Freeman Job Printing Office,

54 GERMAIN STREET,

St. John, N. B.

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

executed on the most reasonable terms

Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

P. TOLE, Proprietor.

Notice of Sale.

To the ALBERT MANUFACTURING COMPANY and all other persons whom it doth or may concern:—

TO be sold at Public Auction at the office of the Albert Manufacturing Company, at Hillsborough, in the County of Albert, on Monday, the thirty-first day of December next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all that certain Lot of Land and premises situate in the Parish of Hillsborough, in the County of Albert, formerly purchased by the Albert Manufacturing Company from one Joseph A. Steeves and wife, and more particularly described in a certain Indenture of Mortgage made by the Albert Manufacturing Company to Calvin Tomkins, which mortgage is recorded in records of deeds for the County of Albert, in Libro M, Folio 310, and number 6,230 of 2nd June, 1871.

The above sale is made by virtue of a certain power of sale contained in the said Indenture of Mortgage hereinbefore mentioned.

Dated this twenty-sixth day of September, A. D., 1883.

JOSEPH T. TOMKINS,
sept20 Assignee of above-mentioned mortgage.

The above sale is postponed until Thursday the thirty-first day of January, A. D., 1884, at the same hour and place.

JOSEPH T. TOMKINS,
Assignee of above-mentioned mortgage.

The above sale is postponed until Friday, the twenty-ninth day of February, A. D. 1884, at the same hour and place.

JOSEPH T. TOMKINS,
Assignee of above-mentioned mortgage.

For Sale or to Let.

THE PROPERTY 157 Waterloo street, owned and lately occupied by Hon. T. W. ANGLIN.

The lot is 66 feet by 102; the house, which is one of the largest and most commodious in the city, is thoroughly well built and well finished; has all modern conveniences, and is heated throughout by Garth's hot water system. Terms made known on application to

THOS. FURLONG,
Water Street.

Farm to Lease.

THE FARM at Gardner's Creek, St. John County, lately occupied by John Yorke, will be leased on reasonable terms for a number of years. It contains ONE HUNDRED ACRES, more or less, a considerable portion of which is under cultivation. For terms &c., apply to

HUGH DOHERTY,
SYDNEY MARKET,
Britain Street, St. John, N. B.

M. McDONOUGH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
22 North Market Street.

JAMES SMITH,
(SUCCESSOR TO FRANCIS COLLINS),
Leather and Commission Merchant
92 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
may6

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Barristers have this day entered into a Professional Co-Partnership under the name, style and firm of,

ARMSTRONG & WINSLOW.
Offices: Sands' Building Prince Wm. St.

J. RUSSELL ARMSTRONG
WARREN C. WINSLOW.

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

C. M'GOURTY,
CITY CONTRACTOR,
203 Waterloo Street,
(Next St. Mary's Church,)
ST. JOHN, - - - N. B.
Building Stone for Sale.

Estimates furnished for Stone Walls and Excavations of all kinds.

Orders left at Mr. THOMAS CAMPBELL'S Plumbing establishment, Germain Street, will be promptly attended to. mar3 tf

JOHN L. CARLETON,
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
Solicitor in Equity, &c.
OFFICE:
1 Palmer's Chambers, Princess St.,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

COFFIN AND CASKET WAREROOMS.
COFFINS AND CASKETS
of Various Styles and Prices, together with all the requisites, particularly for the
CATHOLIC TRADE,
Always kept in Stock.
Superior Glass and Half Glass
HEARSES
AT MODERATE CHARGES.

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

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

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

BUSINESS NOTICE!

The Partnership

heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the title of

T. B. BARKER & SONS

Is Dissolved by Limitation.

Henceforth the WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT of the Business of the late firm will be carried on by THOMAS B. BARKER and HENRY W. BARKER, under the old name and title of

T. B. BARKER & SONS.

MR. GEORGE A. BARKER, the other member of the late firm, will henceforth conduct the Retail Department of said Business on his own account.

All claims against the late firm are to be presented for settlement to T. B. BARKER & SONS, who will also collect all debts due to the same.

T. B. BARKER,
GEORGE A. BARKER,
HENRY W. BARKER.

St. John, N. B., February 1st, 1884.

ASK YOUR GROCER
FOR
Fleischman & Co's.
COMPRESSED YEAST!
It will raise your bread ready for the Oven in
3 HOURS.
PUDDINGTON & MERRITT.
AGENTS.

To Our Subscribers.

Many of our subscribers have not yet renewed their subscriptions for the present year. They will oblige us very much by forwarding the amounts at once. Others in different sections of the Province owe for the paper for various periods longer than a year, and as we have had to incur a heavy expense recently in procuring additional machinery, &c., we find it necessary to call on them to pay up. The sums due are not large in any case—in some cases mere trifles—but they aggregate an amount larger than, with our present expenses, we can afford to have standing on our books. We hope, therefore, that all our friends will send along without delay the amounts they owe, thereby enabling us to meet our own engagements and at the same time to make some contemplated improvements in the paper which, we believe, will render it still more deserving of the support of those whose support and approval it has for so many years received.

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, February 16, 1884.

The proposal to give thirty million dollars more to the Canada Pacific Railway Company is still the chief subject of discussion throughout the Dominion. Sir Charles Tupper, in moving the resolutions, spoke at great length. He sought to prove that all the money raised by the company was spent in the North West, except only what gave them connection with Montreal, and that, he argued, was necessary. He strove to prove that it was to the interest of Canada that the money was so expended, and that it is of great importance to Canada that the road should be finished and in working order in the spring of 1886. This, he said, could not be effected unless the assistance now asked were given. He tried to prove that not a dollar would be added to the public burdens; that the money would but be lent, and that the security to be given is ample. The difficulties of the company have been caused, he alleged, not by their extending their operations so widely, by their attempting to establish a monopoly and grasp control of the whole trade between the North West and the ocean, and much of the trade of Ontario, but by the active opposition of those interested in rival roads. This prevented the sale of their stock in the markets of the United States and in the London market, and this renders it impossible for them to raise money now unless at an enormous sacrifice, although their means and resources are ample if they chose to delay the completion of the work to the time named in the contract. People were generally of the opinion that the purchase of so many roads in Ontario and Quebec and the United States was unjustifiable, but Sir Charles and Sir John now say it is quite proper and greatly in the interest of Canada. Indeed Sir Charles went so far as to say that the company would have failed in their duty to Canada if they had not, by purchasing the South Eastern, secured access to the harbors of Portland and Boston. This was a declaration in effect that it is not advisable to pursue the policy of making this, which is paid for by Canadian money, an essentially Canadian road. Sir Charles tried to put it that the road to the United States ports would be useful in bringing the trade of the United States and that which passes through the United States to the North West, but obviously, as Mr. Blake remarked, it would also carry the trade of the North West to the United States ports, and the hopes Sir Charles held out that it would take the trade or great part of it to St. Andrews, Halifax, Whitehaven, or perhaps even to St. John, were as illusory as the promises in which he and his party have traded for years, have proved to be. From all the millions thus far spent in the North West the people of the Maritime Provinces have not received the slightest advantage. From the forty-two millions of the public money which it is now proposed to spend there within two years, the Maritime Provinces will derive no benefit. The trade which they were promised will be taken to the cities of the United States, but their share of the burden will be very, very heavy.

According to Sir Charles Tupper's statement, which, of course, is the statement made up by the company, the total amount received on account of the Canada Pacific Railway by the company has been—

Sale of stock..	$25,356,828
Loan on $10,000,090 stock..	4,950,009
Cash subsidy..	12,289212
Land Grant bonds..	9,029,012
Town sites..	477,775
Nett revenue of road..	891,875
Total..	$52,994,702

The expenditures have been:—

Works of construction on the main line west of Callendar, 1.131 miles	$23,078,929
Works of construction of branch lines west of Callendar, embracing 269 miles of completed road, covering 295 miles of branches..	3,759,793
Improvement of Government lines west of Cross lake..	353,606
Materials, rails, and supplies, less the advance on rails,.	4,025,604
Rolling stock on main line..	6,130,892
Lake steamers for making connection between Algoma Mills and Port Arthur..	552,251
Plant, tools, etc..	187,002
Five per cent. dividend on stock..	2,128,000
Interest on land grant bonds..	372,880
Deposited with Government on account of guarantee..	8,710,240
On extension from Callendar to Brockville and Montreal..	3,270,351
Rolling stock for above extension..	900,000
Shops and machinery..	516,032
Tools and machinery..	352,230
Real estate for termini..	390,790
Total expenditure from Montreal to Kamloops..	54,728,500

It is worse than cool to charge to the account of the Canada Pacific road, not only the cost of work done on branches which were built to crush out healthy competition, and for steamers which will be employed for a like purpose, but to charge the five per cent. which the company paid to itself on its own stock, and which amounts to over two million dollars, and the $4,174,000 for what is called the extension from Callendar to Montreal, and the rolling stock on that extension, and the $8,710,240 which they paid on account of a guarantee by which they hoped to raise the value of the stock they hold, and of that which they intended to sell. The statement as published is very impudent. The only expenditures which can properly be charged against the Canada Pacific Railway contracted for is the $23,078,329 expended on the main line, and the $6,130,792, the cost of the rolling stock on that line. The materials on hand are as cash held for the further construction of the road, and are not properly chargeable to what has been built.

It was stated that they expended elsewhere—

South-Eastern railway bonds,	$1,582,327
St. Lawrence and Ottawa railway,	69,900
Atlantic and North-Western road,	156,623
Canada North West Land Company,	600,097
Advances to contractors on construction,	600,000
Sundry advances and incidental expenses,	473,281
In respect of securities deposited with the Government on account of $1,000,000, cash deposit,	484,614

If these be added to the other sums it would follow that the company owe $5,700,673 floating debt, besides what they bonded.

What the real cost of the portion built is not known. It has been acknowledged that the company made a contract with a construction company to do the work, and it is the price paid the construction company that is given as the cost of the work. But the members of the construction company were nearly all directors of the Canada Pacific Railway. The figures show that those directors, in making that bargain with themselves, allowed themselves high prices. The stated cost of the road built is nearly twice what such a road need cost.

The mode of managing their stock issue is quite as objectionable. At first it was proposed that their stock should be twenty-five millions. That would have been more than sufficient had they confined themselves to the work for which they contracted with the Government. But they increased the stock to a hundred millions. This they really issued at fifty. Perhaps their object was in part to nullify the provision in the Act which limited their net profits to ten per cent. on the amount put into the work in excess of the subsidy. It had, however, another important effect. They resolved to pay themselves five per cent. dividends on the stock out of capital while the work was progressing. The stock realized only about 46. So they have paid themselves at the rate of eleven per cent. per annum on all the money they invested.

A profit of forty to fifty per cent. on the work done, and eleven per cent. on their investment in stock would secure magnificent immediate results to the directors, even should the projectas a whole break down.

There is no security that the road will be completed even if the additional thirty millions be now given; no security that another demand will not be made next year or the year after. It is perfectly certain that of the millions given little or nothing will return to the Treasury. The people will be plundered. We wish we could say that they do not deserve all that now in store seems to be in store for them.

Crime in St. John.

We have not yet seen the report of the Chief of Police for the year ending 31st Dec., but from a summary of it which appeared in the *Globe* we learn that it gives the number of arrests for all offences during the year at 1272, a decrease of 142 as compared with 1882, and some 480 below the average of the preceding 20 years. About two-thirds of all the arrests were for drunkenness. We do not vouch for the accuracy of Mr. Marshall's figures in any of these years, but as they are all made up on the same plan and by the same hand, the probability is that they are at least relatively correct. The showing, therefore, is one not by any means unfavorable to the character of the city. As an evidence of the spread of total abstinence or temperance principles, brought about solely by moral suasion, it must be most gratifying to those who take a sincere interest in the movement for the reformation of the drinking habits of the people. Is there a Scott Act community in Canada that can point to similar results of the policy which undertakes to make people sober by Act of Parliament? We doubt it. Besides, it should be pointed out these figures would be, to a certain extent, misleading without the explanation that some individuals are counted two, three, four, five, six and seven times, and one incorrigible as often as eight times during the year—thus reducing the actual number of persons taken into custody to 1,031. About one-half of all the persons arrested were between 20 and 30 years of age; minors numbered 151 and females 163. The number of females is slightly greater than in any of the previous four years, but much below all the other years since 1863. The number of minors is the smallest on record in the department. These also are very gratifying facts, and speak well for the moral future of the city. Mr. Marshall, as usual, presents a tabular statement which he calls a list of "crimes and offences," but which is really a calendar of arrests, charges, etc., and of incidents—many of them unknown to the criminal law—which came under the notice of the police. A comparison of last year's list with that for 1863 shows very great changes in the character of the "crimes and offences" committed, as well as of the incidents deemed worthy of note. In 1863, for instance, the police found three bawdy houses in the city, in 1883 not one. In the former year 253 disturbances were suppressed in houses; last year not a single one. It will be news to most people to learn that in 1863 we had 99 defective sidewalks and streets, and that last year the police saw nothing of this character to report. In 1863 it was customary to help intoxicated persons to their homes, and 382 are reported to have been so helped. This practice seems to have been abandoned, or if it is still pursued to any extent, the police do not care to have their good deeds in this respect known. The liquor traffic appears to be conducted more in accordance with the law than was formerly the case. In 1863 110 persons were reported for selling without license; in 1883 only 20. For selling on Sunday 73 were reported in '63 and only 21 so offended last year. The bar rooms, it would seem, now close at 10 o'clock, p. m., sharp, not a single one having been found open after that hour—by the police—last year, while in 1863 there were 36 cases reported. There were 151 minors in the dock last year, many of them, no doubt, for drunkenness, but there were no prosecutions for selling liquor to minors. There were no fire investigations last year, according to this report, and of all the fires the police do not claim the credit of discovering even one, while in 1863 they reported 46 fires and 28 investigations were held. The list is a long one, and furnishes many such contrasts as those we haves shown. The nationality and religion of the persons arrested are given, but unless the system of getting information of this character is different from that in vogue some years ago, the statistics are not of much value. We have known Indians and full-blooded negroes to be put down as "Irish" because they bore Irish-sounding names, Of the 1272 persons arrested 734 are reported as New Brunswickers, 229 as Irish; the other 209 being divided among other nationalities. In religion 684 are reported as Catholics, and 588 Protestants of the various denominations. Of the petty larcenies, of which 54 were reported last year, the Chief says they were "largely confined to young persons," and this gives him an opportunity of renewing his appeal for the establishment of a Reformatory. He very properly calls on the parents or guardians of young persons who "swarm the streets night after night at unseasonable hours" to "take steps to prevent the practice," the evil results of which he does not over-estimate. He describes the police force as being very efficient, and challenges comparison with that of any city of similar size and character. The fact, if such it is, is a matter of sincere rejoicing, because, not very long ago, the citizens had a different opinion of it.

The fines collected at the police office last year amounted to $4,690, the largest since 1878, when, although the arrests were nearly double the number last year, the receipts were only $177 more.

The Exchange Bank operations of the Finance Minister are as bad in their way as the great Canada Pacific Railway swindle. That bank, owing to continued mismanagement, was involved in serious difficulties. The directors were political friends and supporters of the Government, and much of the money had been wasted in attempts to turn the N. P. to profit. The President applied to the Minister for help. He got $100,000. Soon after he applied again and he got another $100,000. He wrote that it helped the bank much to have it known that the Government made those large deposits, and many innocent persons were, no doubt, induced because of this to allow their money to remain in the bank, or to make new deposits. Another $100,000 was asked for. Then the Minister asked security, and on the security of Senator Ogilvie another $100,000 was given. Soon after the minister tried to get back some of the money, and he got $100,000 in instalments. The money thus returned Mr. Ogilvie contends was the $100,000 for which he went security. No more was got. Every business man in Canada must perceive how criminal it was to use the public money for the purpose of enabling a bank to struggle with difficulties arising wholly from mismanagement. It was said years ago in St. John that the minister used the public funds to help some friends through financial difficulties. If one bank may be helped why not another, why not every business establishment in difficulty? If it were not wrong to help the Exchange Bank why was Mr. Morrice allowed to go down?

The Estimates.

The following are the Finance Minister's estimates of the expenditure for the financial year beginning 1st July next.

Public debt, including Sinking Fund	$ 8,921,194 73
Charges of Management	160,123 15
Civil Government	1,161,048 16
Administration of Justice,	627,530 00
Police	15,000 00
Penitentiaries	298,794 20
Legislation	657,940 50
Arts, Agricultural and Statistics, including Census	100,450 00
Immigration	526,375 00
Quarantine	48,466 00
Pensions, including Superannuation	296,165 92
Militia	1,099,410 00
Railways and Canals, ch. to Income	95,100 00
Public Works and Buildings (do)	1,852,075 00
Mail subsidies and S. ship subventions	386,973 33
Ocean and river service	231,000 00
Lighthouse and coast service,	527,768 00
Fisheries	285,500 00
Scientific institutions	55,750 00
Marine hospitals and sick and distressed seamen	62,000 00
Steamboat inspection	25,000 00
Superintendency of Insurance Cos	10,250 00
Subsidies	3,525,000 00
Geological survey	60,000 00
Indians	776,479 46
Mounted police	470,300 00
Miscellaneous	239,569 75
Collection of Revenue.	
Customs	798,815 00
Excise	311,265 00
Culling timber	71,800 00
Weights and measures and gas	81,700 00
Inspection of staples	3,000 00
Adulteration of food	15,000 00
Minor Revenues	7,000 00
Railways and Canals	3,206,722 00
Public Works	200,435 00
Post Office	2,469,966 00
Dominion Lands, chargeable to income	151,703 00
Total Consolidated Fund	$29,811,639 20
Redemption of debt	34,820,304 29
Railways and Canals	11,444,100 00
Public Works	150,000 00
Dominion Lands chargeable to capital	300,000 00
Total capital	46,714,404 29
Total	$76,526,043 49

Of the sum of $76,526,043, the sum of $48,980,825 is authorised by statute, leaving $27,555,218 to be voted by the House.

The services on which there is an *increase* are the following:—

Civil Government	$ 43,701 67
Administration of Justice	12,365 00
Penitentiaries	2,022 88
Legislation	6,596 44
Immigration	6,54 00
Pensions and superannuation,	139,310 00
Ocean and river service	20,000 00
Lighthouse and coast service,	6,883 00
Steamboat inspection	3,000 00
Mounted police	54,300 00
Miscellaneous	8,999 00
Pensions	2,780 34
Superintendency Insurance Companies	250 00
Customs	19,375 00
Excise	17,269 98
Culling timber	4,500 00
Adulteration of food	3,000 00
Dominion Lands chargeable to income	3,784 00

The services on which a *decrease* appears are as follows:

Public debt and sinking fund,	$ 235,791 00
Charges of management	3,015 72
Census	13,050 00
Railways and Canals (income)	24,500 00
Public works and buildings,	1,296,425 83
Indians	147,920 89
Dominion lands (capital)	300,000 00
Railways and Canals (capital)	2,280,250 00
Public works (capital)	57,000 00
Quarantine	4,700 00
Fisheries	4,600 00
Weights and Measures and gas	8,200 00
Minor revenue	3,000 00
Railways and Canals	9,362 00
Public works	13,775 00
Dominion Lands, chargeable to capital	300,000 00

Among the votes for public works, chargeable to income for New Brunswick, are:—

St. John Marine Hospital, (to complete)	$ 12,000 00
Woodstock Post Office	12,000 00
St. Stephen Post Office	7,000 00
Moncton Post Office	17,000 00
Dorchester Penitentiary	200,000 00
Newcastle Post Office	7,000 00
Carleton Post Office	6,000 00
Bathurst Post Office	6,000 00
For Harbors and Rivers	66,000 00

The following sums are to be voted for New Brunswick rivers and harbors;—

To complete breakwater at Negro Point	$40,000
Tobique, above Grand Falls	3,000
St. John River, between River De Chute and Bear Island	1,000
Mispec breakwater	2,000
Hopewell Cape wharf	4,000
Buctouche	1,800
Carleton railway wharf	10,000
Total	$36,000

The particulars of a somewhat peculiar case in connection with the management of our civic finances have come to light within the past few days. It appears that previous to the great fire of 1877 Mr. W. H. Tuck, in his capacity of Recorder of this city, collected a sum of $825 owed by the St. John and Maine Railway Company to the City Corporation. This sum has never yet appeared in the city accounts—in fact never was paid into the city treasury; and although some members of the then Common Council were aware of the matter, they did not, it seems, think it thier duty to share the information with their colleagues or the public. Ald. Burpee, we believe, is entitled to the credit of discovering the transaction at this late date. Mr. Tuck, it is said, admits having received the money, but says it was in part in uncurrent funds, which could be received by the late Chamberlain (who has been dead for some years) only at a discount; that in consequence he (Mr. Tuck) with the knowledge of Ald. Glasgow, deposited the money in his own safe, and that the great fire destroyed the safe and its contents. He states his willingness to make good the amount, or any part of it, which the Common Council think, under the circumstances, he should pay, less a sum of $157 which he claims to be due him for legal services in connection with the matter. The whole affair is certainly a most extraordinary one, and in the case of any one of less respectability than Mr. Tuck, would not unnaturally be regarded with suspicion. It is a pity the public were not fully informed of the transaction at the time. That they were left in ignorance of it for so many years, and that even now the information has been obtained apparently by accident, gives the matter an ugly look, which only the undoubted probity of the parties concerned could remove. But apart altogether from the particular features of the transaction as above recited, will it not seem strange to the citizens and tax-payers of this city that in the thorough overhauling the Chamberlain's books were said to have received some years ago, no clue was found to this deficiency. There must be something radically wrong in the system of keeping accounts—the audit must be worse than useless—under which the knowledge of so serious a loss of the public funds could so long be kept from the public; and if there are people who assert that all the defalcations were not discovered, that the disgorgement was not as general as it might have been, on a memorable occasion, it is not surprising that they find many to believe them.

THE LICENSE ACT.—The Government, it seems, are determined to attempt to enforce the License Act of last session, and for that purpose have appointed Commissioners for the various districts. Those for St. John are Mr. James McNichol (for the city), and Mr. John A. Chesley (for the county.) Both gentlemen suffered defeat in the effort to uphold the flag of their party in the last Provincial election in this county, and they are thus rewarded for the sacrifice they then made. Mr. McNichol, it has been understood for some time, would get the appointment for the city. Apart from his politics, which, we believe, were never until lately of a very pronounced character, he is a respectable man, and, we doubt not, will perform the duties of his new position in a satisfactory manner. Mr. Chesley's appointment is said to be a surprise to a section of the party who fully expected that another gentleman with claims quite as strong would get the office. The Commissioners in the other counties are:—

Albert—Geo. Calhoun.
Carleton—Hon. Wm. Lindsay.
Charlotte—Jas. Murchie.
Gloucester—T. S. Desbrisay.
Kent—Thos. T. B. LeBlanc.
King's—J. A. Whelpley.
Queens—George F. Worden.
Northumberland—John Ferguson.
Sunbury—G. A. Perley.
Restigouche—Wm. Murray.
Madawask—A. L. Coombes.
Westmoreland—D. S. Harper.
Victoria—P. T. Fraser.
York—J. H. Phair.

THAT SECTION B MATTER.—It is said that the arbitrators in the matter of the Section B contract have awarded the contractors $280,000, only $20,000 less than their full claim under the remeasurement. They have still a trifling claim of half a million dollars against the Government for damages by alleged delay in the prosecution of other portions of the work. The contractors, in whose names these immense sums are recovered or claimed, are Shields, Manning and Macdonald, but it is hard to tell where the money goes. The other day when the Sheriff sought to get from Shields the costs of his suit against the Toronto *Globe*, which the Court ordered him to pay, it was found that he had no property on which to levy, and the *Globe* has had to foot the bill.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Salisbury's motion censuring the Gladstone Government for their vacillating policy in Egypt was carried by a vote of 181 to 81. A similar motion made by Sir Stafford Northcote is now under discussion in the Commons. Mr. Gladstone, defending the policy of the Government, met Sir Stafford Northcote's motion with a direct negative. He denied that there had been any vacillation or inconsistency in the Government's Egyptian policy. They had tried to keep intact the interests of three hundred millions who composed the British empire. He stated that 4000 men had been ordered to Suakim. Gen. Gordon, he said, had a plan of his own for extricating the garrison and restoring the country to its former pacific condition.

The Toronto *Canadian* has been told that Mr. Temple owes his election to a "change of sentiment" among the Irish Catholics of Fredericton and other places in York County, and it calls this alleged change an "exhibition of loyalty" to Hon. Mr. Costigan, who will thereby be enabled to "obtain for his people further instalments of that justice to which they are entitled." Somebody has been hoaxing the *Canadian*, but all the same we hope Mr. Costigan will send along those "further instalments." If they are forwarded at once they will be likely to overtake the first instalments, which must have been delayed somewhere *en route*.

The Marquis of Queensberry has sent a pamphlet to members of the House of Lords and Commons advocating a reform of the marriage service to meet the views of Secularists. He proposes, to meet divorce cases, to leave out in the marriage ceremony the words, "Whom God has joined together let no man put asunder," substituting therefor, "Whom Government or nature may put asunder let no man attempt to keep together."

The winter port delegates have doubtless had a very pleasant trip to Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, &c., but in the ostensible object of their mission they do not appear to have met with much success. Their failure to accomplish anything will, however, not excite any surprise. The Toronto *Globe* thus reports their interview with the Government:—

All the members of the Cabinet were present, and the claims of each section were presented in turn. The Halifax men asked that the Intercolonial Railway be extended westward to Montreal, and the St. John men urged that the Pacific Company should undertake to build a road across Maine, and make St. John their permanent Atlantic port. Mayor Langelier, on behalf of Quebec, contended that the Government should induce the Canadian Pacific Company to build an independent line from St. Lin to Quebec, and that interest at five per cent. should be guaranteed by the Government upon the four million dollars necessary to build a cantilever bridge across the St. Lawrence at Quebec to connect the Intercolonial. Sir John professed to feel a deep interest in the matter, appearing anxious to make the delegates believe that all their demands would be conceded, while he would make no definite pledge. To the Quebec men he said that the Pacific Company could not avoid building a railway to Quebec. Unless they did so they would get none of the immigrant business, which would all go to the Grand Trunk, and immigrants for the North West would be taken around by Chicago. In regard to the bridge matter, he would make no promise, and the delegates left him, firmly convinced that if the Premier once got his Pacific Railway resolutions carried, they might whistle for Federal assistance towards obtaining increased railway facilities.

THE LUMBER TRADE.—In their circular of Feb. 1st Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine, of Liverpool, speak of the trade of last year and of the prospects for the coming year as follows:—

The business of the past year has been very much a repetition of the previous one in all its principal features, and at no time has there been any real life or activity. The supplies have been free, and always rather beyond the demand; this led to extreme caution on the part of buyers, and consequently declining prices. The result to shippers has been generally unsatisfactory, as prices here have rarely covered import cost. The consumption has been good in the face of such general depression in the building trade, and must be attributed in a great measure to the low prices of the leading articles enabling this port to extend its area of consumption. Stocks are too heavy—and it may be well also to note that the stocks held at the principal ports at the close of the season are not now the same criterion of what is held throughout the country as formerly, as inland buyers avail themselves more generally of the low prices ruling during the import season to stock themselves for their winter consumption; this, combined with the introduction of steam and more rapid communication, has so altered the trade that much smaller stocks now suffice here for the winter demand. Though general trade is in a very unsatisfactory state, and the building trade shows no signs of recovery, yet there is fair reason to anticipate a steady though not increasing trade for the coming season; and if the reports that production is being greatly curtailed be realized, we would take a more hopeful view of the future. Reduced supplies are indeed a necessity if the trade is to be placed on a profitable basis.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, &c., Timber.

Of St. John the import has been on a larger scale than for some years past, it has been chiefly on contract going direct into consumption. Of other ports pine the import has been more than double that of last year, and largely in excess of the past five years; the consumption has been fair, but prices have steadily declined and the stock is heavy. Birch.—The import is considerably in excess of last year, but the demand has continued active, and prices have ruled high throughout the year, the late sales being at higher prices. The stock is very moderate.

Spruce and Pine Deals, &c.—Spruce Deals.—The import has slightly exceeded that of last year, the excess being chiefly in boards and scantling; the consumption has been fairly satisfactory, and the stock, though ample, is not excessive; prices were fairly maintained during the early months of the year, gradually declining from the opening of the import until the month of August, when, owing to the moderate supply up to that date, a slight advance in value was established. From this date the arrivals were on a larger scale, being increased by many cargoes diverted from other ports; prices again gave way, and the market continued very depressed during the remainder of the year. The import now being practically closed, late sales have been firmer, the last recorded being a cargo of St. John at £6 16s. 3d. per standard, ex quay (intake measure). With a prospect of a much reduced production during the present winter, prices should be maintained; but the business in this article during the past few years has been so very unsatisfactory to both shippers and importers that nothing but a very marked decrease in the supply will put the markets in this country in a healthy condition. St. John Pine Deals.—The import has been merely nominal, and there has been very little inquiry. Bathurst, Miramichi, &c., pine deals have been imported freely, 1st and 2d qualities have been in fair demand, at moderate prices; but 3rd and 4th quality have ruled very low, and the stock, especially of the latter, is heavy. Spruce scantling and boards have been in good demand, but owing to large supplies prices have ruled lower than usual.

One priest, 22 catechists, and 215 Christians have been massacred at Tonquin, and 108 mission houses destroyed.

An Ottawa paper says that His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax has been elected a member of the Royal Society of Canada.

It is reported from Ottawa that Gen. Luard, who is now enjoying a three months' leave of absence, has tendered his resignation.

The Pope has summoned the French Bishops to Rome for the purpose of conferring together upon measures to arouse a Catholic spirit in France, and to counteract the anti-religious propaganda.

All the evidence in the cases of the men charged with murder in the Orange riot at Harbor Grace, N. F., has been heard, and several of the accused, belonging to both parties, have been committed for trial. The testimony, as was to be expected, was very conflicting. Bad as was the conduct of the Orangemen on the occasion, it was not quite as bad as was at first reported. The charge that they made an attempt on the life of Bishop McDonald is now declared unfounded.

The Liberal Government of Ontario has been sustained on a test vote by a majority of 12. One member, not paired, was absent, and he, it is claimed, will support the Government. Elections are yet to be held in two constituencies, one of which, if not both, will return a Liberal, so that in a full House the Government can rely on a majority of 14 or 15. The date of Mowat's "going" has evidently been postponed for at least four years, notwithstanding the disgraceful efforts made during the elections and since to accomplish his defeat.

Bradlaugh, having once more been refused permission to take the oath as a member of the Imperial Parliament, and been excluded from the precincts of the House, has tendered his resignation, and the writ for a new election for Northampton has been issued. The law officers of the Crown have been instructed to proceed against Bradlaugh for the penalty of £500 for each of three votes he gave in the House on the 10th.

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,
JAMES McCULLOUGH & CO

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.

HOUSE OF THE ANGEL GUARDIAN.

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

THIS IS AN ASYLUM FOR ORPHAN, HOMELESS & DESTITUTE BOYS

Where all are taught alike the virtues and principles of a Catholic Life. The great difficulty is to provide for so large a family. Placing our confidence in God, we trust that He "Who feeds the birds and clothes the flowers," will also move the hearts and open the hands of our brethren to our relief. Our main support is derived from the

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.

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Awarded the Silver Medal at the late Dominion Exhibition held in this City.
THE BEST VALUE AND THE
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At the present day for the price.
Will be Offered from this time forward at Retail
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
T. R. JONES & CO.,
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CANADA,
Province of New Brunswick.

CROWN LAND OFFICE,
21st January 1884.

Fishing Leases.

The exclusive right of Fishing (with the rod only) in front of the ungranted Crown Lands on the following streams, will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at this office, at noon, on

Thursday, 20th Day of March next.

Leases of these Fishing Rights will be governed by Regulations to be hereafter published.

Leases for Three Years

will be offered on the following Streams at the upset prices mentioned below. These amounts or any advances made thereon, will be payable annually, during the term of the leases.

No.		Upset Price.
	NEPISIGUIT RIVER.	
1	From the mouth of the River up to the Indian Reserve	$ 300 00
2	From the Indian Reserve to the head of the River	300 00
	JACQUET RIVER.	
3	The whole Stream and Branches thereof,	120 00
	UPSALQUITCH RIVER.	
4	From its mouth up to the Forks	200 00
5	From the Forks to its Head, including all Branches	200 00
	QUATAWAMKEDGWICK RIVER.	
6	From its mouth to the Quebec Province boundary	1000 00
	RESTIGOUCHE RIVER.	
7	From the mouth of Upsalquitch River up to Toad Brook	500 00
8	From Toad Brook up to Tom's Brook	500 00
9	From Tom's Brook up to Patapedia River	500 00
10	From Patapedia River up to Tracy's Brook	500 00
11	From Tracy's Brook up to Quatawamkedgwick River	500 00
12	From Quatawamkedgwick River up to Madawaska County line	250 00

Leases for One Year

Will be offered on the following Streams at the undermentioned upset prices:—

13	Patapedia River, on the western bank thereof, from its mouth up to the Quebec Province boundary	$200 00
14	Middle River, Gloucester County	100 00
15	Little River, do do	100 00
16	Tattagouche River, do do	100 00
17	Big Tracadie River, do do	100 00
18	Tabusintac River, Northumberland Co.,	100 00
19	Dungarvan River, do do	200 00
20	Renous River, do do	200 00
21	North West Miramichi River and Branches, Northumberland County	200 00
22	Kouchibouguac River, Kent County	50 00
23	Kouchibouguacis River, do do	50 00
24	Richibucto River, do do	50 00
25	Green River and Branches	50 00
26	Tobique River and Branches	50 00

Any further information that may be required by intending purchasers may be had on application to this office.

The fishing on the most of these Streams is unsurpassed. Copies of the report of the Government Commissioners regarding these Streams may be obtained on application.

JAMES MITCHELL,
feb2 Surveyor General.

COFFIN AND CASKET WAREROOMS.
Coffins and Caskets in all Styles and Prices.
ROSEWOOD CASKETS,
Very Nicely Trimmed,
$35 and $40 Each.
Everything in the line required for turning out first-class style of work.
Superior Glass Hearses,
Either Single or Double, $4 and $6 Each.
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UNDERTAKER,
No. 118 Waterloo Street, Opposite the Cathedral.

Bolt and Nut Machine, &c.,
FOR SALE.

A BOLT and NUT MACHINE, the original cost of which was $80, can be bought for $32, if applied for immediately.

—ALSO—

One 1 H. P. STEAM ENGINE,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

—ALSO—

ONE SET OF CASTINGS, for ½ H. P. Steam Engine.

Also:—A BLACKSMITHS' FANNER, capable of blowing three Forges: Pipe Taps from ½ to 3 inches; Eureka STOVE PUNCH (for Stove Fitters' use); one NUMBERING MACHINE—numbers from 0 to 9,999. Apply to

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A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

BRANDY.

Ex "Deodarus" from Charente, France:

60 Cases BRANDY (QUARTS);
60 cases BRANDY, (PINTS.

For sale low by
JOHN O'GORMAN,
8 and 10 Dock Street.

Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, Feb. 7.

In the House of Commons, to-day, the petition of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America, praying for the act of incorporation, was presented.

Mr. Charlton's bill to make seduction a criminal offence was read a second time.

Mr. Ouimet moved the second reading of the bill to repeal the act prohibiting dual representation. He argued that it was wise to restrict the management of the country's political affairs to as few hands as possible.

The House divided on the motion for the second reading, which was lost—yeas 58, nays 102. Sir John Macdonald and all the members of the Government, except Messrs. Pope and McLelan, voted yea.

The bill to prevent fraud in connexion with the sale of patent rights was read a second time.

Mr. Cameron (Huron) moved for copies of all orders in council, or departmental orders, and all communications and correspondence, respecting the appointment of Samuel Stonge Chapleau as a sheriff in the Northwest territories. He quoted from evidence of J. J. Macdonald and Chapleau himself, before the Pacific Railway commission, to show that the latter had been guilty of selling the secrets of the department to contractors, and also from comments of the Tory organs, who, at the time of his dismissal in 1880, declared that he was unfit to remain in the public service. Now the Government had appointed this man to the important and lucrative position of sheriff of the Northwest. Such a proceeding was scandalous in the extreme and called for the highest condemnation.

Sir John Macdonald apologized for Mr. Chapleau's appointment by arguing that no doubt he had been guilty of grave indiscretion, but that he had suffered enough, and the position given him was inferior to that which he formerly held. The man should have a chance of retrieving his fortunes.

After recess Mr. Ouimet moved for the correspondence between the several provincial governments and the Dominion government respecting the adjustment or increase of money subsidies paid or to be paid by the latter to the former, in pursuance of the confederation agreement or of any other arrangements since made. He urged that as the provinces made expenditures tending to promote colonization, and thus increase the population of the country, they were entitled to assistance. As the population of a province increased charges for education, charities and administration of justice also increased, while the provincial revenue was fixed. All benefits of increased population accrued to the federal government. After remarks by Messrs. Landry and Ouimet the motion passed.

Sir Richard Cartwright moved a resolution censuring the Finance Minister for his conduct in loaning $300,000 to the bankrupt Exchange Bank. He said the Minister was fully warned of the condition of the bank, and had been guilty of gross misconduct in depositing money with such an institution. Had he understood his responsibility he certainly would never have loaned $300,000 to a bank whose capital was only $500,000. The example of the Minister of Finance had induced others to deposit with the bank, and these people had lost their money. The official monthly statement of the bank showed that the institution was bankrupt when the Government loan was obtained, and Sir Leonard had enabled the bank to keep afloat for some time, and during that time the assets were squandered by officials. It would have been better had the bank suspended five months before it did. The practice of loaning public money upon the personal security of members of Parliament supporting the Government was a most improper and corrupt proceeding which could not be justified by any method of reasoning. There was no use in having an Independence of Parliament act on the statute book if such a proceeding as this was to be tolerated. The Government had no lien on the assets of the Exchange Bank, and it was impossible to say whether a single dollar of public deposits would ever be recovered. The Finance Minister had treated the public money as he would never dream of treating his own money. He had worded his resolution as mildly as possible and hoped the Minister would go and sin no more.

Sir Leonard Tilley narrated the circumstances connected with the advances to the Exchange Bank. Mr. E. K. Greene had represented to him that a collapse of the Exchange Bank would affect many other institutions and invite a panic. He had communicated with the leader of the Government, and all agreed that the case was one of necessity, and that the security was ample. He hoped the resolution would be voted down.

The House divided and the resolution was declared lost—yeas 60, nays 97; majority for the Government, 37.

The House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Allen introduced a bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Maritime Court of Ontario.

Several private bills were introduced.

The debate on the Pacific Railway resolutions was then resumed by Mr. Ives, who argued that the difficulties which now beset the railway company were due to the opposition of the Liberal party, Liberal press, Grand Trunk Railway and other rival lines. The interest of the country demanded that these resolutions should be passed. He gave a glowing picture of the future of the Northwest and the Pacific Railway. To defeat these resolutions would bring disaster upon the Conservative party. The country had no interest in the arrangements made between the railway company and the construction company.

Sir Richard Cartwright pointed out that while Mr. Ives was charging his opponents with being interested in American enter[prises], he was himself manager of a large ranching company doing business in Texas. He regretted exceedingly that the entire press of Canada was not imbued with a proper sense of the country's honor and credit, for if it had the present Government would never have regained power. Though it was claimed that the sole purpose of this 30,000,000 loan was to enable the road to be completed in two years, it was not pro[posed] that the company should enter into any obligation to complete it within that time. He pointed out the gross inconsis[tencies] between the statements of the Minister of Railways and those of President Stephen. In the face of the rapidly falling revenue new obligations must have a tendency to injure the country's credit. The loan of $30,000,000 was no measure of the increased public liability, because he would be greatly surprised if the loan would not have to be supplemented by grants amounting to as large a sum to other claimants upon the public purse. If the Government insisted upon binding itself to this railway company public credit would be serious[ly] impaired.

Mr. White, of Cardwell, justified the lo[an] upon the ground of "party exigencies."

Mr. Casgrain submitted figures to pro[ve] that if the Pacific Railway company obtain[ed] this loan they would be able to complete their railway without spending a dollar of their own money, the loans and subsid[ies] obtained from the government being am[ple] for all purposes. There was no neces[sity] for completing the railway within [five] years.

Mr. Woodworth continued the discussi[on]. The Montreal *Witness* reports him as follo[ws]: The monotony of the evening was relie[ved] for some time by Mr. Woodworth, who t[ook] the floor after Mr. Casgrain. On his d[esk] was noticed a stack of notes, and a gr[eat] effort was naturally expected. Sheet a[fter] sheet was thrown to the floor, at the sid[e of] the desk, shot after shot was thrust at Opposition leaders to their great am[use]ment; spurts of oratory accompanied desk pounding and arm swinging made hands smile; a few glaring blunders m[ade] the veteran premier twitch and stir unea[sily] in his chair; Sir Leonard looked aro[und] with a scorn on his countenance, which as much as "for heaven's sake cut it sh[ort]." The speaker's voice lowered, some of members were snoozing, others enjoyed fun, some left, and after an hour and a q[uar]ter's speechifying, taking up another he sharply said, "Now, Mr. Speaker, come to the question at issue." The sl[eep]ers wakened, and the House roared laughter. Stray shots flew around for a[n] an hour, when he again drifted away the question before the House. The a[ttack] on the Opposition was vigorously resu[med]. Jocular members cross-questioned others encouraged him on with "hear;" Hansard reporters wearily left small desks and wondered how printer's ink was about to be slaugh[tered]. At last he said, "Now, I do not prop[ose to] occupy your time any longer"—(loud l[augh]ter)—but cries were uttered of "Go on," "En Francais," and away he went and the attack was resumed more vigo[rously] than ever. "I'll now," said he, "bri[ng my] reading to a close by reciting a few of the poem of the great dead poe[t,] Shakespeare, but Longfellow, about th[e]