our tariff on luxuries, wines, silks, jewels, etc. ; on what everybody wants, but nobody must have.

"Bystander" (Goldwin Smith) regards the Liberal victories in Ontario as proof that the tide is turning against the party now in power at Ottawa. His opinion of Sir John and of the means he used to maintain his hold on the constituencies "Bystander" states as follows:—

"Not only were the most desperate efforts made, but the worst means were used, probably on both sides, but certainly on the side of the Conservatives, who sent into the constituencies branded agents of corruption. It has been the fault or the misfortune of Sir John Macdonald to have constantly about him men who can be employed for no honorable purpose, *and whom no man of honor would employ.* Those who are most friendly to him deplore connections which cannot fail to leave a deep stain upon his name. Can any one remain blind to the effect which these must produce on the character of our people, or to the ruin which they must ultimately bring on elective institutions? Can any one continue fixed in the belief that a system of which such things are necessary part, is the best, and not merely the best but the only possible form of government? A mode of bringing the agents of corruption to public justice, irrespectively of any question as to the election itself, for an offence than which there can scarcely be one either more injurious or less insulting to the nation, is what morality demands and politicians will never concede."

Earl Derby to Lord Lansdowne.—The Government have made public the following despatch from the Earl of Derby to our Governor General:—

Downing St., 5th Dec., 1883.

My Lord,—I have had the honor of receiving from the Marquis of Lorne in person, since his return, on account of the proceedings on the occasion of your assumption of the Government, and I have also had pleasure in hearing his very interesting accounts of the continued prosperity and loyalty of the Dominion of Canada. I take this opportunity of placing on record the appreciation with which Her Majesty's Government has observed His Lordship's great discretion and ability, in the discharge of the high duties in which you have succeeded him and Her Royal Highness Princess Louise in all matters affecting the welfare and progress of the Dominion. It gives Her Majesty's Government great satisfaction to know their efforts have been cordially recognized by the people of Canada.

I have, &c.,
(Signed). Derby.

To the Governor-General the Most Hon. Marquis of Lansdowne.

New Year's Day was quietly observed. The weather was fine and the usual out door celebrations proceeded with the vim customary to such occasions. It is pleasing to note that there was very little drunkenness observable.

1883. 1884.

Christmas and New Year's Sale

—OF—

Ready - Made Clothing

At No. 9 King Street.

JAS. M'CULLOUGH & CO.

Are making Special Prices to

Purchasers of Ready-Made Clothing "For Cash."

Men's Heavy Warm OVERCOATS at very Low Prices.

Also a few dozen Heavy-lined ULSTERS, very cheap to clear.

Men's Diagonal and Tweed Suits in great variety.

Also : A Large Stock of Separate COATS, PANTS and VESTS to select from. Boys and Youths' Suits, Overcoats, Ulsters and Reefers to fit all sizes,

Which will be sold Cheap During the Holidays.

Gents' Furnishings, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, &c.

NO. 9 KING STREET,
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N. B.—In our Custom Department will be found a large stock of Cloths to select from, which we will Make to Order in First Class Style.

The Cheapest Yet

OVER 100 PIECES OF

MEN'S and BOYS' TWEEDS.

220 PAIRS BLANKETS AT

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Boston Highlands, Mass., U. S. A.

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SOCIETY OF THE ANGEL GUARDIAN,

PRESIDENT, Most Rev. J. J. WILLIAMS, Archbishop of Boston.

This "Society" was established in 1854, by the venerated Founder of the Institution, the late Rev. Geo. F. Haskins.

Blessed at its birth by POPE PIUS IX. of Holy Memory, it has also received the approbation and special blessing of our HOLY FATHER, LEO XII., who is a Life Member. It is enriched with several indulgences and all its Members share in a Daily Mass (offered for the general intentions of the members), and in Seventy-three (73,000) Thousand Chaplets or beads, said annually by the Community and Boys for all Benefactors. To these great spiritual advantages have been added a WEEKLY MASS, for Collectors and Life Members, and another WEEKLY MASS for the obtaining of the special favors asked through the prayers of the "Society." A Special Mass of Requiem is offered at the death of each Member whose card is returned to the Superior.

A Card of Membership for One Year will be forwarded to any one sending TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS. A donation of TEN ($10) DOLLARS entitles the donor to a Life Membership. Persons collecting and forwarding to us subscriptions to the amount of Ten Dollars will also receive a Life-Membership either for themselves or friends. (Deceased persons can be enrolled by their friends same as living members.) Beautiful Premiums given to all who collect or send Ten Dollars.

The Institution is in charge of the Brothers of Charity, who earnestly appeal to all charitably disposed to help them continue their labor of love and charity.

Subscriptions and donations thankfully received and gratefully acknowledged by the undersigned.

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THE CELEBRATED 'ELLORA' CARPETS

Awarded the Silver Medal at the late Dominion Exhibition held in this City.

THE BEST VALUE AND THE

FINEST GOODS in the Dominion

At the present day for the price.

Will be Offered from this time forward at Retail

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

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nov24 - SOLE AGENTS.

VALUABLE TESTIMONY.

Intelligence Office, 102 Princess Street,
Saint John, N. B.

Messrs. Hanington Bros.:

Gentlemen—Three years ago I was going to write you how much benefit I received from taking two bottles of your Quinine Wine and Iron, being then very weak and low, with no appetite for any sort of food, after a severe attack of Erysipelas in my head. Again, after the fire, I was nearly quite gone, and was restored to strength and activity by taking two bottles more, and last May I had recourse to the Quinine Wine and Iron again, with the same beneficial results.

While I was taking it last, a person came in who had left her situation to get into the Hospital, being so weak she could not work. I said, I will send you to a place where you will get seven dollars a month ; take two bottles of HANINGTON'S Quinine Wine and Iron with you, and if you are not able to earn the seven dollars, I will pay you for the medicine. At the end of the month she was quite smart, and is still filling the situation. I send you these few lines for the benefit of society (if you trouble to publish it), as there are so many sick at present. It would greatly benefit persons after *Sickness of Diphtheria*, and would most certainly prevent sickness by strengthening and building up the system.

Yours very truly,
JANE A. LEE.

Good Will Soap.

I Brought the first "WELCOME" Soap to this market and sold while the quality was good. I now give all buyers the "GOOD WILL" SOAP, much superior to Welcome and better value. Once tried always used.

GEO. MORRISON, Jr.

Bird Food. Yeast Cakes.

RECEIVED by Train:—12 gross Sawyer's No. 1 BLUE; 1 case Excelsior BIRD FOOD; 6 cases Golden Sheaf Yeast Cakes; 1 case Dessicated Peas; 1 case Dessicated Bean. For sale by

PUDDINGTON & MERRITT
5 Charlotte stree

TELEGRAPHIC.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Canadian detectives are here investigating the Invincible case.

Police Captain Cavanagh said that the dynamite factory which once existed under police station No. 7 had been drowned out by the flood of Buffalo Creek last spring. Captain Cavanagh said: "I can tell you for a fact that McBride tried to get Wah Long, a Chinese laundryman, to go to Toronto and place dynamite in the post office for the purpose of scaring the Canadians. I think McBride should be locked up, and when I get a charge against him I will have him sent to the workhouse."

McBride was identified as going with parties who rented the basement of Station F., but as no harm was done, he was allowed to escape.

U. S. Marshall Waite said, last night, that a dynamite factory had been located by himself and a Canadian detective on Lloyd street.

Police Captain Cummings said: "I have been watching McBride for some time; he ought to be arrested and not allowed to tell stories to scare Canadians."

Constable Norman B. Smith, of the 3rd ward, said McBride had really been experimenting with gunpowder in a shanty on the corner of Babcock and Clinton streets, but he did not believe he would ever harm anybody, although McBride has the reputation of being a desperate character.

James Meagher, who was in the Fenian raid, and was captured and served six months in jail at Toronto, said there is a branch of Invincibles here. At a meeting on Thursday night a motion was laid on the table that McBride be expelled for divulging the plans of the branch. "I do not believe in McBride's plan, but it has some supporters. I am in favor of having him expelled. I have for several weeks known a plan was on foot to blow up the Canadian government buildings, and I heartily approve of it. Dynamite will bring Britishers to their senses."

It is stated that McBride mailed sundry cards to Toronto detectives giving inside workings of the murder band, of which he described himself as leader. These postals were signed with fictitious names. Some days ago two men arrived in this city and registered at a cheap east side house as Finley and Carson, of Toronto. Yesterday Finley made himself known as a Canadian Government detective and asked information about McBride. It is asserted by friends of McBride that during the afternoon Finley became acquainted with him and last evening asked him into Joseph Schmidt's saloon, 46 Niagara street, to drink; that they had several drinks together, Finley claiming to have known McBride in Canada; that after they had finished drinking in the saloon the pair entered a carriage and drove away; that was the last seen of them, although two of McBride's acquaintances searched the city until 2 o'clock. His idea was that the two detectives had taken him to Canada. At three o'clock a report was telegraphed from Grand Island that McBride's friends had overtaken the carriage just this side of Tonawanda, and that the detectives dropped McBride and drove on; that McBride and his friends were on their way back to the city. The report claimed that there was a boat at Tonawanda in which it was supposed they intended carrying McBride to the Canadian shore.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 28.—McBride was seen here this afternoon, and stated that the story of his abduction by alleged Canadian detectives last night was substantially true.

St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 31.—An express from Harbor Grace to-day brings a written despatch, containing an authentic account of the Harbor Grace affray, and differing materially from the telegraphed report. It states that the Orange Association walked out on St. Stephen's day and reached the branch road near Paddy McArthur's house where they were met by the Riverhead men all Roman Catholics. This is a Roman Catholic quarter. The Catholics were ranged along with pickets, and at this time showed no other weapons. They called on the Orangemen to stop and not cross the bridge or they would repent it. The Orangemen paused and struck up the "Battle of the Boyne," whereupon the mob rushed forward. Head constable Doyle ordered them back, but they did not heed him, whereupon he drew a revolver and shot Callahan. Then rose a cry, "all hands look out!" The rattle of a volley of sealing guns was heard at once, and a score of dead and wounded lay bleeding on the ground. The Orangemen fled like sheep; they tore off their scarfs and left their banners and flags behind them. Darmody tore up their flags in shreds and planted the green flag on the spot. He was fired at and wounded by r... treating Orangemen. The excitement he... is still fearful.

While Dr. McDonald, the Roman Catholic bishop, was on a visit to some of the wound... ed, his horse was seized by some seven ... eight Orangemen who sought to precipita... the bishop over the cliff, near Courag... Beach. He was saved by Father Roe, ... powerful Irish priest, who felled one of th... bishop's assailants with a leaden whip ha... dle and kept the rest at bay till a squad ... mounted police came to their rescue a... escorted them on their journey.

A party of Roman Catholics have tak... possession of Harbor Grace hill and ha... issued a defiance to the Carbonear Orang... men to come up. It is reported this eve... ing by telegram that another shooting a... fray took place at noon to-day, but no pa... ticulars are yet learned.

Dublin, Jan. 1.—Several bodies of Orang... men, with bands of music, have arrived ... Dungannon and thence proceeded to Dr... more, under command of Grand Mast... Stewart Knox and Lord Caledon.

The Dromore Orange meeting was with... sight of the Nationalist gathering. An e... counter occurred between the Nationalis... from Tullick, a town not far from Dromo... and the Orange procession. The Orang... men charged the Nationalists, but the mi... tary interfered and afterwards proceeded ... clear the streets.

London, Jan. 1.—A despatch from Dr... more to the Exchange Telegraph Compa... says that a tremendous riot has occurr... there and that several men have been sta... bed.

Dromore, Jan. 1, 3.30 p. m.—Meetings ... both Nationalists and Orangemen are bei... held. Twenty thousand people are in ... tendance at the meeting of Orangeme... All the magistrates of the county are he... and there is great excitement among t... populace. Messrs. F. D. Sullivan and ... O. O'Brien, members of Parliament, w... are also members of the organization co... mittee of the National League, are directi... the movements of the Nationalists. Th... Nationalist bandsmen have been arrest... for carrying revolvers.

The Orange meeting was held in a fi... close to Dromore, about 20,000 persons p... sent. Col. Stewart Knox presided. He ... cused the Government of endeavoring ... obtain the Parnellite vote by prohibiti... loyal and allowing Parnellite meetin... Resolutions were passed opposing the e... tension of the franchise in Ireland, co... demning the action of the Government ... allowing seditious meetings in Ulster, o... posing home rule in Ireland, and endorsi... Lord Rossmore action at Rosslea. Amo... the speakers were Lord George Hamilt... Lord Claud Hamilton, Mayor Hamilton ... Lord Caledon.

The Nationalist meeting was held i... field at the opposite end of the town. ... rival parties were kept apart by large bo... of cavalry.

The force of infantry and police ... hardly able to prevent a collision. ... Nationalist meeting was attended by a... two thousand persons, and the usual spee... supporting the objects of the League ... delivered. When the meetings were bro... up in the evening several attempts ... made to attack each other, but the Lan... Hussars, infantry and police prevented ... rious disorder. In an attempt of troop... disperse the crowds, a young man na... McGivan was wounded in the abdo... with a bayonet. It is expected he will ... Another man was seriously woun... Great confusion prevailed at the rai... station while the various delegations ... boarding the trains by which they we... return to their homes. The Orange... sang "God Save the Queen," "Rule ... annia," and other patriotic songs, and ... cheers for Queen Victoria and the troop...

After the close of the meeting, de... the efforts of the magistrates, the Ora... men, by a detour across the fields, ... within a short distance of the Nationa... A serious fight was waged between th... parties for some time, during which ... cavalry and infantry charged several t... shots were exchanged, stones thrown ... sticks freely used. The fight ended ... after the Hussars and Lancers had ch... across the fields and wounded a num... Orangemen. The infantry, with fixed ... onets, escorted the Nationalists beyon... reach of the Orangemen.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 1.—It is re... that Lt. Col. Tudeikin, of the Genda... was enticed into the Ratkoff building ... the Moscow railway station, where ... killed by several Nihilists, on Friday