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 describe 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,
sept30 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.

The above sale is further postponed until SATURDAY, the 29th day of March, at the same hour and place.

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

The above sale is still further postponed until Monday, the 30th day of June next, at the same hour and place.

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

TO LET.

A HOUSE and Large Flat in Brick Terrace, Cliff Street, with modern improvements.

—ALSO:—

Shops and Tenements on Brussels and Brunswick Streets.

mar 1 P. GLEESON.

TO LET.

TO LET with possession 1st May next, the two stores in the Alexandra Building, North Wharf, at present occupied by Messrs. Slipp & Harding and by Messrs. Schofield & Beer. Rent of each store $200 per annum.

TO LET with possession 1st May next, the lower flats of the Dwelling House No. 144 Leinster Street, at present occupied by Andrew Emery, Esq. The house is thoroughly built and well finished in every respect. Rent $250 per annum.

TO LET with possession 1st May next, two shops, fronting on Princess Street, in the Clifton House, corner of Germain and Princess Street. Rent Rent $100 each per annum.

TO LET with possession immediately, a shop in the Brick Building N. E. corner of Prince William and Duke Streets, lately occupied by the Joggins Coal Mining Co. Rent $125 per annum.

TO LET with possession immediately, the premises situated on the N. E. corner of Prince William and Duke Streets, suitable for a Hotel or Boarding House. Rent $500 per annum.

TO LET with possession immediately, several Offices in the West end of the Alexandra Building, North Wharf. For further particulars apply to

JAS. MACGREGOR GRANT,
mar15 52 Princess Street.

Warehouse to Let.

THE BRICK WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE on Smyth Street, lately occupied by John W. Nicholson, Esq. Possession 1st May, or earlier if required. Apply to

JAS. MACGREGOR GRANT,
mar15 tf 52 Princess Street.

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.

Book Keeper Wanted.

DOUBLE Entry. Must have first class testimonials as to character and ability. Apply Box 353 P. O.

mar15 tf

JAMES SMITH,

(SUCCESSOR TO FRANCIS COLLINS),

Leather and Commission Merchant

92 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

may5

M. McDONOUGH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

22 North Market Street.

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

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

JOHN L. CARLETON,

Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,

Solicitor in Equity, &c.

OFFICE:

1 Palmer's Chambers, Princess St.,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS having any legal claims against the Estate of the late FELIX McGUIRE, of the Parish of Rothesay, King's County, are requested to present the same duly attested, to either of the undersigned, within Three Months from this date. And all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Dated at Rothesay, King's County, the 4th day of April, A. D., 1884.

SARAH McGUIRE, Executrix.
apr5 JAMES H. BOWES, Executor.

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

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, April 19, 1884.

The Dominion Government have at length submitted their grand scheme for purchasing support by subsidizing railroads in all directions. The Government did not find it necessary to promise much to Ontario. The Ontario Tories think only of themselves and their personal interests, and they never give Sir John any trouble about anything else. New Brunswick would have fared badly but that it is so situate that some of the schemes of the Canada Pacific Railway, and of Sir Charles, can only be carried out by crossing it. The proposed subsidies are:—

For Ontario.

Irondale, B. & C. (Hastings Co.)	$ 160,000
Napanee & Tamworth	70,400
Wallaceburg to Sarnia	16,000
Cornwall to Perth	262,400
Mississippi to Renfrey	48,000
	$ 636,800

For Quebec.

Quebec to Montreal (already built)	$ 954,000
Montreal to Ottawa, do.	1,440,000
Montreal to Halifax (missing link)	2,560,000
Quebec Central	211,200
St. Martins to Quebec (C. P. R.)	960,000
Aylmer to Pembroke, do	272,000
Gatineau Valley	160,000
Lake Simon to Desert	160,000
St. Jerome & New Glasgow (Terrebonne)	32,000
Jacques Union & St. Martins	200,000
St. Andrews to Lachute	22,400
Grand Piles to Lake Desiates	217,600
Metapediac to Paspebiac	300,000
	$7,479,100

For the Maritime Provinces.

Oxford to Sydney & Louisburg	$ 450,000
Fredericton to Miramichi	128,000
St. Louis to Richibucto	22,400
Hopewell to Alma, N. B.	67,200
Digby to Annapolis N. S.	64,000
Grand Lake to Intercolonial	128,000
Caraquet to Shippegan, N. B.	26,800
Derby to Indiantown	300,000
	$1,080,400

The Senecal wing of the Quebec Bleus are not at all satisfied. They wanted to sell the North Shore road, in the bonds of which they have an interest. Other Bleus are not satisfied because, as they say, Sir John has not kept his promise to give the Province $12,000 a mile for the road built by the Province from Ottawa to Quebec. He now proposes to retain nearly a million of that money to be used in securing to Quebec that it shall be the summer terminus of the Canada Pacific railway. How that is to be done is not stated, but it is said that Sir Hector has some scheme to help his personal friends, and that Sir John hopes to break the Bleus into two factions, which he can play one against the other.

Le Monde, which belongs to Senecal, asserts that the Canada Pacific Railway Syndicate will get a large part of the money which the Lower Provinces will be asked to regard as an offset to expenditure in the west. It assumes that they will build the Short Line road in their own name or the name of others. They get for that, under various names—

The International	$ 250,000
The Short Line	2,555,000
Line to Louisburg	450,000
The road now built from New Glasgow to Canso	1,600,000
St. Martin to Quebec	960,000
St. Andrews to Lachute	22,400
Road in Hastings	160,000
	$6,003,400

The public can now understand why Sir Charles Tupper forced the Nova Scotia Government to sell the road from New Glasgow to the Straits of Canso to the Dominion Government. He wanted to have that road to give to the Canada Pacific Railway, and in furtherance of the project which will carry a railroad through Cumberland along the Gulf of St. Lawrence and through Pictou, which his son represents in Parliament. It was said that he was also pecuniarily interested in the project.

Mr. Houde said in the House of Commons that some of these subsidies are illusory. It can hardly be expected that in sparsely settled poor districts the people can themselves raise all the rest of the money required. The County of Gloucester must feel that it is badly treated. It is offered a subsidy of $3,200 for the road to Shippegan. That is enough to pay for the rails; but the road to Dalhousie is built by the Dominion; the road from Metapedia to Paspebiac in the adjoining county is to be built by the Dominion, and the road to Indiantown on the Miramichi is to be built by the Dominion. Thus the Government pay all the cost of roads in the three adjacent counties, and ask Gloucester to accept a third, or it may be a fifth, of the cost of its road.

The road from Bathurst to Shippegan would be a valuable feeder of the Intercolonial. The road to Indiantown on the Miramichi, when it becomes part of the through road to Fredericton, will take traffic away from the Intercolonial. The Short Line, which runs in part through the State of Maine, will take the greater part of the traffic away from the Intercolonial. The people should protest against injustice so flagrant.

There is now in the Government of the Dominion a saturnalia of waste and reckless expenditure. The amount which will be added to the debts and liabilities of the Dominion by the legislation of this session exceeds forty-five million dollars. Old claims long in abeyance, claims which have been adjudicated upon several times, claims which have no foundation in justice or right have been revived, and several of such claims have been paid. The Government believe that all the constituencies can be corrupted and debauched by the people's own money, and they have deliberately set to work to debauch them and to reward by a share of the plunder all who have helped them in the past, or who are willing to help them in the future to deceive and plunder the people.

The Dominion Government at last admit that they are bound in justice to pay something like a fair price for the piece of railroad between Painsec and the Nova Scotia line. They now propose to pay the Government of this Province the $150,000 it has claimed for so many years. As soon as that is passed the claim for interest, which should be paid now, must be pressed. The interest due now is nearly as much as the principal.

Sheriff Doucett, of Gloucester, whose arrest on two separate charges connected with his seizure of a letter in the Shippegan post office we noticed last week, has been acquitted by the Bathurst Police Magistrate. One charge was for felony; the other for misdemeanor, and in neither did the magistrate think the evidence strong enough to warrant him in sending the case up for trial. Sheriff Doucett's reappointment has been gazetted with those of the other Sheriffs in the Province. If the Local Government could have been induced to dismiss him we would have heard nothing of criminal proceedings against him, and now that these have failed we trust we have heard the last of a case which afforded no justification for all the venom displayed in its discussion.

The City Finances.

The Auditors Report on the city accounts for 1883 was submitted to the Common Council last week. The total receipts from assessment, including defaulters lists from 1871 to 1882, were $232,655.49. The collections on account of last years assessment were $11,481.81 in excess of those for 1882. The auditor says:—

I have compared and checked the debentures held on account of the sinking fund, now making the amount $128,192 kept for safe keeping in the vaults of the Bank of Nova Scotia, but of this amount I must point out that $28,000 is held as security for $28,312.77 on special deposit in the Maritime Bank bearing interest at 4 per cent, leaving the actual amount owned by the city $100,192.00; the total amount of the sinking fund is $159,842.43, the uninvested balance of $31,347,66 the Chamberlain has on deposit in the Bank of New Brunswick, to invest when suitable investment offers, in the meantime bearing interest at 3 per cent. The total means of redemption 30th of December, 1882, was $185,126.40, less debentures returned during 1883, $49,888.00—$136,083.04.

Total means of redemption on 31st December, 1883, $159,852.43, showing increase of means of redemption for 1883, $23,814.03. I have also to state that there is of the city debt, debentures amounting to $2,580 due 1st June, last, which your chamberlain has been prepared to pay out, but have not been called for, and therefore bear no interest from that date.

The balance sheet submitted with the accounts, by your Chamberlain, to 31st December, 1883, I have compared with the ledger and find the balance as brought down in the later to agree with the former, showing a balance on hand on Dec. 31st., of $40,561.02. I find to his credit in the Bank of New Brunswick, on that date, $37,305.75, less charges, making the correct amount of $37,280.75. I also find deposited to his credit in same bank, January 2nd, 1884, $2,280.27, the amount on hand at the close of the day on the 31st December, making the total deposit, as shown by balance sheet, $40,561.02. The receiver of taxes, Geo. F. Harding, for the West side of the harbor, has made a return of his collection for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1883, showing the amount paid to the Chamberlain $2,835.31 for the county purposes and $8,552.92 for city account—in all, $11,388.23, which amount is credited with the Chamberlain.

In his address on retiring from the office of Mayor, on Tuesday last, Mr. Jones compared the financial condition of the city at the present time with what it was when he first entered the Common Council, and showed that a good deal has been done in the way of reducing the indebtedness and placing matters on a more satisfactory basis. He said:—

When I first came to the Common Council the floating debt of the city was about $90,000. This amount has been entirely paid off, and the city now has substantially no floating liability. Then the sinking fund for the redemption of our debentures amounted to the sum of $123,366.80, now that fund has in it $161,852.43, and in the meantime the debenture and mortgage indebtedness of the city has been reduced by the payment of debentures and mortgage liability to the amount of $39,789. By this you will see that financially speaking the city is in a better position to the extent of $218,273 than it was in 1879, save this, that the trustees of schools and the Water Commissioners have during this time increased their bonded debt by the amount of $30,850 by an additional issue of debentures, yet that leaves us $187,423 better off or less in debt than we were at the beginning of the five years, and all this has been accomplished, not only without increasing the taxes for us but decreasing them. This state of improvement has been brought about by stopping financial leaks and making provision for the better collection of the rates and revenues of the city. It gives me much pleasure on my retirement to be able to make the foregoing statement about the finances because the improvement has not been secured by any particular act of mine but by the united economical and conservative action of all the members of the Council. Yet I should always feel that I had not discharged my duty if I were to close my official connection with this city without warning the people against increasing the debenture indebtedness. We now owe to bondholders for all purposes $2,794,895. This amount carries interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, making a yearly call upon us of $107,692 for interest alone, besides the costs of collecting and assessing. This is too heavy a debt for a city the size of St. John. The people continually feel the pressure of this load, and when we reflect upon the facts that our commerce is depressed, that our staple products fluctuate in value in their principal markets, we need not wonder if times are hard in the city. I do not wish to draw a gloomy picture of our future. I merely state the facts and call upon our people from the standpoint of duty to resist now and always, unless there should be a very great increase in our population and wealth, the issue of any more debentures whereby the public burden would be increased for any purpose whatever. The debentures issued by the Water and Sewerage Commissioners were made payable at such lengths of time that will necessitate two things to be done at the time they mature, viz, their payment and the renewal of the water pipes and large repairs in all probability. This class of debentures will be met no doubt by the issue and sale of new ones, but new pipes and the repairs referred to should be secured by cash payments without increasing the funded debt; this can only be done by the commissioners getting legislative power to create a reserve fund, and I recommend this matter to the early attention of the Council in order that the public's charges should be kept as light as possible and efficiency of the work maintained unimpared.

The majority in the British House of Commons in favor of the Bill for the extension of the franchise was larger than any one expected. It seldom happens that 600 members are present at a division, and more seldom still that a majority on such a question is so large as 180. There is some reason now to hope that the Lords will gracefully yield to what is unquestionably the will of the people, expressed by their representatives. But Lord Salisbury is fierce, fiery, and impulsive, and the Tory lords are obstinate, and hate Mr. Gladstone so bitterly that they would run much risk for the sake of forcing him out of office, could that be done.

The Irish Nationalists voted for the Bill, to the great disgust of the Tories, who imagined that because they do not attach very much value to the Bill, and because they have so much to complain of in the administration of Irish affairs, they would seize on what seemed an opportunity of embarrassing the Government. We are sure that their course will give satisfaction to Irishmen everywhere. Even if the measure were not calculated to strengthen the Nationalist party, as we believe it is, Irishmen would rejoice to see the boundaries of human freedom enarged.

The papers say that Halifax and St. John liquor dealers who have been refused licenses under the new law intend to go on selling as usual, and if prosecuted will carry the matter to the courts with the view of getting a decision as to municipal rights in the case.

THE NEW COUNCIL.—The new Common Council was sworn in on Tuesday last. In his inaugural address Mayor Grant, in addition to the several matters to which we have referred elsewhere, spoke of the necessity that exists ("in view of recent unsatisfactory occurrences," and of the incapacity of some men to use the dismissing power with due discretion,) for the amendment of the law relating to the fire department, one section of which, it seems, was enacted without the knowledge or consent of the Council. Regarding police affairs he says that, "although many improvements have lately been made in the department, the necessity is still apparent for a somewhat closer connection between the Chief of Police and the Common Council, which I feel confident would result advantageously, not only to the public but also to the force."

Ald. Robertson has been appointed Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.

Alds. Butt, Sears, Pengilly, Jordan, Baskin, Burpee, Peters, Skinner, Smith were elected representatives to the Municipal Council. The Mayor is a member *ex-officio*.

So much of the actual business of the Council is now done in Committee, it will, perhaps, be of interest to our readers to know the names of those having the management of the various departments. The following are the Standing Committees named by the Mayor:—

Appeals and Bye Laws—Potts, Peters, Skinner, Emerson, Sears, Lawrence, Wright.

City Hall—Martin, Pengilly, Skinner, Coxetter, Sears, Potts, Wright.

Finance and Accounts—Robertson, Butt, Peters, Jordan, Burpee, Skinner, Pengilly.

Fire Department—Butt, Jordan, Coxeter, Robertson, Sears, Potts, Lawrence.

Fire Department (West)—King, Burpee, Smith, Emerson, Baskin, Brittain.

Ferry—Robertson, Butt, Peters, Baskin, Smith, Pengilly, Martin.

Harbor—Jordan, Burpee, Skinner, Robertson, Coxetter, Martin, Wright.

Lands (East)—Skinner, Butt, Coxetter, Sears, Potts, Lawrence, Wright.

Lands, Carleton and West Side Accounts—Burpee, Baskin, Smith, Emerson, Brittain, Ring.

Lancaster Lands—Peters, Jordan, Skinner, Emerson, Wright, Lawrence, Martin.

Lamps—Wright, Coxetter, Pengilly, Peters, Sears, Potts, Martin.

Market—The Mayor, Lawrence, Butt, Jordan, Brittain, Pengilly, Martin.

Public Buildings (West)—Brittain, Smith, Baskin, Burpee, Emerson, Ring.

Police (East)—Pengilly, Jordan, Skinner, Robertson, Butt, Lawrence, Wright.

Police (West)—Smith, Baskin, Burpee, Brittain, Emerson, Ring.

Streets (East)—Sears, Butt, Coxetter, Peters, Robertson, Martin, Foley.

Streets (West)—Baskin, Burpee, Smith, Emerson, Brittain, Ring.

Squares and public Grounds (East)—Sears, Butt, Coxetter, Peters, Robertson, Martin, Potts.

Queen Square (West)—Emerson, Smith, Baskin, Burpee, Brittain, Ring.

The Committees elect their own Chairmen—usually the member first named.

THE HARBOR COMMISSION.—Ex-Mayor Jones is as much in love as ever he was with the Harbor Commission scheme. In his speech on retiring from the Chief Magistracy the other day, he expressed his regret that the harbor had not been handed over to the Commission, and the hope that the Council will speedily consider the matter, and transfer the management of this property to a Commission on the terms already offered. What effect Mr. Jones' appeal will have on the Council, as at present constituted, time will have to determine. Mr. Jones did not give any new reasons why this scheme should be accepted. Of the old ones he only mentioned one, viz: that large expenditures will soon be required for dredging, repairs to wharves, &c., but as most people know that this work can be done quite as cheaply and as satisfactorily by the city itself as by heavily salaried commission officials, some other reasons would seem to be necessary to convince our citizens that the proposed change would be a desirable one. In his inaugural address, referring to the subject of wharf improvement, Mayor Grant said:

The condition of Reed's Point wharf, both as regards repairs and dredging, requires your consideration; the repairs to the North Market wharf will be shortly completed, and the Corporation Pier is in a good state of preservation, with sufficient water alongside. Should, however, sufficient trade offer to warrant extensive works in connection with our harbor, I feel confident that you will seriously and impartially consider the best means to be adopted to carry out the same, to the satisfaction of the public and the advancement of the all-important interests of this port.

He evidently does not anticipate that the harbor is soon to be given up by the city.

THAT STONE BREAKING MATTER.—The Common Council Committee, at the meeting held last week, submitted a report regarding the alleged shortage in the quantity of broken stone delivered last season, virtually exonerating the City Engineer from the charge of having given his certificate for stone that was not delivered by the contractors, but at the same time censuring him mildly for laxity in the performance of his duties. One gentleman condemned the contractors, and the Mayor said there was evidence of negligence on the part of the Street Committee. It is, we believe, a matter of general belief outside the Council that the quantity of stone contracted and paid for was not delivered, and it is asserted that if the Committee had gone the right way to work this fact could have been made quite clear. It seems absurd, to say the least, to blame the contractors and the Street Committee for a deficiency which, if the Engineer had been honest and efficient in the discharge of duties for which he is handsomely paid, could never have occurred.

The Special Committee of the Common Council appointed to enquire into the management of the Assessors' Office, reported last week that Mr. Bunting, the Chairman, had been absent from duty for some days in April, 1882, and again for a longer period—caused by an accident—in 1883; and that when questioned regarding some complaints made by Ald. Colwell and others, the Assessors admitted that clerical errors had occurred in the cases referred to. These the Committee were willing to overlook; but they recommended that in future Mr. Bunting do not absent himself without leave from the Mayor, except in case of sickness, when he shall furnish a doctor's certificate. They also recommended that Mr. Bunting's salary be reduced to $1,600 a year, and that the other Assessors be paid $500 a year. The Council, however, did not see fit to adopt the recommendations of the Committee. Only three members voted that Mr. Bunting should furnish a doctor's certificate when ill, and an amendment to continue his present salary was carried by a vote of 9 to 7. The other Assessors will receive $400 each as usual.

RAPID TRANSIT.—A letter mailed at Kilfoil post office March 22nd., only reached this office on the 16th inst. Our correspondent "K." will understand from this why his letter was not acknowledged before.

Adulteration of Food.

Supplement No. 3 to the Report of the Inland Revenue Department for 1883, contains reports from the public analysts regarding the adulteration of food. The results are not of a character calculated to satisfy the public that they are being honestly dealt with by those on whom they have to depend to supply them with necessary articles of food. Mr. Best, the St. John analyst, says that out of 84 samples of food analysed by him between 25th October, 1882, and 22nd January, 1883, 19 were adulterated, viz.: 3 of butter, 5 of canned fruit, 6 of milk, 4 of spices, and 1 of tea. The only point calling for special remark, he says, is the fact that "the analyses of tea fail to show the amount of worthless trash sold in this market under the name of tea. A larger number of samples should be examined in order to show the extent of the adulteration." The various liquors sold in this city are, he says, "in many cases, dangerous compounds, and should be specially tested."

Between March 10th and May 28th, 1882, he examined 87 articles of food, out of which 35 samples were found to be adulterated, as follows:—butter, 5; tea, 9; canned peaches, 1; canned mutton, 1; canned lobster, 3; canned salmon, 2; cayenne pepper, 2; cream of tartar, 3; milk, 3; mustard, 3; pepper, 3. As regards the article of tea Mr. Best says:—

Tea.—Of the twelve samples examined the majority were low priced teas and proved quite inferior in quality. I have reason to believe that there are teas sold in this city at 12 to 15 cents per pound, which are quite unfit for use. The chief adulterations found were foreign leaves, tea dust and stalks, but in several samples examined for private parties, I found mineral substances and various decoctions added to exhausted leaves.

Mustard.—All the samples have been classed as adulterated, and yet it is difficult to draw a line when all mustard in packages contains more or less flour.

Butter.—I have looked in vain for Butterine or Oleomargarine, which is said to be in our market. With the exception of one sample which contained "foreign fat," the butter examined was very fair.

Canned Beef.—It appears to be a common practice to put beef up in cans lined with lead instead of tin. In time there would no doubt be dangerous compounds formed, by the action of the lead on the juices of the beef.

Canned Fruit.—Much loose solder was found in cans, and traces of salts formed by the action of the fruit acids on the lead and tin were detected in several instances.

Canned Mutton.—This article not being much in demand is found to be stale and unfit for food.

The *Religious Intelligencer* of last week asked the following question:—

"Is it true that a member of the Dominion Government has appeared in the House of Commons during the present session in a state of drunkenness? It is so stated in some of the papers."

The *Intelligencer* ought to know—and we believe does know—that a leading member of the Government has for years been in the habit of appearing both in the House and out of the House in a state of drunkenness. Not only have the papers stated this, but we have the assurance of the gentleman himself that he is a "rum un," etc.

The *Intelligencer* also asks:—

"Is it true that a member of the Provincial Government, during the recent session of the Local Legislature, was drunk for days and days together, and even appeared at the House drunk? The statement is freely made.

"Is it true that during the sittings of the Supreme Court liquors are kept in the basement of the building for the special use of certain of the judges? It is so reported.

The Irish Land Act has by no means given general satisfaction. The Government have almost promised to afford greater assistance to tenants who wish to purchase their farms. The persons who most desire that this should be done belong to the landlord class, who are very desirous of selling if they could obtain prices based upon the judicial rents. But Davitt, in articles he has published, argues that those rents are too high; that due allowance has not been made to the tenants for their own improvements; and that tenants should not be in a hurry to bind themselves to pay for these improvements. He believes a renewal of the land agitation is necessary.

The Ottawa Government have disallowed the British Columbia Act prohibiting the emigration of Chinese into that Province. The Provincial representatives at Ottawa have formally protested against this interference with what they consider the constitutional right of the Province to legislate on this question, and Sir John A. Macdonald, to quiet matters, has promised to refer the question to the Imperial Government to ascertain whether the adoption of such a law would violate any existing treaty obligations. The British Columbia people claim that Canada possesses the same rights in this respect as the Australian colonies, all of which have passed laws excluding the Chinese; but the great constitutional authority in this Dominion is, or professes to be, undecided on the matter.

The *Sun* is bitterly opposed to Building Inspector Maher, and accuses him of official incapacity because he disagrees in his opinion of the law with some wiseacre on our contemporary's staff; but it has not a word to say about the evidences of inefficiency and neglect, if not of actual dishonesty, in other civic departments. It is dumb as an oyster when one of its political favorites is the party charged, but brays loudly as any ass when a political opponent is complained of. If the Building Inspector has allowed the law to be violated, the Common Council have it in their power to dismiss him. The fact that, after full enquiry, they have not done so, would seem to prove that the fault, if any, is in the law, not in the Inspector.

It appears to be understood that Mr. Tibbitts, M. P. P. for Victoria County, is to be appointed Deputy Provincial Secretary, Mr. J. Woodford Smith, the present holder of the office, being about to retire. The *Sun* says that Mr. George F. Baird is mentioned in connection with the vacancy in Victoria County. Messrs James Porter, T. F. Kenny and F. W. Brown are also mentioned.

The *Religious Intelligencer* is a model journal of its class. In its last issue it "seriously" propounded the doctrine that "there is just as much right to license polygamy or any other sin against God or man as there is to license rum-selling." The man who holds such opinions as this is to say the least a very unsafe teacher. We cannot think that any considerable number of the large constituency which the *Intelligencer* is supposed to represent is imbued with its ideas on this question.

The trial of the Ontario bribers, Wilkinson, Bunting, Meek, and Kirkland, commences at the Toronto criminal assizes on Thursday next, before Chief Justice Hagerty.

IRISH NEWS.

IRISH NEWS AGENCY,
Palace Chambers,
London, March 29th.

The Irish News Agency sends the following:—

The interview with Mr. Parnell by the correspondents of the *Freeman's Journal* and *United Ireland*, was made necessary by several facts. In the first place, it was necessary to warn the people that a general election, as was stated in last week's communication of the Agency, would, probably, come sooner than had been anticipated; secondly, the country required to be told that the election could not be fought without the proper representatives being obtained, and without a Parliamentary Members' Fund; and, thirdly, an expression of Mr. Parnell's views was necessary in order to relieve the minds of the people of needless anxiety. The reasons for anticipating an earlier dissolution are set forth at length in the interview, and are practically the same as those which were transmitted from here last week. The necessity for a Members' Fund has been frequently given already; and the third point, therefore, is the only one upon which it is necessary to dwell. Mr. Parnell touched upon this part of the situation very lightly; but it is as well that friends abroad should be made fully possessed of how the matter stands. A movement has been instituted for selecting members by means of county conventions. A county convention, truly representative, properly organised, consisting of practised politicians, and led by sensible men, would, probably be in Ireland, as it is in America, the most satisfactory form of choosing Parliamentary candidates. It is doubtful whether a single one of these elements exist in Ireland at the present moment for holding such conventions. Conventions have been calmly proposed in counties where there are not a dozen branches of the National League, and have in some cases been got together by some fussy, ambitious and incompetent individual, anxious to obtain by the snatch vote of a scratch assembly, the nomination for the Parliamentary candidature. It cannot be too often insisted upon that the great Irish party which will follow the next general election will probably be entrusted with the responsibility of settling the Irish question in its present phase; and it needs no arguing to prove that the men who have this responsibility on their shoulders should be the picked men of the country—picked men intellectually as well as morally. To be perfectly plain upon this matter: There is a strong effort being made to force into Parliament Crotcheteers, Impracticables, National izers and the like pursuers of phantoms. It is scarcely necessary to point out that the presence within the Party of even half a dozen of such men would be enough to disorganize and disintegrate the entire Irish strength in the House of Commons; and if a Party of seventy-five Irishmen cannot stick together in iron discipline, and in unbroken and solid union in the next Parliament, it would be quite as well that they never went there at all. Under such circumstances, it is necessary that a firm stand should be taken—and taken at once—against the attempt to force incapable men into the position of Irish representatives; and, probably, the Irish public will be able to read sufficiently well between the lines of Mr. Parnell's interview, to perceive that this is the true interpretation of his words.

The Parliamentary situation is far from clear. The interpretation put upon the ministerial pronouncements in the last letter from the Agency was, perhaps, rather too favorable. Lord Hartington's gloss upon the speech of Mr. Gladstone might be called an amplification, or a qualification, amounting to a withdrawal. In the debate of Thursday night Lord Ebington, speaking from the Liberal benches, denounced the retention of the full representation of Ireland as bitterly as any Tory could have done; and Mr. Chamberlain, though strong in favor of Ireland retaining the franchise, said nothing definite or distinct upon the number of her representatives. Under such circumstances, the Irish party have been seriously considering what attitude they should take up with regard to the Bill. A meeting of that party has been called for Monday, and, probably, a second meeting will take place on Wednesday, when the Irish members, at present absent in Ireland, will have again returned to London. It would be impossible to forecast what the decision of the party will be; because up to the present, most of the members hold their minds completely open on the question, and are willing that it should be thrashed out without foregone conclusions on any side. There is a certain danger that if the Bill passes both Houses of Parliament, and if the Government did manage to last till next session, they might make some compromise with the Tories on the question of redistribution which would spare the English and Scotch constituencies at the expense of the Irish. In all probability the very best thing for Ireland that could happen would be that the Bill should be thrown out at an early date, and that that there should be an appeal to the country. When Ireland has seventy-five members in the House of Commons, as probably she will have, they can dictate their own terms, and it might be just as well that all matters relating to the two countries should be deferred until the Irish members are in such a commanding position as to be able to drive a hard bargain. In the present Parliament, though they can stop legislation by an alliance with the Tories; and although they have a good deal of this negative kind of power, their positive power is not very large. Owing to the irreparable treason of the Whig section of the Home Rulers, there is but a small number of the Irish members acting in union; and this party can always be overcome by a union between the two English parties. The present Parliament, therefore, is one that has constant perils for the Irish cause, and the sooner it comes to an end the better. There are many other considerations, however, which must be carefully weighed when the attitude of the Irish party to the Franchise Bill is considered. There is a possibility, for instance, that if the Irish members went against the measure, the ministry might seek a compromise with the Conservatives by agreeing to throw Ireland out of the Reform Bill altogether. In short, the problem is extremely complicated, and a wise solution can only be obtained by a full, frank, and tolerant discussion on all sides.

Lumber Market.

Farnworth & Jardine Liverpool, in their Wood Circular, of 1st April, say:—

The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been 4 vessels, 1,950 tons, against 2 vessels, 1,964 tons during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregate tonnage to this date from all places in the years 1882, 1883, and 1884, has been 33,495, 24,628, and 32,340 tons respectively.

There has been a fair consumption of Square Timber during the month, but the demand for deals has fallen off, and on the whole business has been quiet; stocks of all descriptions of wood are ample, and it is very desirable that they should be considerably reduced before fresh shipments come forward.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce and Pine Deals.—The import of Spruce Deals has been moderate, the consumption has been very light, and stocks are much in excess of last year, consequently prices are weak, and the only way of strengthening the market is by suspending or curtailing shipments until stocks are in a more moderate compass; it may be, and no doubt is, true that the production of Spruce Deals at all the shipping ports will be considerably less than last year, however, this will but little affect our market until stocks are reduced. Lower Port Pine Deals: There is little inquiry and prices are low. Birch well maintains its value, but early imports should be moderate.

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

Spruce Deals.—Halifax and Parsboro at £6 12s 6d per standard; Pngwash, £6 5s per standard.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Pine Deals have been sold by auction 1st quality £11 15s per standard, 2nd quality £8 per standard, 3rd quality £6 to £6 5s.

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Bank of New Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 4 per cent on the Capital Stock of this Bank for the Six Months ending 31st March last, will be paid at the Bank, on and after 10th inst.

April 1st, 1884.

W. GIRVAN,
Cashier.

Bank of New Brunswick.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this BANK will be held in the Banking House on MONDAY, the 5th Day of May Next, at Noon.

April 1, 1884.

THOMAS GILBERT,
apr5 13 may Vice President.

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ROLLING MILLS.

Having purchased and started the COLDBROOK ROLLING MILLS, we are prepared