Freeman Job Printing Office

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St. John, N. B.

CARDS,
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PROGRAMMES
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JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS

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Orders from the country will receive prompt at tentl

P. TOLE, Proprietor.

Notice of Sale.

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

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

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

Dated this twenty-sixth day of September, A. D., 1883.
JOSEPH T. TOMKINS,
sept20 Assignee of above-mentioned mortgage.

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

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

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.

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.

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, possession immediately, a large handsomely furnished Flat and Basement, No. 144 Leinster Street, lately occupied by Mr. Emery. Apply to J. MACGREGOR GRANT,
may17 52 Princess Street.

TO LET, possession immediately, Shop underneath the Centennial Hotel, corner Duke and Prince William Street, well adapted for a Tobacconist. Apply to J. MACGREGOR GRANT,
may17 52 Princess Street.

Professional Co-Partnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into a Professional Co-Partnership as BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c., under the name and style of

LANDRY & O'BRIEN,

The Offices of the firm are those heretofore occupied by Mr. J. M. O'Brien, near the Custom House, Water Street.

N. A. LANDRY, L. L. D., J. M. O'BRIEN, B. A
Bathurst, N. B., May 26th, 1884. may31

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.

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

JOSEPH G. MATHEWS,
Attorney-at-Law, &c.
Office----Palmer's Chambers,
Princess Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

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

JAMES SMITH,
(SUCCESSOR TO FRANCIS COLLINS),
Leather and Commission Merchant
92 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
may5

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

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.
apr JAMES H. BOWES, Executor.

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, June 7, 1884

It is stated that Mr. George Stephen, President of the Canada Pacific Railway, has failed to raise money in the London market, and that already a demand has been made upon the Canadian Government to remove the mortgage placed upon all the property of the company by the Act of last session - as that prevents the sale of the stock, or the borrowing of money on security of the stock—or to guarantee the company's bonds to a large amount. Reckless though Sir John A. Macdonald is, and confident that he can cajole or bribe his followers to do anything, he may shrink from so soon proving all the statements he made last session untrue, all the assurances he gave deceptive. And yet he must be completely in the power of the company or he would never have done as much as he has done, and it may be that after some resistance he will again yield. Of course he will say, and his supporters will, if necessary, swear that whatever he resolves to do will be for the good of the country.

Mr. Van Horne, the general manager, who has lately become a director, has denied that Mr. Stephen sought money for the Canada Pacific Railway, or for any other purpose than the extension of the Manitoba, Southern and Western road, the only road in the Northwest which had an independent charter. That road would have been built if the Dominion Government had acted justly towards the company which undertook it. But the Canada Pacific Railway Syndicate wanted to control that road also in order to make their monopoly complete, and the Government helped them so that the other company were glad to sell out. Now it is not to be built, and the settlers in one of the most fertile parts of the North West, who were waiting for its construction to give value to their property, will be forced to migrate to Dakota, as so many others have done. Mr. Van Horne admits that Mr. Stephen has failed to raise the small sum required for the extension, and in a letter published a few days ago he asserted that the farmers who held those meetings last winter to demand redress of grievances which had become intolerable, have caused this failure by their complaints, and demands, and threats. This is very absurd. The real cause of the failure is the mismanagement and blundering of the Syndicate and the Government controlled by the Syndicate. They were too greedy ; they depended too much upon the statements made by emigration agents, and in pamphlets, speeches in Parliament, etc. They imagined that these would induce hundreds of thousands to flock to the country and take up the land at any price, and on any terms, and that they could treat the emigrants as they pleased. They discovered their mistake when it was too late. Indeed it may be doubted whether they have yet discovered the full extent of their blundering. Up to this time all the organs of the Government and of the Syndicate have asserted that the tide of emigration to the North West was every year becoming larger, and that those who abandoned it were few. Now Mr. Van Horne says that emigrants have been turned away, and that the inflow of capital for railroad purposes has been put a stop to. After this the Government papers will not assert so boldly that the country is filling up as fast as they said, and they will try to throw the blame for the failure on the Liberal papers, which so repeatedly and so vainly warned Government and Syndicate that their policy would produce the effects for which Mr. Van Horne now tries to throw the blame on those who have remained in the country :—

"The action of the Farmers' Union and Manitoba politicians has had exactly the effect that might have been expected. It has not alone prevented a large number of people from coming to Manitoba, but has effectually stopped all money coming in for railway or any other purposes, and I do not think there is any hope of any railway construction in that Province this season. It is very extraordinary that people with common sense should, while demanding the construction of branch lines, with the same breath attempt to destroy the credit of the company and render it powerless to build them."

This is a confession of failure, but other value it has none except, perhaps, as an indication of the course the Syndicate intend to take. They intend that Canada shall pay for all their recklessness, incapacity, extravagance, blunders, magnificent ideas and immense losses.

Within a few months it has been proved in two remarkable instances that the railway policy of Mr. Mackenzie was patriotic and prudent. He was much abused for having chosen the mouth of the Kaministiqua river as the western Lake Superior terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway, and was accused of mercenary and corrupt motives. Immediately after the change of Government Port Arthur, an open roadstead, was made the terminus. This season the Syndicate find that the Kaministiqua is the proper terminus, and they have returned to it. The railroad extending to Port Arthur and terminal facilities having been provided there, that will also be used to some extent. But to render it fit for much trade an expensive breakwater, it is now admitted, should be erected.

Mr. Mackenzie located the main line south of Lake Nepigon, and provided for a branch to the Georgian Bay at French River, where twenty-six feet of water could be had. His policy, in this as in other respects, was denounced and misrepresented. It was said that the country was barren and worthless. The Quebec members wanted the road carried to the north of the lake, not because it would do Quebec any harm to carry it to the south of the lake, but because it may do Toronto and other Ontario ports some good. Immediately after the change of Government the contract for the Georgian Bay Branch was cancelled, and the location of the main line to the north was changed. The Syndicate found that it would be desirable to have a branch to the Georgian Bay. If they went to French River credit would be given to Mr. Mackenzie, and shame and ridicule would come to Sir C. Tupper and Sir John. They built, therefore, a much longer line to Algoma Mills. When they had spent about three million dollars on it they discovered that there was not water enough at that terminus, and that it would be immensely expensive to make a suitable harbor. They have abandoned the road, and many of the embankments have been washed away already. They now use Owen Sound, having obtained control of the roads leading to that port. Thus it is again shown that the Government and Syndicate have done well in the public interest and their own where they have carried out Mr. Mackenzie's policy and plans. Where they have departed from these they have gone wrong.

A few weeks ago Sir John A. Macdonald refused to grant better terms to Manitoba, and it was said treated with scant courtesy Mr. Norquay, who went to Ottawa to ask them. The Manitoba Legislature, finding itself face to face with grave financial difficulties, and urged to action by the force of public opinion, sent Mr. Norquay back to Ottawa and sent two or three others with him to renew the demand. The Legislature adjourned for a time, sufficient to allow the delegates to go and return. They met last week and received the report. Sir John yielded a little to the pressure. What he would not do for the sake of right and justice he consented to do in order to avoid trouble. He imagined, perhaps, that, as in many other cases, could he satisfy the politicians, the trouble would cease, and the people, finding themselves deceived by those they trusted, would, in despair, abandon the agitation for the redress of grievances. The people attach most importance to the abolition of the railroad monopoly, to the reduction of taxes, to the further amendment of land regulations. They asked also that the lands remaining unsold be transferred to the Province. The increase of the subsidy was important, but was of minor importance. The Goverment, that is Sir John, agreed to increase the revenue of the Province by about $210,000 a year. This is done by estimating the population at 150,000, and calculating debt and subsidy on that basis. At first the amount placed to the credit of the Province on account of the federal debt was a little over half a million. That has been nearly all eaten up, and the Province must soon reduce its expenditure, resort to direct taxation, or become bankrupt. The increase proposed would raise the revenue above present expenditure, and it was proposed that the subsidy, instead of increasing every ten years, should increase every two and a half years, according to the estimated increase of population. This would place the Government in an easy position, and Mr. Norquay and his colleagues would probably have accepted the offer. But the only lands Sir John would transfer to the Province are the swamp lands. He would give 150,000 acres also to endow a university. He absolutely refused to lessen the evils of the monopoly even so much as they may be reduced by the chartering of railroads within the Province. He would not promise not to disallow the Provincial Acts incorporating such roads hereafter, and he would not reduce the duties on agricultural implements, building materials, etc. Mr. Norquay, to get rid of responsibility, proposed that the report be referred to the Legislature in committee, but on ascertaining what the general feeling was, he withdrew that motion, and submitted a resolution expressing qualified satisfaction with the concessions made, and regret that the other demands were refused. This some thought not strong enough, and two members who usually vote with the Government joined the Opposition in the division. It passed by a large majority, but it may well be supposed that the dissatisfaction out of doors is very great, and that the agitation, in which there has been a lull, will become more active and formidable than ever. The patching and piecing policy of this Government is failing everywhere.

So much was said of the kindness which Sir John A. Macdonald showed to Sir Charles Tupper about the time of his resignation that one was forced to ask what all those protestations really meant. Sir John, it was said, told Sir Charles he could choose either of the two offices he had previously held. Care was taken to state that the necessity for having to make a choice arose only from the state of Sir Charles' health, and that it was Sir Charles who said he could not continue to do the work of both. Sir Charles protested over much through his scribes, and his grateful acknowledgments of the kindness and consideration of Sir John excited suspicion that ill-feeling had arisen between them. That, it is now whispered, was the fact. Sir John's temper was greatly ruffled by his own blundering about the appointment as High Commissioner and the whitewashing bill, and by the effect all that had on the country, and he it was, if rumor speak truly, who insisted that Tupper must resign one position or the other. Before the public they posed as attached, devoted friends. Behind the curtain there was much bickering and a bitter quarrel. Sir John has not only reduced the country to so miserable a condition, but he has also rendered his Government and his majority in Parliament absolutely dependant on him, and he has become more despotic and arbitrary than ever. It is said also that between him and Senator Macpherson there is now a wide gulf. He, as the story goes, told the Senator what sort of letter to write to Wilkinson, and he was greatly angered when Macpherson made these foolish speeches which did not exculpate him, but made the transaction look much blacker. He, too, is gone. He is really unwell, but he wished to hold on to his place in the Cabinet.

There is a good deal of excitement in England over the recent dynamite explosions, and the newspapers are doing their best to keep the excitement alive by publishing all sorts of absurd stories about other contemplated outrages. Of course Irishmen are blamed as the authors of the outrages, and the Irish cause will, in consequence, lose the sympathy of many. While it is possible that Irishmen may have had some hand in the late explosions, there is really no positive proof that such is the case, unless the crazy boastings of such men as O'Donovan Rossa are to be relied on as evidence. That the perpetrators of these and other outrages of a like character have not been discovered ere this, speaks ill for the efficiency of the police system in London.

The Secretary of the building fund of the Lower Cove Catholic Church begs to acknowledge the receipt of $40 from the Seamen's Boarding House Keepers' Association.

Hon. Mr. Costigan was in St. John early in the week. The *Globe* says he denies the rumor which connected his name with the Collectorship at this port.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Carleton Branch Railway, held on Tuesday last, Hon. Isaac Burpee was elected President, and Mr. George F. Harding Secretary-Treasurer.

Hon. Mr. Blake will address his constituents at Bowmanville on the 17th inst., and will soon after start on his tour of the North West.

The silver medals awarded at the Centennial Exhibition have at last arrived and been distributed, but it is said not to all who claim to be entitled to receive them. The management in this respect does not appear to have been as good as it might have been.

The Scott Act in Nova Scotia.

The Toronto *Globe's* commissioner is now doing Nova Scotia, and his letters from Digby and Annapolis show a state of things almost similar to that existing in the Scott Act towns in this province. In Digby where, out of 1,000 votes, only 42 were cast against the adoption of the Act, and where, for many years before, no licenses were issued, there are no open bars, but it is not denied that liquor is sold secretly. It is claimed, however, that drunkenness and rowdyism had become less, and for anything of that character that does occur "city roughs who come off the boats filled with St. John whiskey" are held responsible. The landlord of the leading hotel, when asked as to the working of the Act, invited the correspondent to have a drink, and brought him into a bar-room in which was posted the following notice: "Persons not boarders having business in this room will please enter and retire by the side door." In conversation with some of the inhabitants the correspondent was told, by Mr. Russell, a local magistrate, that "the Act had accomplished very little in Digby;" by Judge Savary that the amount of drinking had not been diminished to any appreciable extent; and by Rev. Mr. Ainsley, the Methodist Minister, that "as a moral power, following the no license era in Digby, the Scott Act had been a failure."

From Digby the correspondent drove to Annapolis, stopping at Smith's Cove and Hemington, at neither of which places he says can liquor be obtained, and he adds, "I am told that an intoxicated individual in these communities is an unknown spectacle." At Annapolis there are six hotels, and "liquor can be obtained in contravention of the Act in all of them," but bar-room loafing has been effectually stopped, and he saw no person in any degree under the influence of liquor. At Bridgetown, he was informed, the same condition of things prevails, and regarding Yarmouth, which has long been a no license County, he was told that "a drunken man was never seen on its streets, and crime was almost unknown in the county." The correspondent, it will be observed, has visited only a small section of the Province, yet he tells us that:—

"Throughout the greater part of Nova Scotia there is practically no bar-room drinking in rural localities, and the corner hotel, found at so many points in Ontario, is without "local habitation" in this Province. I think it may be stated almost beyond attempt at contradiction, that total abstinence is practiced in Nova Scotia to a greater extent than in any Province in the confederation. There is infinitely less bar-room patronage, while the hotel accommodation is almost equally good and equally cheap."

The Toronto *Globe* commissioner has got as far as Kentville, N. S., in his search for information regarding the working of the Scott Act. In this place, where the Act was carried by a larger majority than in any other city or county in the Dominion, the law is admitted on all sides to be a complete failure. The correspondent discovered "before he had been fifteen minutes in the town, that liquor could be had with comparative ease, and that there was not that suspicion of strangers on the part of the hotel keeper which would indicate any grave anxiety regarding the penalties prescribed for the infraction of the law. The visitor was locked in and locked out, still he could get in and get almost anything found in the way of bar fare in the regularly licensed hotel." "Kentville," he says, in conclusion, "has a somewhat notorious reputation among neighbouring towns as a perfect home-nest of rowdyism and drunkenness. I saw not a single exhibition of either, and only a very small amount of drinking. The Scott Act, however, for the various reasons I have endeavoured to present in this letter, has not been enforced, and I am inclined to think there is not less, possibly more drinking, than obtained under the old no license system."

THE SCOTT ACT IN KING'S COUNTY.—The Inspector under the Dominion License Act in King's County has commenced proceedings against a number of persons at Sussex for violating the Scott Act, which is supposed to be in force in the county. A test case has been made of the complaint against Joseph Spears, and all the other parties have agreed to abide by the result in this case. The facts set forth in the complaint are not denied, but Mr. Weldon, for the defence, has taken the following objections :—

1st. That the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, is not in force in the County of Kings.

2nd. That the proclamation has not been properly made under section 96 of the Act, under the facts of this case.

3rd. That the information under the Canada Temperance Act for violation of the Act, cannot be brought under the name of the prosecutor.

4th. That no conviction can be had for an offence under the Canada Temperance Act since the first of January, 1884—any proceedings since that time should be taken under the Liquor License Act of 1883.

5th. That even assuming the Canada Temperance Act to have been in force prior to the 15th of May, 1883, that it then ceased to be in force under the provision of the liquor license act of 1883.

6th. That since the passing of the Liquor License Act all informations laid, and all penalties imposed must be under the provisions of that Act and that Act alone.

7th. That while a portion of the Liquor License Act, 1883, is within the power of Parliament it is not valid, with regard to the regulation of shop, saloon and tavern license.

8th. The regulations of shop, saloon or tavern licenses is within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Legislature of the Province.

9th. That the facts show no offence committed under the provisions of any act of the Parliament of Canada or of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

10th. That the sitting justices have no jurisdiction to adjudicate in the matter in question—the information should have been laid before the stipendiary magistrate; that the information is not properly laid.

A London despatch of June 2nd says : John Creed, a farmer, was shot dead last night near Mill street, County Cork, by Moonlighters. Two other persons were wounded at the same time.

A St. Joseph, Mo., despatch of June 2nd says: Advices from Osborne, Dekalblo, 30 miles east of here, state that two masked unknown men entered the home of Mrs. M. J. Traux, widow of the late Senator Traux, at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, evidently for the purpose of robbery, but finding no money, they bound and gagged Mrs. Traux and then outraged her in a brutal manner. The whole town was aroused, and the surrounding country scoured all day yesterday, but at last accounts no arrests had been made.

Through the unskilful tapping of a blast at the Cleveland rolling mills on Tuesday morning, 50 tons of melted metal rushed out, fatally burning two men.

The beautiful Miss Crowley, daughter of a New York congressman, and President Arthur's son, were engaged. He abruptly broke off the match, and she has just died. She never recovered from the mortification and insult.

In his sermon in St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, on Sunday evening last, His Grace Archbishop Lynch preached a very interesting sermon on the mission of the Holy Ghost to the Apostles, in the course of which he said :—

"Toronto, in many respects, is like the great city of Athens, in Greece. Athens was once the most cultured and most highly civilized city in the world. Civilization was at its height there whilst Rome was barbarian, but that civilization was Pagan. There is no civilization outside the Gospel of Christ. The people of Athens created altars to every god, and lest there might be any god adored in other places of whom they knew nothing, they erected an altar to the unknown god. St. Paul, in the Areopagus, reproached them for adoring what they knew not. Well, Toronto is a highly cultivated city. It has many temples embodying various ideas of religion, all differing more or less. Christ prayed that His followers might be one, one in faith, one in baptism, yet the people are not satisfied with this unity. A new religion calling itself the army of the Lord starts up, and many people not satisfied with the Gospel that they learned during youth run after this new fashion improperly called religion. Can we imagine that Christ commissioned to preach His Gospel brazen-faced women and little girls with tambourines and scant dresses? Yet these people are said to have converted some very distinguished people of Toronto—many distinguished for vice and others for their virtues. Beecher, publicly known to have discarded the Gospel as an inspired book and Christ as the true Redeemer of the world, gets a large house and a warm reception. People are longing for something new. They are not satisfied with their own religion. The foul-mouthed Ingersoll comes on, and he pronounces the adorable Son of God, our Redeemer, by whose merits we are saved, an impostor and a fraud, and he is clapped to the echo. Are Catholics looking after those deceivers and innovators? There are very few, if any, that are not satisfied to have the doctrine which Jesus Christ confided to his Church as a witness on earth, through time, and as a guardian of His holy Gospel.

A Committee of the Board of Trade have pronounced against the Assessment Law on the grounds that it is "conflicting and ambiguous;" that it taxes the goods of the resident trader at home and abroad, while exempting a non-resident's property here; that our local banks are taxed more heavily than the branches of outside banks; that it refuses the right of appeal to the courts; in a word that the Law is detrimental to the advancement and prosperity of the city; and they recommended that "a competent commission by the proper authority be appointed to frame a new law, based upon an intelligent and equitable principle; and that it be submitted to the people and legislature for their consideration, and, if approved of, that it be enacted to take the place of the present law."

The new Irish Land Bill introduced by Mr. Trevelyan, is intended to enable the Irish Farmer tenants to become absolute owners of their lands by paying yearly for forty years a sum less than they now pay as rent. The Government will advance for the purposes of the bill the sum of $100,000,000. The measure, it is said, does not give entire satisfaction to the Irish representatives, and the cable reports say that Parnell will oppose the Bill. A chief ground of objection, it is said, is that it is proposed to make the several counties liable as security for the advances made by the Government under the Act.

The Republican Convention for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency met in Chicago, on Tuesday. Two days were spent in organizing, and up to Thursday p. m., no choice of a candidate had been made. Arthur and Blaine it was understood, stood nearly equal in the convention, but neither possessed the requisite majority, and as the friends of the one are bitterly opposed to the other, it was the general opinion that neither would get the nomination, but that the choice would fall on some less prominent candidate.

CENTRAL RAILWAY.—At a meeting of the Directors held on Tuesday, it was decided to proceed with the location survey at once. Mr. Moses Burpee, C. E., is the engineer entrusted with the work, and it is expected that the construction of the road will be commenced before the close of the present season. The survey, it is understood, will begin at the head of Grand Lake and be extended on the one side to Gibson and on the other to the point of junction with the Intercolonial at either Sussex, Apohaqui or Norton.

There is said to be quite a "split" in the ranks of the Tory Party in Cumberland County, N. S. Sir Charles Tupper, it is known, wanted his brother-in-law Fullerton, to get the nomination for the vacant seat, but the Townshend party captured the convention and secured the nomination for their man. Hence there is a good deal of dissatisfaction among the Tupper clique, who desired to use Fullerton as a warming pan to keep the seat comfortable for Sir Charles should the latter's "health" render it necessary for him to "return to the Dominion and Cumberland."

The Act of Parliament uniting all the Methodist bodies in the Dominion, came into force on the 1st inst. The United Church is said to number 785,000 adherents, 1,600 ministers, and 175,000 children in its Sunday Schools, and to over 3,017 church buildings.

A special meeting of the St. John Municipal Council was held on Tuesday last to consider the question of granting liquor licenses for the outside parishes, about a dozen applications for license having been made to the Licensing Board, which could not agree on the question. Coun. Sears made a motion to the effect that it is not advisable to issue licenses under the Provincial Act, and this was seconded by Mayor Grant, who said the Dominion Act is working satisfactorily in the city. Coun. Peters argued that the Dominion Act is ultra vires, and said that pending the settlement of the question in the Courts licenses should be issued under the Provincial law with the condition that the Municipality shall not be held responsible for any costs incurred. He subsequently moved an amendment to this effect. In the course of the discussion Coun. Chesley, who is also a License Commissioner, raised the point that the Act establishing Municipal Councils gave no power to issue licenses. The Clerk, when appealed to, said the situation was correctly described by Mr. Chesley, and that it was doubtful whether the Council had any authority to issue licenses. Coun. Chesley, it seems, also made some remarks regarding the condition of things in Portland, which drew from Coun. Kelly a denial that the place was "a den of iniquity;" on the contrary he declared Portland was as orderly a city as could be found in America. In the end Coun. Peters' amendment was negatived by a vote of 10 to 7, and Coun. Sears' motion declaring it inadvisable to grant licenses was carried.

IRISH NEWS.

IRISH NEWS AGENCY,
Palace Chambers,
London, May 24th.

The Irish News Agency sends the following :—

The expectation has now became general that when the Bill of the Government dealing with Purchase Clauses of the Land Act comes before the House, it will be found to be a thoroughly worthless business. Mr. Parnell made this prophecy some time ago; but now his gloomy forecast is taken up by such incurable optimists as the Ulster Liberals. Mr. Dickson, the high priest of Northern Ministerialism, has been in a state of open despondency for some days past, and makes no attempt to conceal his unfavourable anticipations.

The fact is, the present Government is thoroughly incompetent, and will not be able to do anything more for Ireland. The breakdown of the Purchase scheme is a matter which does not very much concern the Irish people at the present moment. The landlords have been holding a meeting, in which they gave the most piteous account of their present state, and the tenantry accordingly have good reason to hope that the present deadlock will bring the landlords to their senses. One thing is certain, that the Irish Party will not give any encouragement or support to any scheme of Purchase, which does not at the same time provide for the admission of the leaseholders to the benefits of the Land Act; and all the signs of the times point to the landlords being forced to give this or almost any other concession, in order to be assisted by the Government to get rid of their present unsaleable property. In short, it may be fairly prophesied that the Irish people are at the present moment in sight of the time when the whole land struggle will be brought to an end, and on the exact lines laid down by the Land League four years ago.

The week in Parliament has been sufficiently interesting. The Chief Secretary met the demands for necessary reforms in the Labourers' Act of last year in his usual pedantic style; but before his words of rejection on the Bill were forgotten, he had in consequence of a fierce speech from Mr. Parnell, and of the large number of votes given for the amending Bill, to consent to a Committee to inquire into the subject. The changes required in the Act are mainly three. First, the search and proof of title often costs £50 to £100—in other words as much as the freehold of the plot of land required. Several Unions have been so disgusted with this state of things, that they have declared that they will not spend one farthing in the proof title, and will allow the Act to remain a dead letter until legislation comes to their relief on this point. Then the rate of interest charged by the Treasury for loans is rediculously high. The landlords obtained money during the period of distress for one per cent. and this interest they had not to pay for two years; the farmer is able under the Land Act to obtain advances of money at 5 per cent.; the labourer, at the bottom of the social scale, is charged £5 7s. 4d. Finally, the area over which the rate for erecting these houses should be charged, should be the entire Union. It is quite possible that a Bill may be passed before this Session is out, which will settle all these points.

A very important declaration was made by the Chief Secretary during the small hours on Saturday morning. Mr. Sexton called again attention to the case of Mr. Preston—one of the many officials who joined in the Orange demonstrations during their saturnalia of last winter. Mr. Trevelyan in replying declared that the Government were determined to tolerate no further manifestations of this kind; and that anybody who indulged in them would be dismissed. This means that the reign of terror established by the Orangemen will not be renewed; and that the Nationalists of Ulster will be protected for the future in the exercise of their political rights. There is to be a National Demonstration in Newry, on Whit-Monday; the Orangemen threaten to violently interfere, and we shall see whether the Government will stand by their determination to make the law respected.

It is not necessary to make more than a passing allusion to the collapse of the opposition to the inclusion of Ireland in the Franchise Bill. It marks a great epoch in Irish history when even the great bulk of the intelligence of the Tory Party will not join in the attack on the rights of Ireland. No less than 100 Conservatives refused to go into the lobby in support of the anti-Irish Party. This is very near the half of the entire Party. Of these abstentionists the most important was Sir Stafford Northcote the leader of the Conservatives; while Lord Randolph Churchill not only refused to go with the Orangemen but actually voted against them.

Much gratification is felt in Ireland at the vigorous manner in which the Parliamentary Fund is being taken up in the United States and little doubt is felt that the result will be a splendid testimony of the attachment of the Irishmen of America to the old land. It seems quite certain that the people have made up their minds to be done once and for ever, with frauds and crotcheteers, and there is no man of the present party who has distinguished himself by differences with his colleagues whom the constituencies have not resolved to get rid of at the next election. All these gentlemen feel this, and are making desperate efforts to take in the people by what are called death-bed repentances. But the dodge will not go down; and they are all destined to political extinction. The future of Ireland, in fact, belongs to Parnell and his colleagues beyond yea or nay.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Private telegrams received this morning from an employe of the lighthouse service, dated Daytonia, Florida, June 2, announce that Gen. O. E. Babcock, engineer of the fifth lighthouse district ; Levi P Luckley, his chief clerk, formerly assistant private secretary of President Grant ; and Benj. P. Sater of Washington, D. C., were drowned on Sat. in Mosquito Inlet, off the coast of Florida, while superintending the work on the lighthouse being erected at that point. The body of General Babcock was recovered and search was instituted for the others, but without avail.

The Paris *Matin* publishes a letter signed by a group of Irishmen who reside in Paris, justifying the London outrages. They say they have no other means to combat England. They insist that Ireland is fighting for independence, and they solicit the sympathy of the French people.

From a well informed correspondent at Havana the New York press have received the following dated May 27: The mercantile and political situation here continues to become desperate. The most liberal estimates place the sugar crop at 450,000 tons, consequently the sum resulting from the sale of the entire sugar crop would be insufficient to cover the Government taxation upon the population. The sale of the island to the United States or to Mexico is the general topic of conversation.

THE SMALL-POX EPIDEMIC.—*London, May 29.*—There is great danger of a small-pox panic. The disease has become alarmingly prevalent, and its spread cannot be checked. Its appearance last November in mild form created but little uneasiness, but it has been spreading throughout the metropolis ever since, and is making headway into the provinces. In the Hackney district, a northern district of the city, there are over one thousand cases. The district has been black-flagged and isolated as far as it can. Alarm is so great, in some cases, as to cause uneasiness. On Tuesday night, about midnight, some of the bodies of the dead were being carted away, when a large crowd of people, terrified at the frequency of the dead-waggons visits, assembled and threatened violence, but were restrained by the police who escorted the vans. A movement is on foot for the purpose of larger hospital accommodation for the victims of the dreadful scourge. It is estimated that in addition to £50,000 already spent in procuring isolated buildings and fittings, with accommodations, a further sum of from £150,000 to £200,000 will be necessary.

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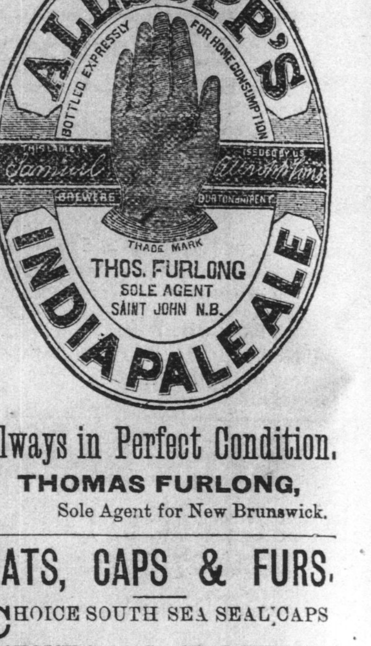

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Notes of a Trip ... Land
BY ONE OF THE C...
NAPLES, ITALY, M...

We reached here yeste... having rested comforta... shaken the dust of Europ... we are now about to turn... Egypt. But before emba... ocean I wish to pay all m... all my promises, even tho... were rash ones, such as t... you of an occasional not...

Rapid travelling, much... praying and all in pretty... exhaust the strength of t... grim and leaves him ve... taste for taking notes. S... case with me and I am... provident debtor who ne... tions till they far surpa... then compromises with... tween this place and Pa... and heard many things, w... point of view were well... ken the deepest sentimen... heart; and to be frank I m... incidents have occurred... ridiculous which contrib... shorten the journey an... away. If you consent... promise and take a perce... I shall endeavor to sum... space as possible the p... this portion of our journe...

Having left Paris by ex... a. m., on the 12th inst., ... deaux *via* Orleans, Tour... the same day at 10.30 ... journey brought us ove... nearly the half of France... We travelled on an a... and 40 miles an hour. ... fect order and the greate... taken against accidents... whole railroad system in... ed with more order an... that of any other coun... The officials are numer... polite, but you have to b... Frenchman, I suppose,... long *parcours* many histo... to arouse his patriotism a... to his words, but outside... named, the country posse... for us and we showed it b... sleep whenever we got th... the country in general h... ance and its soil and ... sadly with the richness a... witnessed between Havre... very fact of seeing so m... houses and old-fashioned... and there, coupled with th... Sunday work we had al... diced us, I believe, aga... France, and convinced us... that some of her people w... vative in material than in...

Bordeaux is one of the... cities of France, and as a... only to Marseilles. It is s... bank of the Garonne, princ... side, and at sixty miles fr... not more than half that d... line from the Atlantic Oc... tion is about 200,000. A... the city, on the left side o... *Medoc* district, so celebra... that bears its name. We... dral, the facade and towers... undergoing extensive an... the cardinal's residence ; ... St. Michael, and the imme... serving for a belfry. In... this tower there is a mor... taining the remains of the... portion of the cemetery... years ago for some civic... bodies, standing in rows a... the crypt, are in an extra... preservation. This, they s... peculiar nature of the grou... were buried. The guardia... tion to the distorted and ... of a young man, and inform... cal men were of opinion... alive. I saw on the corps... greater portion of the deat... good state of preservatio... soutan with rows of button... old woman a white cap w... border of it quite discerni... *nos grand'meres*. From th... you have a grand view of... meandering Garonne wit... docks, which are said to... Europe.

We visited several chur... interest through the city, ... des at 11.45 o'clock Wedn... getting on the train every ... into some corner to have a... inveterate smokers, who,... short time, ceased to annoy... our example. As we were... at most drowsy, witnesse... and beauty between Borde... I shall say nothing about... the road. A little before... bes we were roused up by t... conductor—"*changement de... des.*" We rose up, rub... d o... ing the heavy dew from the... night had been very col... charming scenery on every... and distant mountains we... coat of verdure ; the trees... putting forth their tiny le... rious colored flowers' pl... around, with the glowing... sun, their sweet aroma. A... at Tharbes, during which s... but the most of us remaine... to say Mass, we rolled on... we approached the favored... became more and more... higher Pyrenees began to p... clouds and show their ragg... ravines filled with snow... range, and again a lower ra... vegetation, till at length t... basilica, and as we appro... rock of Masabielle, which... before us in all their chas... beauty. After a short stay... hotels, we proceeded to the... hear Mass, and afterwards... brated grotto of the appariti... of the river Gave.

LOURDES.

Lourdes owes its renown... favored child Bernadette... was the daughter of a p... miller. Through straiten... her father was obliged to s... the humble homestead at... the little Bernadette was of... firewood along the side o... One day, while taking off... the brook which lay betw... since famous grotto, she h... that of a violent blast of... noise is heard a second tim... dette sees a spectacle such... dom given to the human e... an oval niche above the gr... of a glaring light, stood a... beauty and majesty. She... veil over her white... girt with a blue sash... hands she held a ro... entwined in a branch of... on the naked rock. On b... sion Bernadette was very... fell upon her knees to pray... late Virgin, for she it was,... child to encourage her, an... self the sign of the cross... the same and began to re... and the vision disappeared... first apparition and it took... on the 11th February, ... months after the Blessed... to appear in the same plac... often as eighteen times. ... apparations she named h... maculate Conception." "... *Conception.*" On another ... mands Bernadette to go ... wash at the fountain and... that grows beside it." ... fountain in the place, the... ally went to the Gave. "... Gave" said the Virgin "b... tain ; it is here." Docile ... mysterious lady, Bernad... the place pointed out to... scraped the ground with... began to rise mysterious... the water and washed in... blades of the grass growi... another apparition the V... favourite client, "Now, ... and say to the priests tha... to be erected here to my h...

Four years before this t...