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St. John, N. B.

CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
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PROGRAMMES
—AND—

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS

executed on the most reasonable terms

Orders from the country will receive prompt at tenti

P. TOLE, Proprietor.


## NOTICE.

### To Whom it May Concern :--

THE undersigned will not be responsible for any payments on notes made to agents or representatives of this firm unless said agents or representatives will have the note or notes in their hands upon which said payments are intended to be made.

Mr. Leonard W. Johnston is alone authorized to buy or contract for Machines, Material, or Stock of any kind on our behalf.

The Headquarters of this firm will hereafter be at Fredericton, N. B. All our Branches and Local Agencies will be continued as before, and a stock of everything handled by us, kept by them as usual, including the premises Nos. 172, 174, and 176 Brussels street, St. John, which are in charge of Mr. Hugh Kerr, with J. A. Patterson, travelling salesman.

JOHNSTON & CO.,
Dealers in Farm Machinery and Carriages.
Fredericton, May 5th, 1884. may10 4i

## 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.

## 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

## WANTED

A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in section in which he resides. Apply, with references, to BENZIGER BROTHERS, 311 Broadway, New York.

Also Wanted an Active Intelligent Lady
may17 8i

# The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, May 31, 1884

The political event of last week was the speech made by Sir Richard J. Cartwright in Toronto on the Tuesday evening. Toronto has long been a Tory city, and when the N. P. excited the expectations of manufacturers and wage earners a leading Liberal could scarcely obtain a hearing in it. A great change has taken place. The N. P. has this year been tested, and although the test was not severe, it has proved a deplorable failure. The manufacturers, with some exceptions, find that what they gain from it in one way they lose in another because of it. The workingmen find that for them it means all loss and no gain ; all injury and no benefit. It makes everything they must buy much dearer than it would have been had this policy never gone into operation, and it gives them neither the constant employment nor the good wages it promised. Business men find that it creates only difficulties and embarrassments for them. At first their complaints were but food for mirth to the Government, their officials and organs, and to the advocates of the N. P. proof of the success of that policy. Of late it has not seemed prudent to treat importers as if they were public enemies, but they now find that not only does it require more capital to do business ; not only are they harassed by incomprehensible customs regulations, but the purchasing power of the people is so reduced that sales have fallen off, and it has become more difficult to meet engagements.

The Reform Association of Toronto, believing that the public mind has again become fit for the reception of sound doctrine and economic truths, reorganised lately and invited Sir Richard to open the campaign. This he has done in a speech of great power, a speech which will set many thinking, and do much to give thought a right direction. We are told that the campaign has commenced auspiciously ; that the meeting was large, respectable, representative, attentive and even enthusiastic, and that his speech made a profound impression.

The description which he gave of the present condition of the country, and of the depths to which it must sink should the present corrupt, extravagant, reckless Government remain in power much longer was appalling.

He showed how rapidly Canadian expenditure has increased since the Tories have been in power, and how enormous it has become, and he contrasted it with the expenditure of the United States before the war. The Canadian figures are :—

| | Population. | Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|
| 1867 | 3,375,000 | $13,500,000 |
| 1874 | 3,830,000 | 23,316,000 |
| 1878 | 4,124,000 | 23,516,000 |
| 1884 | 4,400,000 | 31,000,000 |

This he called a disgraceful exhibit. Now look at the American figures :—

| | Population. | Expenditure. |
|---|---|---|
| 1820 | 9,663,822 | $18,285,000 |
| 1830 | 12,886,020 | 15,141,000 |
| 1840 | 17,069,435 | 24,313,000 |
| 1850 | 23,191,876 | 41,000,000 |
| 1860 | 31,443,321 | 63,190,000 |

What a painful contrast this is. In the five years of the Mackenzie administration the uncontrollable expenditure increased by millions, but the total expenditures increased only by $200,000. During the first six years of Tory rule the increase was ten millions. To that they have added really ten millions more since their return to office. Their accounts do not show the whole annual expenditure fairly.

Sir S. L. Tilley told the people of New Brunswick that the rate of taxation under Confederation would never exceed $2.75 per head. He often endeavors now, by means of estimates and averages, and his other familiar devices, to prove that the rate of taxation is not increasing. He always deducts what he calls surplus, as if that the people did not pay at all. He is generally laughed at when he makes such attempts now, and it is regarded as evidence of strange stupidity that he does not perceive how ridiculous they are. Sir Richard stated that we actually pay now to the treasury for customs and excise thirty millions a year. If our population really is 4,400,000—we believe it is much smaller—that amounts to nearly seven dollars a head—nearly three times the $2.75 which we were told would be the highest rate. But to the thirty millions Sir Richard very properly said should be added ten millions at least for the extra prices paid to Canadian monopolists.

Deducting from the Canadian expenditure what is paid as subsidies to the Provinces, and as the cost of working public railroads, and every dollar paid for any purpose or service with which the United States Government is not charged, and it appears that Canada, with 4,400,000 people, spent as much last year as the United States spent in 1854, when its population was 20,000,000, and its expenditure $22,930,000. And yet the United States had to maintain a small but expensive army, and a navy, and a foreign service, and to carry on several expensive Indian wars.

The Toronto *Globe*, grouping the figures, says :—

"After seventeen years of Confederation the financial condition of Canada is worse to-day than was that of the United States when they emerged from their great civil war.

"The present population of the United States is 54 millions. Their actual expenditure last year was 265 million dollars, or about five dollars per head.

"The population of Canada is 4,400,000. Her expenditure is 31 millions, or a little over $7 a head.

"Thus the poorer people spend nearly fifty per cent. per head more than the wealthier people."

Comparing the growth of Canada since Confederation with that of the United States during a similar period when the expenditure was so small, he said :—

"During about sixteen years, from 1844 or 1845 to 1860, a period almost identical in length with the term of our Confederation, the American duties fell from an average of 35 per cent, on all dutiable goods in 1844 to 19 per cent. in 1860; while at the same time their exports rose from $99,000,000 to $373,000,000, and their imports from $108,000,000 to $335,000,000, a rate of growth more than double they made in the sixteen years which succeeded the close of the civil war."

The debt of the United States is decreasing ; that of Canada is increasing with frightful rapidity. Last session fifty millions was added to it.

Since Confederation the sums collected for customs and excise alone amount to 333 million dollars. Ninety millions more, at least, have been extorted from the people by the operation of high duties. The public debt has been increased 133 millions. Adding all these we have 555 millions as the amount expended by the Canadian Government in those seventeen years, besides what was received from post office, railroads, canals, etc., and expended on them.

The taxation of Canada for Dominion purposes amounts now to $45 a year for every family in the country.

Sir Richard described the means employed by this Government to secure support, the enormous amount this cost the country, and the many grave scandals which naturally grew out of such a state of things. In one year they had the Tupper great scandal, the Chapleau scandal revived, the ugly Mousseau scandal, the Robitaille scandal, and the monstrous Section B scandal, of all of which he spoke plainly as evidences of the character of the present Government, and the means by which it sustains itself.

Michael Davitt has written to the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* declining the offer of a national testimonial and a seat in Parliament which were proposed when it was learned that he intended leaving Ireland. He says :—

"I have no intention of leaving Ireland for any lengthened period, and most certainly none to reside outside the country permanently. What has given rise to such a supposition, doubtless, is the fact that I have for some time back contemplated an extended lecture tour, which was to embrace Australia, New Zealand, America and Canada. Circumstances may postpone, as they have already done, the carrying out of such a purpose, but whenever persevered in it will entail no more than two years absence from Ireland.

"There is nothing whatever in such a resolution to warrant either the necessity or advisability of the proposal which you, sir, have so generously advocated, even were my humble services as valuable to the cause of our people as you are pleased to magnify them as being. Scattered as is our race throughout the world, it is not more widespread than is the movement which seeks to win social rights and national inspirations for our country ; and it has been more than once shown, in recent years, that solid work can be done for Ireland as well abroad among her exiled children as at home amidst the remnant of her people. The sphere of the work which I propose for myself during my absence will not be outside the boundaries of the National cause, though it be beyond the boundary of Ireland.

* * * If a man is entitled to anything at all—service or no service to his fellowman—it is surely this—that he should have his prejudices, if harmless to others, respected. My objections to be the recipient of a testimonial or to become a member of the British House of Commons may appear "fanatical" and wrong to many, but they are conscientious ones, nevertheless, and, inasmuch as they are well known and have not been obtruded upon the public, I think it is a poor compliment to a man to compel him to give periodical reasons for holding them. Let me, sir, be understood. Circumstances have arisen in the affairs of her leaders when Ireland has felt it both her duty and her right to measure great services by the standard of her people's generosity, and to honor and reward in proportion to the stigma sought to be cast upon the chief representatives of her cause. Such, however, are no precedents for one who has had none of the pecuniary sacrifices or their equivalents to make which justify the acceptance of a nation's gratitude. To have experienced wrong and known suffering, and to be privileged to know that one's humble efforts have tended to redress the one and to alleviate the other evil in the lives of others, is to me the richest testimonial, as it brings one nearer to the realization of happiness than any other form of recompense.

"Membership of the House of Commons has been shown by many brilliant examples to be no check upon the acts or reflection upon the principles of an Irish Nationalist. In still refusing such a field of labor for Ireland, I desire to draw no distinction between work inside and work outside of Westminster. I have selected a sphere for my efforts in which I know I can do more for Ireland than in that which Mr. Ferguson would force me to enter, and without in the least depreciating the services or underrating the qualities of those Irish Nationalists who have made Parliamentary action what it is at the present time, I cannot look upon it in any other light than one of serious risk to the future of the National cause that a seat in the British House of Commons should come to be regarded as the one means by which every Irish Nationalist of any prominence in the popular movement is expected to do most service for Ireland. Should such a mode of action succeed in bringing about the realization of national hopes the reward will be all the greater to those who shall have accomplished the task ; but while willing to aid such work as heretofore, and wishing that it may be successful, I am more firmly convinced than ever that it is only by the intelligent and determined combination of our people outside of Parliament and the concentration of the great moral forces at our command that the full measure of our country's rights can be achieved.

"Finally, sir, there is not the remotest necessity for any such step as that which you advocate on my behalf. My contemplated lecture tour is thought of more as a relaxation and as a means of improving my health than for any other object. On no account whatever can I consent to any testimonial being set on foot on my account."

Wendell Philips, whose death Boston has not yet ceased to mourn, once visited Rome. A surprise he there experienced is thus recounted by himself :—

"I entered the Eternal City and went to St. Peter's, I listened to the music, and as it died away, standing as I was behind a massive pillar, which obscured my view, I caught the words of a sermon, pronounced in faultless English, and, moving forward to catch a view of the speaker, to my astonishment I beheld there in the pulpit of St. Peter's a full-blooded negro, preaching the Gospel of Christ, and I said, nowhere else could I have witnessed such a scene but in the Catholic Church. All honour to such democracy; all honour to the college of the Propaganda for its grand work in behalf of Christian Civilization."

Charles J. Townshend, M. P. P., has been selected by the Tories of Cumberland as their candidate for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sir Charles Tupper. The Liberals were to have met yesterday (Friday) to nominate a candidate. Mr. Pipes, the present leader of the Nova Scotia Government, is mentioned by some of the papers as likely to be selected. The neighboring Province will have lively times during the next few months, as there will be at least one other election for the Commons and two or three for the Local House. The Liberals intend to put forward candidates in all these constituencies, and in the present condition of affairs it ought not to be difficult to carry all the seats. The Halifax *Chronicle* says:—

The Liberal party in this Province is strong, hopeful, determined to fight and determined to win. Exercising good judgment, it knows when to strike a blow where it will do the most good.

Among the rumors afloat to-day is one to the effect that the petition against Mr. Thomas Temple, the member for York, has been "arranged." It is reported that the petition is to be withdrawn or dropped, both parties paying their own costs. It is also reported that one result of the petition will be that the Miramichi Valley Railroad matter will be straightened out in a way satisfactory to Mr. Alexander Gibson and very unsatisfactory to Hon. Michael Adams.—*Globe, 28th.*

The latest Ottawa rumor is that the Collector of Customs at this port, Mr. Ruel, is to be superannuated, and the position given to Hon. Mr. Costigan.

## The Scott Act in New Brunswick.

Fredericton enjoys the distinction of being the first place in Canada in which the Scott Act was adopted, and the friends of the law have long contended that it was working satisfactorily there. How far these contentions are correct the public may learn from the correspondence of the Toronto *Globe's* Commissioner, who recently visited Fredericton. The first gentleman the correspondent conversed with on the subject unhesitatingly pronounced the law "a farce and a curse" to the place, and alleged that "previous to the adoption of the Act 18 or 20 was the average number of places in the city for the sale of liquor, but that since the passage of the Act he had known as many as 40 or 50 in full blast." A rigorous effort is now being made to enforce the law and the sale of liquor is being stopped to some considerable extent. Still he believed there were 15 or 20 places in which liquor could be obtained. What the correspondent himself saw he describes as follows :—

In the evening, bearing the testimony of this gentleman in mind, I made a survey of the city. The streets were crowded with Saturday night shoppers, and about the usual stock of corner loungers. I visited almost every portion of the city, but failed to discover the faintest indication of disorderly conduct or inebriation anywhere. One fact which struck me particularly was the number of signs reading "beer, oysters, and cigars." The windows of these places, without a single exception, were carefully glazed and darkened, and to see into the interior without opening the door is simply impossible. I found on enquiry that the beer sold in these places is known as "Schenck," and despite the contention of the temperance people that "Schenck" is practically "lager," a public analyst has declared that there is not sufficient alcohol in the drink to produce intoxication. It is freely charged that these shops are simply the hiding place of the unlicensed liquor trade. In fact, a number of the keepers have been convicted of selling intoxicants and punished. The general air of mystery and darkness about them gives colour to the suspicions entertained, and I thought it well to investigate, and endeavour to verify or disprove what I suspected. In the first place I entered I asked for a cigar, and was conducted back through two rooms to a little corner at the remote end of the building, where was located a bar and a liberal stock of Schenck beer. I paid for my cigar, an eight-cent preparation, the best I could get in the place, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing it the most unmitigated imposition I ever attempted to smoke, and I have smoked some bad cigars too. I then asked for a glass of Schenck, and took a liberal swallow of the mixture, and I have only to say that the analyst and I most distinctly disagree.—Schenck may not be intoxicating, but I am not prepared to risk my reputation for sobriety in any prolonged controversy with this harmless (?) temperance beverage. I gave the keeper of the place to understand that I did not care for the drink, and asked if he did not keep something stronger. He negatived my query, said the Scott Act was just now being very vigorously enforced in the city, and he didn't believe I would be able to get anything stronger in the place.

I called at another of these places, but found the door locked, and was proceeding up street when I was overtaken by a person I had observed lounging in the alley-way adjoining the building, and asked in a cautious whisper if I wanted to get inside. The questioner's whole make-up was so thoroughly unprepossessing and his look so unmistakeably hang-dog that I instinctively felt like shaking him off, but I rallied with "an effort," and again asked for a cigar. He said he hadn't a cigar left, but with a sneaking, insinuating look invited me inside. I found that this was his system of catching customers and guarding against surprise calls from the Inspectors. I did not touch his liquors, however. I proposed to have an interview with the Police Magistrate before I left town, but I felt that to permit this man to be the means of procuring my introduction would be altogether too radical a way of finding out how the Scott Act worked in Fredericton.

I discovered another peculiar and disreputable fashion in which the Act is evaded here. There are some eight or ten men in the city who lounge in alley-ways, haunt obscure corners, and occasionally travel the streets with a bottle of whiskey in one pocket and a bottle of brandy in the other. Their acquaintance is quite large, and their business is known to a good many. They charge ten cents a drink, and the transaction usually takes place up the nearest lane or in the most convenient spot where detection is likely to be escaped. I was in Fredericton two days, and my friend of the "cigar, beer, and oyster" enterprise was generally at his post in the alley-way waiting for customers, and I have a suspicion that he also manipulated a pocket bar.

So far as the hotels of Fredericton are concerned, travellers and residents in which the proprietors have confidence can procure liquor, but great care is taken that no drunks are turned out, and that the strictest order is preserved. During my visit a volunteer in connection with the Infantry School was seriously assaulted by two young men to whom he refused to give liquor from the canteen over which he was keeping guard, but outside of this I saw or heard of no drunkenness while there. The young men who committed the assault, I believe, were under the influence of liquor.

In a second letter from Fredericton the correspondent reports an interview with Mr. A. L. Belyea, Chief Inspector under the Dominion License Act, who claims that the Scott Act has done a great deal of good in Fredericton, and the "chief influence against which it has had to contend is the opposition of the Supreme Court." According to Mr. Belyea strenuous efforts are to be made to enforce the law. "We," he says "now propose to imprison rather than fine," from which we must infer that Mr. Belyea is clothed with greater powers than Inspectors generally are supposed to exercise. He says that drunkenness has fallen off one-half since March 1st, that several hotels have closed their bars; that the number of "unlicensed" places are no greater now than before the Act was adopted; and that practically only two crimes were committed in Fredericton since the Act was adopted, and both of these grew out of attempts to enforce the law. Mr. March, Police Magistrate, who declares that the Act "is as much a success as any law to prevent crime could reasonably be expected to prove," gave the correspondent the following figures regarding the working of the Act:—

In 1880 there were 46 prosecutions under the Act, 27 convictions, $550 paid in fines, and 10 imprisonments.

In 1881 there were 56 prosecutions, 36 convictions, $1,000 paid in fines, and 6 imprisonments.

In 1882 there were 32 prosecutions, 26 convictions, $1,200 paid in fines, and 4 imprisonments.

In 1883 there were 40 prosecutions, 28 convictions, $1,350 paid in fines, and 6 imprisonments, making a total of 174 prosecutions under the Act in Fredericton, 117 convictions, $4,410 paid in fines, and 26 imprisonments.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company are said to have failed to raise money to carry on the work in England, and the Government it is alleged, will be asked to guarantee the interest on bonds which the company now propose to issue. The Winnipeg *Sun* which is considered well informed on such matters, says:—

"There is no use denying it that the Syndicate is in an extremely critical position. The general collapse in values and the serious disturbance in the money market have gravely affected its money raising capacity at a time when the heaviest work has yet to be done and when the sections already built have not begun to pay. There is one measure of relief that would probably give them breathing time, viz: the removal of the Government lien upon the road which is a ball and chain to the enterprise. This is a question that must be faced before long."

The steamers of the Union Line have been provided with life rafts, each of which is capable of sustaining the weight of thirty or forty persons.

At the meeting held in Toronto on Tuesday night of last week to protest against the spoliation of the Propaganda by the Italian Government, His Grace the Archbishop presided. Mr. Anglin was the principal speaker:—

He spoke briefly of the manner in which the property now about to be seized was created and the uses to which it has been applied. In no sense could that property be called Italian property, and even if the Italian government were what they are not the legimate rulers and representatives of the people of Italy they would have neither a legal nor a moral right to take that property. If the beautiful piece of ground on which the Methodist Metropolitan church stands or the St. James Cathedral and the property attached or any of the other properties in Toronto devoted to religious, charitable or educational purposes were under any pretext seized and sold by the Ontario government how loudly and strongly the denomination so despoiled would protest against the outrage, how little would be thought of the plea that this was done in the public interest, and how readily would all other denominations join in the protest against so gross a wrong. Precisely such were the outrages committed when the bandits who form the Italian government seized on the religious houses and churches of Italy and on the properties belonging to them. But the seizure of the property of the Propaganda was a greater outrage still. It was a wrong inflicted not on Italians only but on Catholics throughout the world, and on the Infidel and Pagan nations for whose conversion missionaries were trained in the college of the Propaganda. To-day students of all races and countries and complexions are trained in that college where at least thirty different languages are spoken. The expenses of the Missionaries from their native lands to Rome, during the years of their student life and on their return are borne by the Propaganda, and in many cases the whole cost of the support of the missions is paid out of its funds. Through the Propaganda also the business of the dioceses of Canada, the United States and other countries is transacted free of expense to these countries. The means to meet these expenditures and enable the Holy Father to do so important a part of the duties imposed upon him have been subscribed not by Italians alone but by Catholics of all countries, and even what Roman ecclesiastics contributed was in a certain sense a contribution of the Catholic world. It has been said that however much we may disapprove of this seizure of the property of the Propaganda, even though we may consider it the robbery it is, no other nation has a right to meddle in the affairs of Italy. This ground was taken by Mancini recently when he was interrogated in the Italian Parliament. But such is not the law of nations as enforced in all ages. Every nation has the right, and it is its duty to protect the person and the property of the subjects or citizens of another country who may be resident in that nation or who may have property in it. This law of nations has been enforced in numberless instances. The latest case and that most in point is its enforcement by the President of the United States, who, setting a noble example to the governments of Europe and especially to those ones called Catholic, demanded that the property of the Catholics of the United States forming part of the property seized be held inviolable. That demand was acceded to. The Catholic subjects of the British crown, while loyal as any others of Her Majesty's subjects, know their rights, and they now ask that the Queen use her influence and if necessary her power to protect the property of her subjects in Rome. If the British government choose to act as the government of the United States acted the property of the Propaganda would probably be all saved. They in asking Her Majesty to interpose and in joining with the hundreds of millions of Catholics and Protestants in the protest against this foul wrong would do their duty even though they may fear that neither request nor protest would be heeded.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

*Whereas* the *de facto* Italian Government proposes to confiscate nearly one-half of the property of the Propaganda of Rome, rendering the remainder uncertain and precarious, as the payment will depend upon the whims of a Government notoriously unstable, and which may be repudiated by any Government that succeeds it.

*Whereas* the property of the Propaganda is the special property of the whole Catholic Church, contributed by Popes, cardinals, bishops, and other pious and benevolent persons, and not by the Italian Government—as one example, we may cite Cardinal Barberini, who left his vast estates to the Propaganda to found 25 burses, for the education of Ethiopians, Georgians, Persians, &c., in the light of the Gospel.

*Whereas we*, as British subjects, have also a large pecuniary interest by our contributions to that fund—some of our students are educated free at the Propaganda, and our ecclesiastical affairs with the Holy Father are transacted gratis by the same congregation.

*Whereas* the interests of religion, civilization and justice will be grievously affected throughout the world by this spoliation, which will cripple the action of the Holy Father over three-fourths of the Catholic world.

*Whereas* the congregation of the Propaganda having these funds in trust for the most sacred purposes cannot give them up without all the resistance in their power.

*Be it Resolved* that we, the Catholics of Toronto, most solemnly and indignantly protest against the proposed iniquitous action of the Italian Government in attempting to sequestrate our property.

*Be it Resolved* that we protest, as Protestants would protest, and resist the confiscation by any Government of the funds of their Bible societies, tract societies, college funds, and such institutions.

*Be it Resolved* that a copy of these resolutions and protests be respectfully forwarded through His Excellency the Governor-General to Her Majesty the Queen, asking that she may be pleased to transmit the same to the British Minister at Rome, and by him to be presented to the Italian Government.

ALLEGED RECIPROCITY NEGOTIATIONS.—It is now stated that one of the objects of Sir Charles Tupper's late rather mysterious visit to the United States was to open negotiations for a reciprocity treaty, and to induce the Government of the United States to agree to a provisional extension of the Fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty while such negotiations were pending. When a resolution declaring it to be the duty of the Government to make an effort in that direction was proposed, Sir John Macdonald declared that he and his colleagues had already done as much as was consistent with the dignity of Canada, and that it was absurd to expect that the United States Government could be induced to enter into any negotiations on this subject while the Presidential election engrosses their attention. At his command the resolution was voted down. But he either did not believe what he then said, or he has since received new light on the subject and been forced to the conclusion that he must, at least, make a pretence of seeking to open negotiations. It may be that he received orders from the Colonial Office which it is necessary to make a show of carrying out. The British Government, we may be certain, regard with much uneasiness the prospect of the troubles which would almost inevitably arise out of the abrogation of that part of the treaty, and are ready to make considerable sacrifices, especially of Canadian rights and privileges, to avert such troubles. Their conduct in the Fortune Bay affair proved that they would rather seek a pretext for submitting to injustice at the hands of the United States than run a risk of quarrelling with them. Whatever prompted his action, Sir John showed great readiness to throw to the winds the dignity upon which he took his stand in the House of Commons. Sir Charles Tupper was sent to Washington. We heard from another quarter some days ago that his mission was a failure, but it possibly accomplished all that Sir John and he intended. Their speeches in the House of Commons and their whole conduct show that they are not the men to make an honest effort to obtain reciprocity. They have frequently contended that the abrogation of the former reciprocity treaty was a positive and a great gain to Canada. They have staked their existence on a policy to which a good reciprocity treaty would be death. They do not want reciprocity, and could we get a truthful report of what Sir Charles Tupper said and did in Washington we should no doubt find either that his visit was the merest sham, and that the subject was scarcely mooted by him to any member of the United States Cabinet or Senate, or that he made propositions that he knew would be scouted.—*Toronto Globe.*

An Ottawa despatch of the 28th says that Hon. Messrs. Costigan and McLellan are on their way to the Maritime Provinces.

CANADIAN FINANCES IN ENGLAND.—The London correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* says :—

"Sir Leonard Tilley's visit to this country is being looked forward to and discussed with some interest in financial circles in the city, and the prospects of his mission are being debated in several quarters. It is admitted that the Finance Minister will have one or two circumstances greatly in his favour. Mr. Childers' proposals in regard to the conversion of Consols are somewhat alarming to investors, and a general tendency is manifesting itself to transfer capital to and make new investments in high class British and Colonial securities, such as the debenture, guaranteed, and preference stocks of English railways and the loans of the colonies and colonial corporations. This, of course, will tell greatly in Sir Leonard Tilley's favour. One or two other circumstances, however, ought not to be forgotten. Several causes have combined to produce a feeling almost amounting to distrust as to Canada's commercial and financial position at the present time. The trade depression which existed in the Dominion in the winter has all along been regarded here as an ominous sign of the effects of the National Policy. In addition the nonsuccess of Sir Leonard's attempt to float last year a domestic loan and the very heavy demands which have been made upon the country in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway have combined to strengthen the suspicion with which Canadian finances are just now regarded. Sir Leonard has, no doubt, been advised of this state of things, and will start prepared to face it. Should his mission prove the success that is quite possible the cause will rather be the condition of the English money market than any advance in Canadian credit."

Messrs. A. & W. W. Fawcett have made the following offer to the Local Government:—

"We offer to take the Government Stock, the Government to hold their sale annually as in the past and give us the proceeds for our pay; stock to be kept and cared for in such manner as will meet the approval of the Board of Agriculture."

## Editorial Notes.

Mr. W. A. Brennan, of the Summerside *Journal*, was in St. John this week.

A cable despatch of the 29th says that Col. Middleton has been appointed to succeed Gen. Luard in the command of the Canadian Militia.

A Norwegian barque consigned to Geo. McLeod, Esq., was wrecked on the south reef in Richibucto harbour on Wednesday night The crew were saved with great difficulty.

The defendants in the Ontario bribery case are giving the lawyers plenty of work in their efforts to discover some loophole for escape from the consequences of their crime. So far, however, they have not been very successful in these efforts.

The pay of members of the Quebec Legislature is to be increased from $500 to $700. The Province is almost bankrupt, economy and retrenchment are called for on all sides, and this is the way the Tory majority respond to the call.

The Indians are beginning to cause trouble in the North West. At a place called Maple Creek on Tuesday last a white man Pollock was shot dead by one of a party of Indian horse thieves who were attempting to steal a portion of Pollock's stock.

Gas consumers will be pleased to learn from the advertisement in another column that after the 1st August 30 per cent. discount will be allowed on gas bills paid within 20 days from date of bill. Large consumers—those who use 10,000 feet or more per quarter, will be allowed 33⅓ per cent.

Mr. McCready, late editor of the Moncton *Transcript*, will, it is said, assume the editorial control of the *Telegraph* next week. Mr. Lugrin, who has edited the *Telegraph* since Mr. Elder's death, will return to Fredericton and take charge of the *Gleaner*.

The harbor fisheries of St. John have been more remunerative this season than for many years. Gaspereaux were very plentiful and brought fair prices, and the run of shad is larger than usual. Salmon also are making their appearance, and find ready sale at good prices.

A safe, immediate and certain cure for croup is said to have been discovered as follows : By burning turpentine and tar in the sick room, allowing the child to breathe a smoke too dense to see through, and washing its throat and mouth, after each fumigation, with a solution of coal-tar and lime-water.

The Government have yielded to the demands of Montreal merchants and others interested, and have reduced by one half the canal tolls on wheat coming from the United States. In this way it is hoped to attract to Montreal considerably more of the wheat trade than has lately found its way to the sea by that route.

Sir Leonard Tilley spent a day or two in St. John last week. His movements were very quiet, and he was seen by few of the people, but doubtless by as many as cared to see him. It is changed times with Sir Leonard, and with many of those who were his most obsequious followers and flatterers in former years. He has gone on another borrowing expedition to England, and promises to visit us again in August.

The Amherst banquet to Sir Charles Tupper on the 22nd was attended by three hundred persons, principally office-holders and office-seekers. Addresses were presented by the Council of the Municipality, and by a number of the political friends of Sir Charles, who made a long speech, chiefly devoted to personal matters. He denied having any aspirations for a seat in the Imperial Parliament, and stated that should his health improve sufficiently to permit him to again enter politics he would be glad to return to Canada and to Cumberland. Other speeches of the usual character were made, among others by Landry and Wood, M. P.'s, and Hanington, M. P. P., of New Brunswick. Sir Charles left for England on Saturday.

A Californian recently traveled 350 miles on a log. In order to ascertain if logs could be floated or rafted from Pitt River, Shasta county, to the Bay City a man named Kennedy was sent out to make the novel trip. The log was twenty-four feet in length and four feet in diameter. Kennedy was clad in waterproof clothing and supplied with plenty of food which he carried in a knapsack. He made the trip, some 350 miles, in four days.

A pine box was found floating in the Styx River, Baldwin County, Alabama, on Tuesday, containing the bodies of two negroes. The box was labelled : "Free transportation to hell." There is no clue to show who the dead are or how they died.

More than 100 tons of human hair are annually bought and sold. Four ounces is an average clipping from a human head; so that 100 tons represent the product of from 800,000 to 1,000,000 heads. In Europe the heads of female criminals are shorn, and they supply a large market, but the greater part is bought by travelling peddlers. Between the age of 15 and 40, a woman can grow about seven crops of hair.


## HOME AGAIN ! --- OLD STAND!

No. 9 KING STREET. No. 9.

JAMES McCULLOUGH & CO.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THE ARRIVAL OF THEIR

SPRING STOCK OF CANADIAN TWEEDS

—FOR—

MEN & BOYS' WEAR.

Strong and Durable SCOTCH TWEEDS and Suitings,

West of England Trouserings and Coatings, Choice New Styles.

The above we will Sell by the Yard or make to measure at Lowest Prices for Cash.

Having secured the services of a GOOD PRACTICAL CUTTER we are prepared to execute all orders at short notice. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Inspection Invited.

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All Goods Saved from the Fire will be Sold at Cost

## NEW BRUNSWICK CORDAGE WORKS,

PORTLAND, N. B.

THOS. CONNOR & SONS,

Manufacturers of every description of

HEMP AND MANILLA CORDAGE.

Bluder Twine, Bolt Rope, Lobster Marline, Lath and Paling Ties, Shingle Cord, Spun Yarn, Ratline, Marline, Housline and Ambroline, Deep Sea, Hand Lead, Log, Sash and Clothes Lines, Italian, Russia and Jute Hemp Packings.

With a General Assortment of Cordage kept constantly on hand.

Hawsers and Vessels Outfits Supplied at short Notice. Orders respectfully solicited and Satisfaction Guaranteed. apr5 3m

## Trout & Salmon FISHING.

GENTLEMEN requiring outfits in the above line will find at DALZELL'S, 57 Germain Street,

Sign of the "Last Leap,"

RODS that have secured the Best Testimonials for their Fishing Qualities, Power of Casting Lines, and long servitude in wear and tear.

The New COMBINATION ROD is pre-eminently the best Rod known to the world, and is worthy of inspection by all. It has received the acknowledged admiration from the most critical and able experts in fishing.

All Flies are Made at this Establishment,

House-tied Flies being generally acknowledged to be the most successful in securing fish ; the proprietor's knowledge of the best fishing waters of his own Province being a guarantee that his flies are the most killing to be found.

JOE DALZELL,
57 Germain Street,
may24 Opposite the Country Market.

## COFFIN AND CASKET WAREROOMS.

COFFINS AND CASKETS of Various Styles and Prices, together with all the requisites, particularly for the

CATHOLIC TRADE,

Always kept in Stock.

Superior Glass and Half Glass

HEARSES

AT MODERATE CHARGES.

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

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

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

## COFFIN AND CASKET WAREROOMS.

Coffins and Caskets in all Styles and Prices.

ROSEWOOD CASKETS,

Very Nicely Trimmed,

$35 and $40 Each.

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

Superior Glass Hearses,

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

ROBERT WILEY,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 118 Waterloo Street, Opposite the Cathedral.


## 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.


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

## THE Catholic Family Library.

THE CHRISTIAN FATHER ; What he should be, and what he should do. With Prayers suitable to his condition. From the German by Rev. I. A. Lambert, Waterloo, N. Y. With an Introduction by Rt. Rev. S. V. Ryan, D. D., C. M., Bishop of Buffalo. FIFTH EDITION.

Paper, 30 cts. ; Maroquette, 40 cts. ; Cloth, 60 cts. ;

THE CHRISTIAN MOTHER ; The Education of her Children and her Prayer. Translated by a Father of the Society of Jesus. NINTH EDITION. With an Introduction by the Most Rev. James Gibbons, D. D., Archbishop of Baltimore.

Paper, 30 cts. ; Maroquette, 40 cts. ; Cloth, 60 cts. ;

A SURE WAY TO A HAPPY MARRIAGE.—A Book of Instructions for those Betrothed and for Married People. Translated by Rev. Edward I. Taylor. THIRD EDITION RESERVED. Paper, 30 cts. ; Maroquette, 40 cts. ; Cloth, 60 cts.

APPROBATIONS :

ERIE, PA., Feb. 12, 1883.

It is much to be hoped, that not only every Catholic father, but every Catholic mother, as well as every Catholic son and daughter, will read and reread "THE CHRISTIAN FATHER." What is said in it, and said so well, on "Mixed Marriages," entitles it to a place in every Catholic household.

+ T. MULLEN, *Bishop of Erie*,

MARYSVILL, All Soul's Day, 1880.

* * * The study of the "Christian Mother" would be a great help to many a mother, in the work of their own sanctification, as well as in the education of their children.

+ E. O'CONNELL, *Bishop of Grass Valley.*

St. Michael's Palace, TORONTO, Feb. 1st., 1882.

"I have read your little book, entitled A Sure Way to a Happy Marriage, and consider it a very useful and Instructive Work.

I would recommend it to mothers as a beautiful gift book to their daughters.

+ JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH,
*Archbishop of Toronto.*

For sale by

T. O'BRIEN & Co.,
53 King Street.

## To Physicians.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS,

Self-Registering and Magnifying Lens,

CATHETERS, PESSARIES, Electro-Plate, Gum and Soft Rubber; A Large Assortment Infant ing, etc.

FINGER KNIVES, LANCETS, SCALPELS, PROBES, SOUNDS, SCISSORS, TRACHEOTOMY TUBES, SILVER WIRE, SURGEONS' SILK, &c.

Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces and Trusses a Specialty.

GEORGE A. BARKER,
Druggist and Apothecary,
may24 35 KING STREET.

## CHILDREN'S JERSEY COSTUMES!

Repeats of Sample Lots,

FOR WHICH SO MANY OF OUR CUSTOMERS ARE WAITING,

Are Now Ready for Inspection.

—ALSO—

ALBANY JERSEYS,

Gentlemen's Silk Underwear,

Ladies' Silk and Balbriggan Hosiery

Black Ice Wool Shawls,

Shetland Shawls, and a Large Variety of

New Fashionable Goods.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON.

## We Have on Hand TOP PHAETONS,

(DOUBLE AND SINGLE SEAT)

—AND—

Side Bar Top Buggy and Ivers Waggons and Concords,

and we have a Large Lot

Second Hand and Express WAGGONS.

We also have

One Large Carryall

—AND—

One Second Hand Coach,

WHICH WE WILL SELL CHEAP.

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## Just Received:

100 Gross DIAMOND DYES ;
1 " KIDNEYWORT ;
5 " THOMAS' OIL ;
1 " HYDROLINE ;
5 " MORSE'S PILLS ;
10 " McKENZIE'S WORM CANDY ;
1 " Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery ;
1 " " Favorite Prescription ;
5 Bbls IRISH MOSS ;
5 " METHYLATED SPIRITS ;
50 " WHOLE FLAX SEED ;
20 " LINSEED MEAL ;
10 Bales GAMBIER ;
25 Boxes Corn Starch ;
25 " Extract Logwood ;
50 Bbls Dyewoods ;
5 Casks Potass Bichromate.

For sale by

T. B. BARKER & SONS,
Wholesale Druggists, St. John, N. B.

## PORT and SHERRY WINE.

—IN STORE :—

10 QR-CASKS GRAHAM'S Three and Four Grape Port ;
6 qr. casks OLD TAWNEY PORT ;
15 " TARRAGONA PORT ;
16 " La Cave's SHERRY.

To Arrive :

Graham's Three and FOUR GRAPE PORT ;
Tarragona and Tawney PORT ;
IVISON'S and LA CAVE'S SHERRY.

Expected daily.

JOSEPH L. McCAFFERTY,
No. 20 Water Street, St. John, N. B.

## IRISH SPADES AND SHOVELS.

50 doz Long-Handled Spades,

200 doz Steel-Pointed Shovels.

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