Freeman Job Printing Office,

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St. John, N. B.

CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
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PROGRAMMES
—AND—

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS

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Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

P. TOLE, Proprietor.

BRIDGE NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tenders for Bridge across River St. John, opposite Fredericton," will be received at the Department of Public Works, Fredericton, until TUESDAY, the 5th of February, 1884, at noon, for the erection of a

BRIDGE

OVER RIVER ST. JOHN, AT FREDERICTON AND ST. MARY'S, YORK COUNTY, according to plan and specification to be seen at said Department.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or cash deposit for an amount equal to 1 per cent. of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so. If the tender be not accepted the cheque or cash will be returned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

P. G. RYAN,
Chief Commissioner.

Department of Public Works,
Fredericton, Dec. 26, 1883.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

A FARM on the New Loch Lomond Road, containing 100 acres, more or less, four miles from the city, owned by JOHN MCSWEENEY, Esquire desirable either as a private residence, a dairy farm or market garden. On the Farm there is a substantial BRICK and STONE DWELLING, with frost-proof cellar; also ample Barns and Outbuildings and Dwelling House for workmen. Cuts 60 tons hay. Terms of sale liberal. For particulars apply to LEWIS J. ALMON, Princess street. jan5 1m

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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 Carth's hot water system. Terms made known on application to

THOS. FURLONG,
Water Street.

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.

JAMES SMITH,

(SUCCESSOR TO FRANCIS COLLINS),

Leather and Commission Merchant

92 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

may5 ST. JOHN, N. B.

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 t f

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JOHN L. CARLETON,

Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,

Solicitor in Equity, &c.

OFFICE:

1 Palmer's Chambers, Princess St.,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

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

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you *free*, a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer; to all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

YORK MILLS

BLANKETS!

For Servants' Use,
Camping Out,
Charitable Institutions,
Stable Men, &c.

Superior for wear and very cheap.

T. R. JONES & CO.

LAME HORSES CURED

BY USING

Fellows' Leeming's Essence.

Price 50 Cents.

T. B. BARKER & SONS,

35 and 37 King Street.

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, February 2, 1884.

The people of Canada, that is the majority of the electors who went to the polls in 1882, must be satisfied now that they made a dreadful mistake in sending a large majority to Parliament to support Sir John A. Macdonald. It can not be denied that on that occasion the majority of the electors expressed their approval of the National Policy, and their approval of the contract made with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, their approval of Sir John's North West land policy, including the creation of all those monopolies, and their approval of the Government's taking those millions unnecessarily from the people, and out of the business of the country, and of their spending some of them in what, perhaps, were local improvements, and some of them in enriching their supporters, and of their investing the rest in works which, at best, can yield no return for many years. For all the evil that has been done, for all the waste and misuse of those millions, for the depression and distress which that waste and misuse have caused, for the present position of the Canada Pacific railroad, Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir S. L. Tilley, their colleagues and their supporters in Parliament are unquestionably responsible; but the majority of the electors are quite as responsible. It may be said that they were misled and deceived; that they were told and that they believed that the relief from the depression of preceding years, and the improvement in business, and the return of more prosperous times were all caused by the N. P. and by the wise administration of public affairs under the Macdonald Government. To say this is to assert that a large number of the people of Canada are deplorably ignorant or are very willing to be misled. It required no great amount of knowledge or wisdom to know that the improvement in the business of Canada, and in the condition of its people, arose from the same causes which operated alike in Great Britain and in the United States; that we were better off, not because we paid more taxes at home, but because our harvests were better, we had more to export, we did export more, and sold all we exported at better prices. It was very manifest also that while the N. P. did much to stimulate a few industries, and to enable the owners of sugar refineries, of cotton mills, of woollen mills, and of iron and coal mines to make enormous profits by forcing the people at large to pay higher prices for the necessaries of life, it did nothing for the people at large, nothing even for the operatives employed in the most highly protected factories but to load them with taxation, to make their food, and fuel, and clothing, and furniture dearer than before. Perhaps those who owned the factories which received such protection may be pardoned for disregarding the warnings of the Liberal leaders that high protection would lead to over-production and ultimate loss, although they can not be pardoned for their eager willingness to take advantage of a policy which would rob the masses for their benefit. They, too, begin to find that the Liberals were in the right, and that they have made a mistake.

The manufacturers, with some exceptions, will refuse to learn from experience, will cling to their delusion, and, instead of seeking a return to a common sense policy, will clamor for more Protection They resemble very much the drunkard whose appetite has become his master, and who craves the stimulant which he knows will hurry him to his grave.

We are afraid that very many of the majority of 1878 and of 1882 were actuated, not by patriotic motives, but by motives wholly selfish if not wholly corrupt. The men who sought to delude them were masters of the arts of deception, and therefore, although they often mouthed patriotism, appealed to the selfishness now of one class and again of another. They succeeded in persuading many in those classes that the N. P. would confer some special advantages on them, and so win to their support a number sufficient, when added to the many who never think, who are mere partizans, or who look upon their votes as marketable commodities, to form a majority.

The deceivers are now in power and have in Parliament a majority elected to support them, determined to hold their seats for the full term, and to make the most of their position. The people suffer, and most of all, perhaps, those whom their own greed and selfishness, and want of principle made the easy dupes of the deceivers; but the people are powerless. Sir John and Sir Charles, and Sir Leonard and Sir Hector care little about public opinion unless when an election is at hand, and then they believe they can manufacture a sufficient quantity of the kind to suit their purposes by bold assertion, by renewed promises, and above all by a lavish use of bribes in money and in offices. Even if they have some doubt as to the possibility of succeeding once more by such means, they, nevertheless, nay, all the more perhaps on that account, will make the most of their present great opportunities. What care they whether the country can or can not recover from the condition to which they are deliberately reducing it every day?

Mgr. Smeulders, the Papal Commissioner to Canada, who came out to settle the Laval question, has been spending the past month in Montreal. He is diligently, though quietly, prosecuting his enquiry into the details connected with that affair, and is quite properly very reticent with regard to his opinions about it. Whatever his decision may eventually be, it is to be hoped that it will be received in a truly Catholic spirit by all the parties concerned, and that it will put an end to the unfortunate broils which have caused so much trouble to the Church in the Province of Quebec. Moreover, it will probably silence those who would wish to be more Catholic than the bishops and priests themselves, those who uncharitably slandered the saintly Archbishop of Quebec, accusing him of entertaining radical and socialistic doctrines, and of favoring, if not of actually belonging, to the secret society of Freemasonry. The conduct of these men is the very strongest possible proof that they are in the wrong. It is desirable that the Papal legate should severely rebuke those who have indulged in such language, and who, boasting of the name of Catholics, have thus caused scandal in the Church. It may be many years, however, before a final decision is given, as it is usually the policy of Rome in such cases to allow the bitter feelings and animosities inseparable from such a struggle as this to become quite and calm before announcing in favor of which side the decision has been given.

Mr. Blake, in his speech on the address, stated very fully and clearly all the failures of the policy of the present Government and the evils which such failures have wrought. Their National Policy has failed most deplorably, and the mischief it has done is gigantic. At the end of four years of good harvests, of unprecedentedly large imports, and of good prices, business is depressed; the banks have limited their discounts by millions; the overdue debts of the banks have swollen to millions; the price of stocks, and especially of bank stocks, has fallen; tens of thousands of people are out of employment; hundreds of thousands have been compelled to submit to material reduction of wages, although the prices of all the necessaries of life have been so greatly increased by the N. P.; the charity of the benevolent is over-taxed and soup kitchens have again become a necessity. By excessive protection certain manufactures were so stimulated that millions of capital more than was necessary for the wants of the country were sunk in buildings and plant; some thousands of people became engaged in industries which can not afford them permanent employment. There was much over-production, and thus the financial stringency and business depression were aggravated, and the number of the unemployed greatly increased. The boom in the North West, which the Government encouraged, the investments in North West lands which the Government directly promoted, have been followed by collapse, bringing to banks and business men, as well as to the speculators, enormous losses, and enveloping the immediate future of that part of Canada in gloom. The failure was caused in part, and its effects were greatly aggravated by the policy of the Government, which favored monopolies and speculators, and sought to make the actual settler a serf whose first duty it should be to swell the coffers of the friends of the Government. The business depression and the difficulties under which all the people now labor, are, to a great extent, the effect of the policy of high taxation which has taken directly from the people twenty million dollars that were not required for what is called ordinary expenditure, even by so extravagant a Government, and indirectly many millions more. He spoke of many other failures, the greatest of which is the failure of their Canada Pacific Railway policy. They agreed to pay a company a price higher by many millions than it was necessary to pay in order to get this road built, a price sufficient, indeed, to pay the whole cost of the road, if we may judge from what has been done elsewhere. They gave that company many privileges and immunities of an extraordinary character, and a monopoly of the whole carrying trade of the country for twenty years. They shaped their policy in all respects as that company directed. They seemed to be in fact the mere servants and agents of the company in all that affected its interests, and now this company, of the wealth, credit and resources of which they boasted so loudly, declares that it is unable to proceed with the work unless the people of Canada are burdened with new debts or liabilities, and they are furnished with more means. What they ask they will get. The Government are in their power, and dare not refuse what is demanded. The majority in Parliament will do whatever the Government insist upon. The people, thanks to the infatuation of the majority, are powerless. Canada must pay not only every dollar the road will be worth, but every dollar this company, extravagant and reckless as it is, choose to spend. It would be far better, this being the case, that the Government resumed the control of the work. Even with Tupper in the railway office, it would not cost so much to finish the road as it will cost in the hands of the company. But the company are masters of the situation.

What is it that has placed this Government so completely in the power of this company?

If the Liberals succeed in performing all the work which seems to be cut out for them during the present session, we may expect many hot debates. Ontario gives them the boundary question, the license act and many other matters of interest; Quebec calls for an investigation into Chapleau's conduct while Premier of that Province, the Mousseau fiasco, the height of land question, etc., etc.; Nova Scotia has Sir Charles Tupper's anomalous position as High Commissioner and Minister of Railways to account for; New Brunswick has the Fredericton bridge business; Manitoba has the dissatisfaction of the farmers about the rates on the Canada Pacific Railway, etc. In fact each Province has its particular grievance, and all of them have to complain of the unsatisfactory state of commerce, the depression which prevails throughout the length and breadth of the country, the baneful effects of the Canadian Pacific monopoly, and many other matters of the greatest importance. Indeed it would seem that dissatisfaction prevails everywhere, and that if our Liberal friends were only more numerous on the floor of the House of Commons, the Ministers would have good cause to feel uneasy in their seats. We hope that despite their small number, however, the Liberals will be able to make things unpleasantly warm for their opponents during the next three months. With Sir R. Cartwright again in the House, the tariff question cannot fail to be well discussed, and although the debating power of Mr. Blake's followers is not as great as it was in former years, we may rest assured they will not neglect their duty. It is to be hoped that the debates during the session will be carefully followed by all the electors throughout the country.

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* (Parnellite organ) says that the rumors of plots against Mr. Gladstone excite in Ireland sorrow, indignation, and shame. Though the Prime Minister, it says, be unfortunately identified with coercion to-day, Mr. Gladstone's name will always be first upon many Irish lips and impressed upon Irish hearts as that of a reformer as able as he is ardent. The disestablishment and disendowment of an alien church; the enactment of a land code, which, though imperfect, contains within it the germs of equal justice to landlord and tenant; the emancipation of the single voter from the beck of the powerful landlord by the ballot—these and many less instalments of fair play given to Ireland are due to the power, the sensibility, the eloquence, and the statesmanship of Mr. Gladstone. They shall never be forgotten to him. The man who injured a hair of Mr. Gladstone's head would be execrated wherever his name penetrated, and would prove the worst enemy to the cause of reform, by invoking, and not unnaturally, impassioned vengeance, and strangling the sympathy of civilization. Some of the dynamiters of the Pat Ford sort, 4,000 miles away from danger, might bear all this in mind, and recall it when they think about murder plots.

Fredericton can at last boast of a "new industry." A Chinaman has opened a laundry."

The Tories scored two victories on Tuesday last. They elected their candidates in Kent, Ont., and York, N. B. The election of Mr. Temple in York County, it is needless to say, was a surprise and a disappointment to the Liberals in other parts of the Province, who, judging from the action of the county in former contests, and from the alleged popularity of the Liberal candidate, felt satisfied that, while Mr. Gregory could not be expected to poll the large vote usually given to the late Mr. Pickard, his election was sure. There must have been other than public reasons—public questions were hardly touched upon during the contest—for the great change that seems to have come over the people since the election of 1882, when the Tory candidate, one of the ablest and most respectable in the ranks of the party, fell more than 900 votes short of a majority. What those reasons were it would probably take a court of law to determine, but that they were strong and influential is evident from the returns in several of the districts in which, at the last election, the Tories were only a small minority of the votes. In Southampton, for instance, where, in 1882, Mr. Pickard had a majority of 58, Mr. Gregory was, on Tuesday last in a minority of 93. The change in this one district, therefore, made up about four-fifths of Mr. Temple's whole majority. In Stanley No. 1 where, in 1882, the Liberal candidate had a majority of 85, the change was quite as great, the vote standing: Temple 166; Gregory 96. Nothing has occurred in the management of public affairs since 1882 to justify political conversion on so large a scale—on the contrary much has come to light during the past eighteen months to confirm the people in their dislike of Tory rule—and much as we regret to say it of a people who heretofore had shown themselves above being influenced by means too often found successful in other places, we greatly fear that Mr. Temple's "few thousands," supplemented as we have no doubt these thousands were by larger sums from other well-known sources, had something to do with bringing about a result which must have surprised the Tories themselves as much as it did the Liberals. It is possible also that other causes besides those referred to operated against the success of Liberal principles in this election. If so—if mistakes were made which under proper management might have been avoided—our friends in the County will, doubtless, have discovered the fact ere this, and by the time the next election comes around will be able to take measures to prevent a repetition of such mistakes. Toryism cannot have obtained a permanent foothold in York County.

Public Accounts.

The Public Accounts for the fiscal year 1883, show the expenditure on capital account to be the large sum of $14,171,430. The Canadian Pacific Railway deposited during the fiscal year a further amount of $4,600,000, being the equivalent of five million dollars land grant bonds placed on market at 92, thus completing an issue of ten millions. The balance of bonds remaining unearned on June 30, was $2,694,186, which amount has since been repaid. The amount paid to the Company during the year for subsidy earned was $5,323,076. The amount of indebtedness of the Dominion maturing on January 1st, 1885, is $29,548,923. Receipts on account of Dominion lands during the year, $1,009,019.15; the surplus revenues amounted to $7,064,492 35 and investments were in several sinking funds $1,290,153 33. Addition to debt during the year, $4,805,063.68.

The report of the Minister of Public Works shows the expenditure of the department on account of appropriations of last session was, up to June 30th, $2,029,359. In addition to this expenditure the following amounts were paid under authority of special acts of Parliament for works not performed under the immediate supervision of the department:—St. Lawrence river, deepening between Quebec and Montreal, $280,000; Quebec Harbor Improvements, $66,540; Levis Graving Dock, $75,000.—Total, $421,540.

The report of the Inland Revenue Department shows that the revenue accrued during the fiscal year was $6,878,259, as against $6,610,222 in the previous year, being an increase of $268,037 or about four per cent. Spirits manufactured during the fiscal year amounted to 4,281,208 proof gallons, as against the production during the preceding year of 4,028,867 proof gallons. In the production of these spirits 76,796,094 pounds of grain were used, of which 57,196,388 pounds consisted of Indian corn, 14,147,764 pounds of rye and 3,754,966 pounds of malt. The quantity of spirits taken for consumption was 3,848,789 proof gallons, being 672,793 proof gallons in excess of the average quantity taken for consumption during the preceding four years. The quantity of malt manufactured during the fiscal year was 85,516,222 pounds, as against 70,508,220 pounds for the year 1881 82; of this quantity 38,587,285 pounds were taken for consumption and 46,882,486 pounds exported. The production of manufactured tobacco during the past fiscal year was 9,558,952 pounds, as against 10,018 373 pounds for the year 1881-82. The export of tobacco amounted to 454,922 pounds, as against an average export of the four years preceding of 348,859 pounds.

The trade and navigation returns for the fiscal year 1882 83 were laid before Parliament to-day. The total value of imports into Canada last year was $132,254,022, and the total exports $98,085,804. The balance of trade against Canada for the year is $34,168,218. This is by far the largest adverse balance since 1876. The total value of goods entered for consumption was $123,137,019, and the total duty collected $23,172,308. As compared with 1881-82 imports show an increase of $12,834,522, while there has been a decline of $4,051,399 of exports. This is certainly an astounding result under a policy framed for the express purpose of increasing our exports and reducing importation. The returns of goods entered for consumption show an increase of $10,489,092. Amount of customs duty collected has increased $463,571. The average annual excess of imports over exports since Confederation is $19,815,382, so that last year the adverse balance of trade was greatly above the average.

The exports from Canada to the United States show a reduction of nearly seven millions as compared with 1882, while the value of imports from that country has increased about eight millions.

The report of the Minister of Railways shows that the total receipts from the Intercolonial Railway last year were $2,370,921; expenditure, $2,360,373; profit, $10,547. Prince Edward Island Railway —Receipts, $146,170; expenditure, $252,808; loss, $106,637. Up to the 31st December, 1883, the following subsidies had been paid to local railways:—Lake St. John Road, $32,000; International (Pope's Road), $144,000. The total revenue from canals last year was $372,900. The payments to the Pacific Railway in 1882-83 amounted to $11,026,254. The expenditure on canals was:—Construction, $1,859,567; repairs, $178,716; staff and maintenance, $276,393. The total outlay on railways and canals was:—For construction, $14,550,640; repairs, $178,716; staff and maintenance, $2,912,945. The total cost of the Intercolonial Railway chargeable to capital account up to 1883 was $41,176,654. The expenditure on capital account last year was $1,616,632.

Mr. Mousseau's appointment as Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec appears in the last issue of the *Gazette*.

Reference has already been made to the case of Mr. Hawkins, who, in the face of an adverse decision of the Election Court, persists in thrusting himself on the country as a legislator; but the indelicacy of his conduct is equalled, if not surpassed, by that of some other politicians of the same stripe. An Ottawa correspondent says:—

"Mr. Frechette, Tory M. P. for Megantic, has taken his seat though the Superior Court of Quebec Province has unseated and disqualified him. In accordance with the eternal fitness of things he sits beside Mr. Macdonald, of Prince Edward Island, who was defeated by 75 votes at the polls, but counted in by the House of Commons. The majority of the Government is, therefore, made up to a considerable extent of men who were either rejected by the people or have since been shown to have obtained their seats by unfair means."

The carnival which is to be held in Montreal next week will, in all probability, prove a great success from every point of view. Extensive preparations have been made for the reception, entertainment, and amusement of intending visitors who, it is expected, will flock in great crowds to enjoy a week's genuine Canadian winter sport. The hotel accommodations are excellent. Many visitors are expected from England and the continent, and the English papers are sending out a whole army of correspondents to write accounts of the affair for publication in England. The Ice Palace will be something larger than that of last year. Our exchanges contain descriptions of it, and we are assured by them also that no effort will be spared to make the Carnival agreeable to all those who may take advantage of that favorable opportunity to pay a visit to Montreal. The railroad rates throughout Canada and the States will be lowered to suit those who may desire to see the Carnival. Lord and Lady Lansdowne will be present in Montreal during the week. The Carnival commences on Monday, Feb. 4th, and lasts for the week, closing on Saturday the 9th.

A Hamilton paper recently contained the following advertisement: "Wanted, a married man to drive a bread wagon; one accustomed to the same preferred." The advertiser will not have much difficulty in finding a man accustomed to bread.—*Toronto Canadian.*

He would have little difficulty in finding one accustomed to the want of it, if the stories told of the condition of the poor people are not greatly exaggerated.

The Government, it is said, are about to take steps to suppress the St. Stephen lottery swindle. The numerous and gigantic swindles carried on by the Government itself will, it is to be feared, proceed as usual, although for one who was swindled by the St. Stephen affair, thousands are defrauded by that whose headquarters is at Ottawa.

Sir Leonard Tilley's efforts to "restore the equilibrium" between imports and exports resulted in December last in an excess of the former over the latter of nearly three and a half million dollars. The January returns will, it is believed, show quite as large a balance against the country.

There are many aspirants to the seat in the Senate vacated by the death of Hon. Mr. Bourinot. Messrs. Wade and Longley, ex-M. P.'s, are in Ottawa pressing their claims, it is said; and half a dozen other names are mentioned, among them that of ex-Gov. Archibald, whose chances, the Toronto *Globe* says, seem to be best.

The probability now is that Mr. Hawkins, the Bothwell usurper, will not much longer enjoy the seat and emoluments he holds at Ottawa. On Saturday last counsel for Hon. Mr. Mills applied to Chief Justice Ritchie to fix a day for hearing the election appeal before the opening of the regular term. His Honor said he thought the evident intention of Parliament was that appeals of this character should be disposed of with all convenient speed, and he felt that it was not only his power, but his bounden duty to grant the application. He thought, as the matter was one of public and not merely private interest, it should be disposed of in the same manner as a *habeas corpus* case. The appeal will be taken up on the 12th inst.

The new Government in Quebec—or rather the patched up concern that is called by that name—does not appear to give satisfaction to either of the parties in that Province. It has no easy task ahead of it, and by many it is thought will not be able to tide over the coming session otherwise than by threats of a dissolution, which, in the present condition of parties, would mean the political extinction of many who now occupy seats in the Legislature. The Province is in a deplorable condition financially, and to make matters worse in this respect it is stated that instead of paying a certain claim forwarded to Ottawa by the Provincial Treasurer recently, the Dominion Government have presented a counter claim against the Province of nearly a million dollars, which they say Quebec owes the Dominion.

IRISH NEWS.

A Nationalist meeting was held at Newport, Ireland, on Sunday. In spite of the storm, fully 10,000 people were present, including Messrs. Mayne, Biggar and O'Brien, members of Parliament, and many priests. A resolution was passed declaring that the Land Act was inadequate, and that the emigrant scheme was a brutal blunder. Nationalist meetings were also held in Parsontown and Edgeworthstown.

Baron Emly, the Lieutenant of the County and City of Limerick, has written a letter to twenty-five magistrates, refusing to convene a meeting to express sympathy with Lord Rossmore, and denouncing the latter's conduct. The Dublin Corporation has decided to grant the use of the city hall for a meeting of the Parnellite members of Parliament, to be held on February 24th.

An address of sympathy and confidence, signed by 15,000 loyalists of Ireland, was presented to Lord Rossmore at a great meeting at Belfast, Monday evening. Lord Rossmore, in the course of his reply, said he was convinced he acted wisely at Rosslea on the occasion of the Orange and League meetings on October 16th.

Herbert Gladstone, junior Lord of the Treasury, son of the Prime Minister of England, in a speech at the opening of a liberal club near Bradford, Monday night, hailed the proposed reform of county government in England, and said he hoped it would be extended to Ireland. The Government, he said, meant to extend the franchise in Ireland, and also intended to reform county government in Ireland, and he hoped, though perhaps later in the coming session of Parliament, that the actual form of administration of Ireland would be dealt with.

AQUATIC.—The single scull race for the local championship of England, between Elliott and Bubear, took place on the Thames championship course, on Monday, and was won by Bubear, who is soon to compete with Wallace Ross.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor General of Canada, has been appointed Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

One thousand men are thrown out of employment by the explosion of a mine at Rhonda Valley, Wales.

James McBride, oiler in an engine-room in Brooklyn, was caught in a fly-wheel which makes fifty-six revolutions a minute. His head was completely severed from the body and rolled across the engine-room.

Two children perished by the burning of Ishmael Tricks' house in Orangebury Co., South Carolina.

An extensive fire has occurred at Laurvig, a manufacturing town on the coast of Norway.

On Saturday, at Chattanooga, Tenn., a man named Webb killed two men, brothers, during a quarrel.

Sir Evelyn Baring, British Minister, is ill with bronchitis. Mr. Clifford Lloyd, Under Secretary of the Interior, is still confined to his bed. The new Sultan of Darfour is a son of a former Sultan. The kingdom is to be restored on condition that slavery be abolished and that commerce be free and unrestricted.

The Transvaal delegates and Lord Derby, British Colonial Secretary, will shortly sign a new convention.

The British bark Mokomp, Londonderry for Baltimore, which returned from Loch Foyle for shelter, but parted cables and was driven to sea again, is a total wreck at Port Stewart. Nothing is known as to the fate of the crew.

The Juno, bound from Liverpool for Calcutta, has foundered in the Mersey. All hands, numbering 25, were lost.

A number of Cuban revolutionists held an indignation meeting at New York on Monday night, to take action in regard to the recent arrest of Col. Carlos Aguero by the U. S. authorities at Key West, on the charge of being a bandit. Resolutions were passed setting forth that the Colonel was a patriot of the highest respectability, and protesting against his arrest. The resolutions will be transmitted to Secretary Frelinghuysen.

Sidney Fay, Joseph McGillvray, John McDougall, John Fay and Magnus McClure were accidentally killed by a dynamite explosion near Port Arthur on the Pacific Railroad on the 22nd ult.

A St. John's, N. F., despatch of the 26th ult. says, The steamer Lady Glover brought from Harbor Grace to-day the following Roman Catholic prisoners, charged with murdering certain Orangemen in the tragic affray of St. Stephen's day last: Thomas Morrissey, Michael Coady, Patrick Harper, Richard Mackay, Nicholas Shannahan, John McCarthy, William Russell, Jeremiah Sullivan, Richard Fleming, John Flemming, John Walsh, Patrick Walsh, James Quirk, Thomas Duggan, Pierce Wade, Richard Donnelly, Patrick S. Malcombe, Jeremiah Lee, Thomas Bradbury and Nicholas Bradbury. They are formally committed and imprisoned in the St. John's penitentiary to await trial at the ensuing spring term of the supreme court.

A Newburyport, Mass., despatch of the 27th ult. says: Capt. Wm. J. Heater, master of the British schooner Clara J. Wilbur, attempted to leave town to-day with $600 freight money, but was arrested on his way to the depot with his wife and trunks. By paying $400 to one of the owners, who had recently arrived from New Brunswick, the case was settled.

A Boston despatch of Jan. 29th says:—Judge Parmenter concluded taking evidence in the inquest as to the cause of the death of Mr. J. P. C. Burpee to-day. The testimony was not specially interesting, and the finding will probably be an endorsement of the verdict of the railroad commissioners in the case. After Mr. Burpee was killed three locomotives went over the body; the last one was nearly thrown from the track by his valise which was on the rail. The only point that was not clearly shown was whether Mr. Burpee was thrown from the step of the sleeper by the motion of the car, when crossing the switches, or whether by mistake he stepped off in front of the other engine.

The new Atlantic cable is to start from New York to Sandy Hook, to Brooklyn and thence to the south shore of Long Island, thence under and across the Atlantic ocean to Great Britain, France and Germany. The capital stock will not exceed twenty million dollars.

A Khartoum despatch of Jan. 29th says that a refugee from El Obeid reports he saw Major Von Seckendorf stabbed to death while lying in bed in a hospital. Edmund O'Donovan, the correspondent of the *Daily News*, was killed near Gen. Hicks. The rest of the Europeans belonging to Gen. Hicks' army he saw lying dead after the battle. He says El Mahdi sold large quantities of watches, rings, and the like. Sheikh Aboud has summoned Khartoum to surrender in order to avoid bloodshed. The town is quiet, but the soldiers are clamoring for their pay. The arrival of Gen. Gordon is anxiously awaited. Hussem Pasha is offering obstruction to every measure.

The Russian police allege that they have discovered a plot for an uprising of peasants in Little Russia, and a scheme of putting strychnine in the Czar's food.

The twin babies of Isaac and Rebecca Martin were frozen to death in their crib at Liberty Mills, Indiana, on Friday of last week.

In the ten mile skating contest for the championship at New York Axel Paulsen, Norwegian, won, defeating Elliott, the Canadian champion.

Advices from Canton, China, state that the American Presbyterian and Roman Catholic missions established in that city were wrecked by a native mob on Dec. 6th. No lives were taken.

The *Times* correspondent says that Gen. Gordon shares fully Sir Evelyn Baring's views in regard to the necessity of a withdrawal from Khartoum as the sole alternative. General Gordon is willing to recommend the retention of Soudan, and if Great Britain will pay for its reconquest will undertake to govern the country.

There seems at last to be a prospect that the grievance so long and so ineffectually complained of by the people of St. George, St. Stephen, &c., in reference to the mail arrangements between these places and St. John will be removed. Mr. Gillmour brought the matter up in the House on Wednesday, and the Minister gave a no doubt reluctant intimation that Mr. G.'s suggestion to have the mails forwarded by rail instead of by the slow-going stage coach would be adopted. The influences which up to the present prevented the adoption of this more speedy mode of conveyance must have been strong, but it is satisfactory to know that they have at last been forced to succumb to the weight of public opinion and the requirements of the public service in the places interested.

Roman Catholics and Freemasons.

The following letter was read in the Roman Catholic Churches of Ontario on Sunday the 20th Jan.:

"REV. SIR,—Please announce to your people that I have received a letter from Rome asking me was it true that the Freemason Society was recruiting large numbers of Catholics in the Province of Ontario, as reported in the Freemason journals. I answered His Eminence the Cardinal that a very few Catholics had joined that forbidden society, and those only who had neglected their Paschal communions, and were otherwise irreligious, who looked only to worldy gain and not to the eternal salvation of their souls. I took occasion to send a message through the people to the Freemasons to the effect that Catholics were forbidden to join their society and those who did join excommunicated themselves from the Church, and were no longer members of it; and secondly, that their oath did not bind them in conscience, that they sinned in taking it, and also sinned in keeping it; that Catholics sooner or later would desert their order, especially when about to appear before the judgment seat of God, as is well known by their own annals; and that I will take opportunity from time to time to expose the reasons why the Church forbids her children to join any secret society.

Yours in Christ,
†JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH.
Archbishop of Toronto."

MR. DAVID LYNCH, shipbuilder, has leased the old Ruddock premises at the Straight Shore, and will fit them up for a shipyard.

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.

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

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BR. EUSEBIUS, Sup. and Treas.,

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☞ When Writing, name Town, County and State.

N. B.—Subscriptions should be sent by Post Office Order or Registered Letter to insure safe arrival. jan 5 3 m

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THE CELEBRATED 'ELLORA' CARPETS

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

THE BEST VALUE AND THE

FINEST GOODS in the Dominion

At the present day for the price.

Will be Offered from this time forward at Retail

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

T. R. JONES & CO.,

nov24 SOLE AGENTS.

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.

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ROSEWOOD CASKETS,

Very Nicely Trimmed,

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Everything in the line required for turning out first-class style of work.

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Either Single or Double, $4 and $6 Each.

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UNIVERSAL

—AND—

NOVELTY

CLOTHES WRINGERS.

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

PUDDINGTON & MERRITT,
y29 55 Charlotte Street.

WINTER CAPS.

We have received during the past month

1,000 dozen WINTER CAPS,

consisting of

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

Wholesale and Retail.

C. & E. EVERETT,
11 King Street.

Bird Food. Yeast Cakes.

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

PUDDINGTON & MERRITT,
55 Charlotte street.

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—OF—

BLACK SILKS!

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

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

BLACK SILK, Gros Grain,

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

H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH,
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SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &C.

At MULLIN BROTHERS.

WE have a splendid stock of MEN'S SHIRTS and DRAWERS, all qualities, styles and prices, and are selling them cheaper than any house in the trade. Call and see.

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$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co Augusta, Maine

Dominion Parliamen[t]

OTTAWA, Ja[n]

In the House of Commons, som[e] bills were introduced.

Mr. Casgrain re-introduced a bil[l to pre]vent frauds in relation to public c[...]

Mr. Ouimet introduced a bill t[o amend] the act abolishing dual representati[on].

Mr. Houde moved for correspond[ence be]tween the Government and the C[anadian] Pacific Railway Company and a[...] company with regard to the openin[g of the] Union Jacques Cartier Railway. [...] that the completion of this road [was] looked forward to by the people of [...] as the beginning of the era of [...] traffic. The refusal of the C. P. [...] however, to allow the trade of thi[s road to] be carried over their road to con[nect with] the North Shore Railway had cau[sed] inconvenience and, in some case[s] loss. The matter was now before t[he courts] and he did not wish to say anyth[ing in] reference to the contention of eith[er party. It] will be thought that the great a[...] corporation, over which it was sup[posed the] Government had some influence [...] have its attention called to the [...] affairs and should be asked to ma[ke an] arrangement in the public interes[t. It] might, at least, allow cars to run o[ver the] line, keeping account of the traffic a[nd leav]ing the question of remuneration [to be de]cided by the courts.

Mr. Girouard supported the last [...] views, declaring that the Canad[ian Pacific] Railway was, in a sense, a nationa[l under]taking, and he could not but thin[k that] their attention was called to th[e impro]priety of refusing thus peremptoril[y the] traffic to and from the Jacques Car[tier in the] way they would come to terms on [...] tion. He thought the plan sugg[ested by] Mr. Houde a good means of bridg[ing over] the temporary difficulty. He spo[ke on be]half of a large number of people in [his] constituency who are directly aff[ected in] this case.

Sir Charles Tupper said it was e[xceedingly] unfortunate that the difficulty sho[uld have] arisen between the C. P. R. and t[he Grand] Trunk on this matter. When the [...] of traffic occurred and his Gover[nment re]ceived a letter from the Grand Tr[unk com]plaining of the action of the Canad[ian Pacific] he at once referred the matter t[o the De]partment of Justice, to learn if the [Govern]ment had any power to interf[ere. The] answer was in the negative, that [Par]liament had that power. He (Tu[pper) had] thereupon done what he could [...] understanding. The Canadian Pac[ific was] appealed to, said they were prep[ared to let] the trafic run over their lines o[n pay]ment of proper rates. They decl[ared, how]ever, that the fact that the North [Shore had] the right of way over its line did [not give] that right to the Jacques Cartier [...] also. They expressed themselve[s willing] to let the traffic go on, subject to [the decis]ion of court as to compensation.

Mr. Mulch moved for copies of [Orders in] Council, reports and corresponden[ce not al]ready brought down, in reference [to the ex]ercise or non-excercise of the pov[er of dis]allowance of Provincial acts.

Hon. Mr. Blake called the atten[tion of the] Government to the laxity of prac[tice which] has grown up in reference to the [submis]sion of acts of local legislatures. [...] in Council had been passed, un[der which] instructions were sent to Lieuten[ant Gover]nors of various provinces reques[ting them] to transmit to the Secretary of St[ate within] a certain period—he thought si[...] after the conclusion of the sessi[on of the] legislatures, the acts passed d[uring that] session. It was very clear tha[t they] should be so transmitted at the e[arliest con]venient moment after they wer[e passed,] to, because if an indefinite peri[od should] elapse before the transmission, a[n act] might eventually be disallowed [...] main valid.

The House adjourned at four o['clock].

OTTAWA[, ...]

Mr. Landry, of Montmagny, i[ntroduced a] bill to limit the jurisdiction of th[e Supreme] Court of Canada in appeals.

In reply to Mr. Blake, Mr. Po[pe said] the number of immigrants who t[ook up] residence in Canada last year w[as ...] and the number of persons from [the other] Provinces who settled in Manito[ba ...] 425.

In reply to Mr. Masson, Sir Leo[nard] said the Government were consi[dering the] question whether bank returns [should be] controlled and examined by the [...]

Mr. Cameron (Huron) moved [...] connected with the sale of Fish [...] ply farm to Lieut. Governor Rob[itaille. He] charged the Government with [selling the] farm secretly to a political vo[...] than its value. The farm comp[rised ...] acres of excellent land, in the [...] Calgarry, and over $8,000 had [been spent] by the Government in erecti[ng buildings] and making other improveme[nts ...] Now, the whole was given over [to] Robitaille at the nominal pri[ce ... an] acre. He condemned this secre[t way of] doing business.

Sir John Macdonald said he [...] Government had made a good ba[rgain. The] Indian Department transferre[d ...] back to the Department of the [Interior, and] the Indians being removed [...] locality. Lieut. Governor Rob[itaille see]ing the farm liked it and wa[s ...] applying to the department he w[as ...] that the Canadian Pacific Railw[ay was en]titled to their share, the land [...] the 24 mile belt, and then the [...] public school sections. Taki[ng ...] there was left a broken up [...] acres. Mr. Dewdney, as [...] sioner, valued the land with b[...] at $3 an acre, and that sum wa[s ...]

In moving for documents for [...] appointment of Sir Charles Tu[pper as High] Commissioner, Mr. Blake said [the ar]rangement was contrary to t[he ...] genius of representative insti[tutions ...] member of the Government [...] the same time a servant of the [...] If it was necessary to have a H[igh Commis]sioner in London that officer [...] his post of duty constantly.

Sir John Macdonald defende[d the appoint]ment of Sir Charles Tupper a[nd the] arrangement.

The motion passed and t[he House ad]journed until Monday.

Mr. Weldon has given noti[ce of motion] for returns showing the qu[antity ...] exported and imported in 188[...] ments relating to the appoi[ntment of the] Intercolonial claims commiss[ion ...] ments of rolling stock pur[chased for the] Intercolonial; for copies of [...] ing for drawbacks upon refi[ned ...] shipbuilding material, and al[so a state]ment of the receipts and ex[penditure of the] Intercolonial for six months.

Mr. Houde (Conservative) [has given no]tice of his intention to intro[duce a bill to] repeal the Dominion Licen[se Act this] session.

OTT[AWA, ...]

In the House of Commo[ns Mr.] Cameron (Huron) introdu[ced a bill to re]peal the Dominion License [Act].

In answer to Mr. Farrow, [Sir John Macdonald, repl]ing said it was not the i[ntention of the] Government to mature a s[cheme by which] they would take over the e[...] of the country into the'r han[ds ...] with the post office busines[s ...] the matter of reducing the [...] on letters, from three cents [...] adopted in the United State[s ...] consideration of the Govern[ment].

In answer to Mr. Camero[n ...] Mr. Caron stated that the [...] not arrived at any conclusi[on ...] services rendered to the [...] volunteers of 1837, with a [...] ing the same in a substanti[al ...]

In answer to Mr. McI[...] Tupper said that no arran[gement had been] made between the Gove[rnment and the] Great American and Eur[opean Short Line] Railway Company to se[...] claims of contractors and [...] done on the line of railway [...] and New Glasgow for such [...] was not in a position to [...] would take place.

Mr. Weldon obtained t[he leave of the] House for papers in refer[ence to the pro]posed change of procedure [in the Supreme] Court; the export and im[port ...] drawback upon sugar and [other ma]terials, and also for severa[l ...] ing upon Intercolonial rai[lway ...]

Mr. Davies moved for [re]ports made by steamboat [inspectors ...] and machinery upon stea[mer ...] Princess of Wales and No[rthern Light ...] the appointment of the [...] complained of the manne[r ...] spector had performed hi[s duties in res]pect to the inspection o[f these ves]sels.

Hon. Mr. McLelan sai[d ...] been made in accordanc[e ...]

Mr. MacDonald (King[s ...]) Northern Light had bee[n ...]

Mr. McIntyre said th[e ...] f the select committee [...] had been ignored by th[e ...]