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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.

COFFIN AND CASKET WAREROOMS.

COFFINS AND CASKETS

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

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Always kept in Stock.

Superior Glass and Half Glass

HEARSES

AT MODERATE CHARGES.

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

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Shops and Tenements on Brussels and Brunswick Streets.

mar 1 P. GLEESON.

Farm to Lease.

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

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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,
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CITY CONTRACTOR,

203 Waterloo Street,

(Next St. Mary's Church,)

ST. JOHN, - - - N. B.

Building Stone for Sale.

Estimates furnished for Stone Walls and Excavations of all kinds.

Orders left at Mr. THOMAS CAMPBELL'S Plumbing establishment, Germain Street, will be promptly attended to. mar3 t f

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(SUCCESSOR TO FRANCIS COLLINS),

Leather and Commission Merchant

92 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

may5

M. McDONOUGH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

22 North Market Street.

NOTICE.

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

ARMSTRONG & WINSLOW.

Offices: Sands' Building Prince Wm. St.

J. RUSSELL ARMSTRONG
WARREN C. WINSLOW.

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

JOHN L. CARLETON,

Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,

Solicitor in Equity, &c.

OFFICE:

1 Palmer's Chambers, Princess St.,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

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Ex Schooner "Iona":

100 Brls. Good SPLIT BAY HERRING;
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In Store:

200 Qtls. MEDIUM and LARGE COD;
500 " BRIGHT POLLOCK.

For sale low to the trade.

BARBOUR BROS.

$5 to $20 per day home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co Portland, Maine. mar1

To Our Subscribers.

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

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, March 15, 1884.

Sir S. L. Tilley's budget speech was this year a sad failure. It is said that he was so overcome by the difficulty of making the worse appear the better reason on this occasion that he was neither vigorous nor fluent, and that the audience soon grew weary of listening to his dull effort to prove at one time that there is no depression, and at another that the depression is due to causes over which governments have no control, and that it would be very much worse if Canada were not protected by the N. P. Last year he told the people that there was no danger that over-importation or the other causes then in operation would create business depression, and he advised business men to set all sail to the prosperous N. P. breeze for seven years more. Then he had a great surplus, and he spoke of it as the outcome of the prosperity which he and his colleagues conferred on Canada. This year there will be little or no surplus, and even a deficit is not impossible.

In the year ending June 30th, 1883, the revenue was $35,794,649, and the expenditure was $28,730,157. The surplus was $7,064,492. The minister appears to have had no idea that trouble was so near at hand. The expenditure was increased by $1,663,054. The income declined. The large importations which last year gave him the revenue and surplus of which he boasted so much, he now says were too large by five million dollars. Making a show of moderation last year he estimated the customs revenue for the year which will end on the 30th of next June at $21,500,000. He thinks now that it will be no more than 20¼ millions. His estimate of excise revenue he reduces to $5,550,000. The total revenue he now thinks will be $32,200,000. But the decrease of income has not prevented an increase of expenditure. That will be $31,200,000 at least. If the present estimates prove correct there will be a surplus of about a million; but it may be less. He tried to swell the surplus to two millions by adding a million as the income from the North West lands. Before credit is taken anywhere on that account the cost of surveys and management should be deducted from the gross income. They amounted last year to $600,000, and that is coolly charged to capital account. This is one of the means employed to make up a surplus.

He estimates that for the year commencing on the 1st of next July the revenue will be thirty millions. He proposes to reduce the appropriation for public improvements very considerably, but the expenditure on militia and mounted police is to be increased, and something is to be provided on account of the construction of the proposed new railroad from Montreal to Quebec. So he estimates that the total expenditure for that year will be $30,611,639. He takes no account of what is paid on account of that part of the guarantee on the Canada Pacific Railway stock for which the Canada Pacific Railway Company are indebted, and no account of what the country must pay on account of the thirty million loan. The company will probably pay the five per cent. on the loan for the year or two that the capital from which they can take it will last. Altogether the prospect is rather gloomy, and the Finance Minister's looks, and tone, and manner, while he still spoke of surpluses to be had, belied his words.

When Sir Samuel asserted that the country is very prosperous he said that, although the wheat crop failed, the abundance of the hay crop balanced that loss, and although a number of operatives have been discharged from cotton mills and other factories, lumbermen also are reducing their output and employing fewer men. How the diminution of employment in the woods makes the want of employment in the factories less hurtful he did not attempt to explain. He asserted that there is not any unusual distress anywhere, and that if soup kitchens have been established it is only because the benevolent have chosen to vary their mode of relieving the aged and infirm. It is too true, however, that there is much destitution this season; that many are idle, and the wages of many others are low, and that the soup kitchens were found necessary in some of the western cities.

When the minister sought to account for the business depression he ascribed it to the over importations of last year, to the excessive productions of the factories, to the failure of the wheat crop, the falling off in the quantity of lumber sold, and the decline in price, thus contradicting himself. The depression, however, was felt before it was known that the wheat crop would be short, and the value of the lumber exported was larger last year than the year before. These causes did not operate until late in 1883.

But he asserted the depression, whatever its extent now is, would be much worse if we had not the N. P. Three-fourths of our factories would be closed, and the country would be in a dreadful state. Such is not the case in free trade England, and in the United States, as in Canada, those who suffer most from the present depression are those who were, or who are, employed in the industries most highly protected.

He recounted the increase in the quantities of raw materials and machinery imported to prove that great progress has been made in manufactures. He claimed that the progress is due to the N. P. The cotton industry, which was doing well, has been unhealthily stimulated, and so has the business of sugar refining, but it would be impossible to show that any other large industry has even been stimulated. The woollen mills have not increased in number or capacity as much as they did in previous years, and some of the parties connected with them say the N. P. has been of no direct benefit to them. That we can scarcely believe, but there has been no great increase, and it is sheer impudence to pretend that the making of leather, or the production of leather goods, or of agricultural implements, or of carriages, or of furniture has increased by reason of the high taxation, as the Finance Minister did pretend, or that the N. P. has done anything but injury to the farmer, the lumberman, the fisherman or the mechanic.

The Finance Minister strove, in the now familiar way, to prove that the public pay no more for manufactures because of the N. P. He even asserted that cotton can be bought as cheap at wholesale in Canada as in Massachusetts. Yet an hour or so after he contradicted all that because, trying to prove that the N. P. is useful, he asserted that even with the present high duties on imports, the foreigner is competing keenly with our own manufacturer in the Canadian market.

He tried to prove in his old way that the people now pay no more taxes than they did when the rate of taxation on all imports was a third lower. He stated the amount of taxes remitted when the duty was taken off tea and coffee, and tin plates and sausage skins, and the stamp tax, and the postage on newspapers were abolished. These amounted in all to over 2¼ millions. He omitted to state that duties were imposed about the same time which took from 12 to 15 millions from the people. Taking the customs and excise duties, and deducting from the amount, the surplus, which last year was over seven millions, he divides the remainder by what he calls the present population of Canada, which exceeds the actual population by a million or so, and thus he pretends to prove that taxation has been actually reduced. This everybody now expects him to do, and the laughter it causes relieves the dulness of his speech. The people know that all the big revenue of which he boasted came out of their pockets.

He spoke of the increase of Savings Bank deposits as a proof of prosperity. Although he talked a great deal about this, he did not explain that the increase has been mainly caused by the reduction of the rate of interest in the chartered banks.

He abandoned altogether the pretence on which he and his party based the N. P., and by means of which they carried the elections in 1878, when, speaking of the difficulties in which the much protected Londonderry mines are, he said that an industry of that kind can not prosper in Canada when similar industries are depressed in other countries, and also when he said that the rate of wages in Canada is and must be regulated by the rate of wages in the United States, as if wages are higher in one country than in the other workmen pass to the country in which wages are higher. Thus was the hideous sham scattered to the winds by one of those who have profited most by it.

Sir Richard Cartwright's reply was crushing. He exposed the contradictions in the minister's speech, [illegible] fallacies to which he still [illegible] that the business depre[illegible] caused by misgovernment [illegible] tion of millions whic[illegible] mained in circulation [illegible] ernment have wasted th[illegible] lion dollars which migh[illegible] been cast into the sea, an[illegible] the United States did [illegible] from their four years' [illegible] has suffered from the five years misgovernment of the men now in power.

The bill which has been introduced to make Sir C. Tupper a member of Parliament, and to protect him from the penalties which he has incurred by sitting day after day in the House of Commons in violation of law, of constitutional principle, of parliamentary privilege and of popular rights, tears away all the sophistries by which Sir John A. Macdonald sought to hide his true position. So great an outrage has not been committed in any country having a constitution and a parliament. Sir John pretended to furnish precedents for the Minister of Railways having accepted the office of High Commissioner while yet he remained Minister of Railways, and for his enjoying emoluments of that office under the name of expenses while yet he remained a member of the House of Commons. But Sir John will search in vain for anything that even he can call a precedent for the bill he now asks Parliament to pass. It may be said that the Mackenzie Government did something of this kind in 1878, but the bill of 1878 is not a precedent for the present bill. In 1877 it was found that several members of Parliament had unwittingly violated the Independence of Parliament Act as then interpreted. Some years before a committee of the House of Assembly, of which the present Sir John Rose, then Solicitor General, was chairman, reported that the Act should be interpreted strictly as a penal statute, and that a disqualifying contract was that in which there existed full mutuality—in plain language what is ordinarily understood as a contract. Decisions of English judges changed all that, and made any selling to the Government, or its officers or agents, even selling by a clerk over the counter in the ordinary way of business, a contract in the sense of the Independence of Parliament Act. At the close of the session of 1877 the Committee of Privileges and Elections reported that such was the law. They might, perhaps, have reasonably recommended that those who had acted not merely in ignorance of the law but on the authority of a report formally accepted by the House at the time it was presented, and ever after regarded as the guide in such cases, should neither forfeit their seats nor be liable to the penalties. They did not. The Mackenzie Government next session passed a bill protecting those who had innocently offended from the penalties incurred previous to that time. But their bill did not confirm any one in his seat or protect any one who persisted in holding his seat improperly thereafter from the penalties. Mr. Vail, a member of the Government, whose violation of the law was merely theoretical, Mr. Jones, who was in a similar position, Mr. Anglin, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Currier and Mr. Moffatt resigned their seats. Others should have resigned, we believe. The amendment made in the law did not render their retention of their seats any safer. The bill now before Parliament is entirely different. Sir Charles Tupper knew before the session that he was not a member of Parliament. Sir John A. Macdonald knew he was not. Yet he sat every day in the House doing the work of the syndicate, and helping to transfer thirty millions of the people's money to that powerful corporation. He continues even now to sit in Parliament and to speak. He refrained from voting, but this only proved that he knew he was not a member. This bill is framed not only to relieve him from the penalties for all those deliberate violations of the law, but to put him legally in the same position as if he had not ceased to be member for Cumberland. Sir John then, in violation of all constitutional principle, undertakes to make this man member for Cumberland by Act of Parliament. Constitutionally the people of Cumberland should choose their own representative. The Canadian Parliament is not supreme. The British North America Act provides that Nova Scotia shall have a certain number of representatives at Ottawa, and that these shall be elected by the people of Nova Scotia. Sir John, in defiance of all principle, and in violation of the most sacred constitutional rights, resolves to choose a representative for Cumberland by vote of his brute majority in Parliament. It would be no greater breach of law, and principle, and right, if he undertook to fill in the same way every vacancy that may occur in the House of Commons. These men now cast every feeling of shame to the winds, defy public opinion, and trample constitutional principles and rights under foot.

The telegram to the Toronto *Mail* says:

Ottawa, March 4.—The bill introduced by Premier this afternoon amending the Independence of Parliament Act consists of the addition of two clauses to subsection four of the Act. The first provides that nothing in the Act shall render ineligible any person to hold any office, commission, or employment of the nature or description mentioned in section A of the clause, or shall disqualify him from sitting and voting in the House of Commons, if in his commission or other instrument of appointment, it is declared and provided that he shall hold such office, commission, or employment without any salary, fee, wages, allowance, or emoluments, or other profits of any kind that may be attached thereto. The second clause provides that "for the quieting of doubts" it is enacted that by reason of his accepting or holding the office of High Commissioner of Canada, Sir Charles Tupper did not cease to be a member of the House of Commons, or become disqualified from sitting and voting in the same, and did not commit an offence against the provisions of the Independence of Parliament Act. It is further provided by the bill that Sir Charles Tupper is indemnified and exonerated from all liability to any penalty or other responsibility, and from any suit, demand, or judgment which may have been or may hereafter be brought or rendered against him with respect to any such penalty or responsibility for sitting and voting while not otherwise disqualified; and it is also provided that the Act may be pleaded as a bar and discharge to any action or suit pending or which may be brought against Sir Charles Tupper for any matter, cause or thing mentioned in the Act, and should also be a discharge of any judgment for any such penalty.

"W. H. S.," of Portland, Me., sends us a clipping from the Boston *Transcript*, in which enquiry is made regarding the authorship of the lines commencing—

"O Ireland! my country, the hour of thy pride and thy splendor hath passed,"

quoted by Wendell Phillips in his celebrated lecture on "Daniel O'Connell," and says he "would like to know who the author was, and anything else about him of interest." The *Transcript* correctly states that the lines were written by the Irish poet, Furlong, but is mistaken in saying that a volume of his poems was published in St. John. The poet, who was an uncle of Mr. Thomas Furlong, of this city, was born in Wexford in 1794, and died at the early age of 33 years. His first work, published in 1819, was a poem entitled the "Misanthrope," which one of the periodical Reviewers of that time described as abounding in beauties and displaying powers of versification of a superior order. A second edition of the "Misanthrope" was issued in 1821, and about the same time he published some stanzas entitled "Lines written in a blank page of Lady Morgan's 'Italy,'" which received the warm commendation of that gifted Irish lady. Among his other published works were the "Plagues of Ireland," which has been described as "one of the most caustic satires that ever appeared in Ireland," and a descriptive poem of considerable length and undoubted merit, the "Doom of Direnzie," published after his death, which occurred in 1827. Mr. Furlong also contributed largely to the magazines and newspapers of that time, and some parodies of his which originally appeared in the Dublin *Morning Register* were extensively circulated by the press of England and America. As a prose writer Mr. Furlong was scarcely less celebrated than as a poet, and his services in favor of Emancipation were considered so important that his portrait was published with those of O'Connell, Shiel and other leading members of the Catholic Association. One of his poems, entitled "The Leader," in which he was very severe on O'Connell, and which he justified on the ground that O'Connell should not be allowed to spoil himself, is described by his biographer as "one of the most powerful pieces of ridicule in the English language"; but this did not lessen the great agitator's admiration of his genius or of his efforts in the popular cause. On the contrary he publicly termed him "a thorn in the side of the enemy," and at a public dinner given in Dublin, O'Connell, who presided, pronounced a glowing eulogium on his talents and patriotism, declaring him second only to Moore. Mr. Furlong's latest poetical efforts were the translations of some of the compositions of Carolan, the celebrated Irish Bard, which are to be found in "Hardiman's Irish Ministrelsy," (from which we glean the information above given) together with interesting biographical sketches of the Blind Bard and his translator. The late Thomas D'Arcy McGee also gives a sketch of the poet in his book "O'Connell and his Friends."

The most indecent haste was made in getting the Pacific Loan Bill through the Senate. The Governor General's Deputy, Chief Justice Ritchie, was actually on his way to the Senate Chamber to give formal assent to the Bill while the "lords" were still engaged in the farce of discussing the measure, and Senator Plumb had to stop in the middle of his speech to allow the Bill to be ushered through. This was almost as bad as the Senate's action last year in pretending to consider the License Bill, the copy of which, as it passed the Commons, had never been submitted to them.

The Quebec Legislature is summoned for the 27th inst. It is expected that after a short session, at which only some necessary measures will be dealt with, an adjournment will take place, the intention being to return to the old system of holding the regular session in the autumn.

Common Council.

At Wednesday's meeting of the Council the committee appointed to consider the question of water supply recommended the appointment of a special committee to secure the services of a competent hydraulic engineer to examine and report on the whole matter. The recommendation was adopted and Ald. Reynolds, Grant and Coun. Skinner were appointed the committee. It would appear therefore that the money voted to the City Engineer for his report on this subject was money thrown away. It would also seem that at no distant day the city will be called on to incur the heavy additional debt involved in the extension of the system recommended by the Water Commissioners and their Engineer.

The District Commissioners were appointed. The Commissioners are the same as last year.

The special committee appointed to call for tenders for cleaning and watering the streets under the new system brought forward at the last meeting of the Council submitted a list of the tenders received and recommended the acceptance of David Connell's offer to do the work for three years for a lump sum of $12,000. Coun. Coxetter and Pengilly opposed the motion and the latter moved in amendment that the whole matter be referred to the General Committee for further consideration. The amendment did not meet with much favor, particularly as no reasons were advanced in its favor. Ald. Grant who thought a great saving would be effected by the new mode of working, mentioned one instance which came under his personal notice to prove that there is great extravagance in the present system. He showed also that there is no force in the argument that the new arrangement would throw many old and deserving men out of employment. The contractor he said would doubtless be glad to avail himself of the services of some of these men, and for the others there is still a good deal of work to be done in the way of repairing the streets, for which the city will have to pay. Coun. Pengilly's motion was lost, only himself and Coun. Coxetter and Nowlin voting for it. The report was then adopted.

The Committee appointed to deal with the Liquor License question recommended that the Legislature be asked to pass an Act giving the Mayor authority to fix the license fee at a figure large enough to secure the city from any loss of revenue arising from the reduced number of licenses allowed under the Dominion Act. Ald. Grant stated that 173 licenses were issued this year, bringing a revenue of $8,650. Under the new law only 81 shop, hotel and saloon licenses can be issued. The number of wholesale licenses that can be issued is not limited, but as it is not likely the number will be larger than at present, viz.: 18, it follows that only 99 licenses in all will be issued. In order, therefore, to keep the revenue at its present figure, it will be necessary to charge $85, instead of $50 as at present. In addition to this each applicant for a license has to pay the Commissioners $10, and if his application is granted he will have to pay the Commissioners another $5—making the actual license fee $100, or double the present amount. The report of the committee was adopted, after some opposition from Coun. Coxetter, who said he would "spend every dollar in the chest" to maintain the city's charter rights. Coun. Nowlin stated that the expenditure would not be a heavy one, as there isn't a dollar in the chest.

The Police Committee reported favorably on the Chief's application for two additional men, that is, providing the Finance Committee can guarantee their pay, of which Ald. Grant seemed to be in considerable doubt. He said an extra man would be put on King and Charlotte streets between 7 and 10 o'clock each evening from the 1st May to 15th October in order to keep the district clear of corner loafers.

The Street Committee made another report on the stone matter, stating that they heard the evidence which the City Engineer submitted to show that the whole quantity of stone paid for had been delivered. They declined to express any opinion on the matter, but submitted the evidence and recommended that the whole matter be referred to the General Committee. No one asked to have the evidence read, and the report was adopted without a dissenting voice. This means that the question will be decided at a secret meeting of the Common Council, and that whether this decision is right or wrong, the public will have no opportunity of expressing an opinion on it till after the elections, and perhaps no opportunity at any time of knowing the character of the evidence on which such decision is based.

The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department has been relieved of all authority over the Salvage Corps, and his salary of $300 for the services rendered by him in this capacity will cease on the 1st May. Under the new arrangement the Board of Fire Underwriters agree to maintain the Corps without cost to the city except the annual allowance of $500. This leads a good many people to fear that the Salvage Corps will in future be merely servants of the insurance companies and will in consequence direct their efforts to the salvage of insured property, to the loss of those whose property is uninsured. It must be left to the future to show whether these fears are well or ill founded.

The Fire Committee have assumed the responsibility of the suspension of driver Reed for stealing coal belonging to the Department. Reed's excuse was that he did not intend to steal; that he took the coal openly, as he thought he had as much right to it as the janitor of the hook and ladder building, who lives with his family in the building. And for a trumpery reason like this the Committee think a month's suspension sufficient punishment for the offence. We will probably hear next that some one has stolen a portion of the carrots, of which a great quantity is bought annually, on the supposition that he had as much right to them as the horses. The Committee had not a word to say about the suspension and subsequent dismissal of driver Webb, but for whom the coal stealing would probably still be going on; but they recommended that in future the Chief Engineer abstain from the use of his power to appoint and dismiss without reference to the Board, and even this the Chairman of the Committee, Ald. Chris. Robertson, sought to have expunged from the report because it conflicts with the authority given the Chief by Act of the Legislature. It was stated that ex-Chief Smith had caused this section to be inserted in the Act without the knowledge of the Council, and it was argued by Ald. Grant, Coun. Skinner and others that Mr. Kerr may find it to his interest to obey the Order of the Council in preference to asserting the authority conferred on him by the Legislature. Ald. Grant, in addition, stated that he had opposed Mr. Kerr's appointment because from his knowledge of him he did not believe him competent to command a body of men. It was not to the interest of the service that so many changes should be made. Mr. Kerr was treating the men under him very unfairly; he hangs them first and tries them afterwards, and in the interest of the public, as well as of Mr. Kerr himself, the Council should take a stand in the matter. If Mr. Kerr choses to disobey the orders of the Council they will put some one in his place who will obey. The Alderman's concluding remark was applauded by the unusually large audience present, but the Mayor promptly suppressed the clamour. Ald. Robertson's motion that this section of the report be expunged was voted down and the report was adopted.

The Harbor Committee recommended the acceptance of D. W. Clark's tender of $945 for repairs to north wharf. Adopted.

Assessments on the East side were ordered for the ensuing year as follows:

Streets, Squares, &c.	$14,500
Fire Department	16 500
Police	16,000
Scavenger	3,500
Total	$57,500

or $2,500 less than the maximum sum which the Council has power to assess for these purposes. In addition to this there is a sum of nearly $50,000 more to meet the interest on the debentures for various purposes, making in all about $100,000. Objection was made by Coun. Nowlin to the item of $5,000 for interest on "public debt" which he said was properly chargeable to general revenue.

On the West side the assessment this year will be:

Streets	$4,000
Fire	750
Police	700

This is in addition to $2,100 required to meet the interest on Carleton Branch Railway debentures. In moving the adoption of this report Coun. Baskin stated that the sum of $325 held by the Recorder since 1877 had been paid over by that gentleman to the Chamberlain. He said nothing about any interest having been paid.

The Council transacted some other business of no general importance and then adjourned.

SIR CHARLES AGAIN TO THE FRONT.—In 1882, it will be remembered, Sir Charles Tupper went to England ostensibly for the benefit of his health. He was paid his full salary as Minister of Railways while he was away, but this did not satisfy him. A sum of $1,650 appears in the public accounts as having been paid to him by the Department of Agriculture, and when questioned about the item the other day he refused to give any information about it further than that it was "for a trip to Ireland when he was in England, in the interest of immigration." Sir Charles has more than once been likened to a leech, and his resemblance to the blood-sucker is, in many respects, more real than fancied. His conduct during the present session of Parliament points him out a veritable crawler; his want of heart and great capacity of stomach, and the greediness with which he fastens on the public purse at every opportunity, are notorious. The only respects in which he seems to differ from the genus mentioned are that his appetite is never satisfied, and that nothing will cause him to disgorge.

The following choice morsel occupied a prominent place among the editorial matter in the *Religious Intelligencer* of last week:—

The following, which appeared in the *St. James Gazette* of London would seem to indicate that the Roman Catholic priests in Ireland have peculiar troubles:

The other day a priest in Kerry went to his bishop: "I want you," he said, "to give me a general dispensing power for cases of perjury," "For perjury?" said his lordship. "What do the people want with that?" "Faith!" answered the good Father, "they can't get on without it. For, first of all, the Moonlighters come to them and swear them that they must say that they didn't know who they were; and then there's the Arrears Act, and they have to take the oath they're not worth a farthing; and you know in the Land Court they can't get a reduction till they say they can't pay their rent. In fact, my lord, the poor people have to perjure themselves at every turn."

The man who would write or publish such stuff as this in the hope of getting any one to believe it is either a very great fool or a knave of the most dangerous character. The editor of the *Intelligencer* has not heretofore been considered a fool, whatever else he may be.

There have been rumors during the week of a serious reverse to the French troops in their attack on Bac Ninh.

Telegrams published on Thursday stated that another battle was imminent between the British and the force under Osman Digna, whose men it was said were eager for the fight.

It would seem from the action of the Common Council in the stone contract affair that there is to be another attempt to "hush up" enquiry. Will it succeed?

Driver Webb, of the hook and ladder company, published a letter in the *Globe* stating that Chief Engineer Kerr wanted him to "hush up" the coal stealing case. Next day Webb was dismissed. He has since published another letter, reiterating his former charge and showing that since the coal affair was exposed by him he has been subjected to many petty annoyances by the Chief. The Council have resolved that Kerr shall not in future appoint or dismiss without their sanction, but it appears the resolution comes too late to save Webb from the vengeance of his superior. Webb would hardly have been so outspoken in this matter if he had not counted on the protection of the Council. That they have allowed him to be sacrificed is little to their credit. There must be reasons still unknown to the public for permitting the fire department to be managed as it now is.

In the entertainment to be given by the F. M. A. Dramatic Club on Monday evening (St. Patrick's Day) for the benefit of the Orphans, in addition to the Drama, "More Sinned Against than Sinning," there will be singing by the Misses Coholan, Miss McGrath, Miss Donovan, and Mr. George McSorley, whose fine voice has in late years been seldom heard in St. John. The music incidental to the Drama is, of course, Irish, and the vocalists will sing Irish songs exclusively, so that the entire performance will be of a character most appropriate to the occasion. Admission 25 cents; reserved seats 35 cents.

A Denver, Col., despatch of March 11 says:—Last night a snow slide descended upon the little snow bound station of Woodstock on a branch of the South Park Railroad, 75 miles south-east of Leadville, carrying away every building in the town. Seventeen persons are known to have been caught in the avalanche, including Mrs. Doyle and her six children and another woman, name unknown, and 10 section men. The two women were rescued last night alive, but seriously injured. The body of one section hand was recovered this morning, but none of the others can escape alive. As soon as the news reached Pitkin, the fire bells sounded an alarm and a large number of citizens started on snowshoes for the scene of the disaster. Among the missing is J. S. Brown telegraph operator at the station. The snow fall in the mountain districts of Colorado during the present winter is without parallel in the history of the State. Many mining camps have been snow bound since November. Derange, Silverton and Rice, containing one to five thousand inhabitants are still blockaded, and no trains have reached other towns in several weeks. Breckenridge, fifty miles north of Leadville is nearly destitute, Montezuma ten miles distant, is in a pitiable condition. Gunnison, five miles from the largest coal mines in this State is suffering from a coal famine. When spring thaws move these mountain of snow, fearful results must follow.

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This "Society" was established in 1854, by the venerated Founder of the Institution, the late Rev. GEO. F. HASKINS.

Blessed at its birth by POPE PIUS IX. of Holy Memory, it has also received the approbation and special blessing of our HOLY FATHER, LEO XII., who is a Life Member. It is enriched with several indulgences and all its Members share in a DAILY MASS (offered for the general intentions of the members), and in SEVENTY-THREE (73,000) THOUSAND CHAPLETS or beads, said annually by the COMMUNITY and Boys for all BENEFACTORS. To these great spiritual advantages have been added a WEEKLY MASS, for Collectors and Life Members, and another WEEKLY MASS for the obtaining of the special favors asked through the prayers of the "Society." A Special Mass of Requiem is offered at the death of each Member whose card is returned to the Superior.

A Card of Membership for ONE YEAR will be forwarded to any one sending TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS. A donation of TEN ($10) DOLLARS entitles the donor to a Life Membership. Persons collecting and forwarding to us subscriptions to the amount of TEN DOLLARS will also receive a Life-Membership either for themselves or friends. (Deceased persons can be enrolled by their friends same as living members) BEAUTIFUL PREMIUMS given to all who collect or send TEN DOLLARS.

The Institution is in charge of the BROTHERS OF CHARITY, who earnestly appeal to all charitably disposed to help them continue their labor of love and charity.

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

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To the Electors of the City of Saint John.

Solicited by many of my fellow citizens to become a Candidate for the

MAYORALTY

of the City of St. John at the ensuing Election in April, I have very much pleasure in yielding to their wishes, and if elected, trust by close attention to the duties of the office to satisty the Taxpayers and give a good record of my Administration.

J. S. BOIES DEVEBER,

St. John, N. B., Feb. 18th, 1884.

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CANADA,

Province of New Brunswick,

CROWN LAND OFFICE,
21st January 1884.

Fishing Leases.

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

Thursday, 20th Day of March next.

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

Leases for Three Years

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

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

Leases for One Year

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

No.		Upset Price.
13	Patapedia River, on the western bank thereof, from its mouth up to the Quebec Province boundary	$200 00
14	Middle River, Gloucester County	100 00
15	Little River, do do	100 00
16	Tattagouche River, do do	100 00
17	Big Tracadie River, do do	100 00
18	Tabusintac River, Northumberland Co.,	200 00
19	Dungarvan River, do do	200 00
20	Renous River, do do	
21	North West Miramichi River and Branches, Northumberland County	200 00
22	Kouchibouguac River, Kent County	50 00
23	Kouchibouguacis River, do do	50 00
24	Richibucto River, do do	50 00
25	Green River and Branches	50 00
26	Tobique River and Branches	50 00

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

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

JAMES MITCHELL,
feb2 Surveyor General.

NOTICE.

MULLIN BROTHERS.

GENTLEMEN wishing clothing made to measure in good style will please bear in mind that we keep an excellent STOCK OF CLOTH on hand expressly selected for that trade, and will furnish first-class fit at short notice and at a moderate price.

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Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, March 6.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Casey resumed the budget debate, criticising the Government's fiscal policy from a farmer's point of view. He compared the finance minister to Professor Wiggins, who claimed when storms which he predicted did not come to time that it was not his fault, that his prophecy was all right but that something must have gone wrong with the elements. Sir Leonard Tilley's N. P. had proved a disastrous failure, but the ministerialists had not the manliness to admit the fact and retrace their steps; their great panacea for commercial ills had failed, and now they were admitting that the depression which they were powerless to prevent prevailed throughout the land. The late finance minister had been described as a "fly on the wheel," because he was unable to create prosperity in times of commercial stringency, but the present government had to confess now that they were equally powerless, and instead of being "flies on the wheel" were described very properly by the member for Lambton (Mr. Fairbanks) as skippers in the cheese.

Mr. Benson spoke on behalf of the Government, claiming that the starch manufacturing business, in which he is engaged, had been greatly benefited by the present tariff.

Hon. Mr. Vail, followed, showing by figures that the taxation of the Maritime Provinces was much higher under the present tariff than appeared by the revenue or trade returns. He dealt fully with Sir Leonard Tilley's broken promises that the taxation and expenditure should not be increased if he was entrusted with power. The election of 1882 had been sprung upon the country, and the victory of the Government candidates in Nova Scotia was no test of popular opinion there in respect to the results of the present tariff. High duties imposed upon provisions, clothing and machinery used by coal miners more than counterbalanced any benefits which that class could possibly derive from duty on coal. He stated that if, as the Tories contended, Canada was being made a slaughter market for American goods in 1878, the Lower Provinces were now being made a slaughter market by the manufacturers of Ontario and Quebec. These manufacturers were now instructing their agents to cut prices to customers in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, in order to crush out whatever local industries had been established in these provinces.

Mr. Stairs argued that the farmers of Nova Scotia had been benefited greatly by the increased mining and manufacturing industries brought into existence in that province by the N. P.

Mr. Armstrong, as a farmer, condemned the present tariff as a fraud and a failure.

Mr. Irvine said that last year oats in his county were worth 50 cents per bushel and the people were asked to give credit to the Finance Minister for the high prices they were receiving. This year oats were worth only 27 cents. How was this? He had been receiving letters lately inquiring what was wrong with Tilley and his N. P. that the price of oats had been allowed to decline so heavily? Could not a twist be given to the N. P. so as to send the price up to 50 cents again? If this could be done the imposture that had been practised would be found out. Last year the member for Northumberland (Mitchell) had stated that the lumbering industry was burdened by the present tariff, inasmuch as pork, oats, flour and clothing were taxed. The member for Gloucester (Burns) had denied that any of these articles were taxed and a few minutes afterwards, the member for South Essex (Wigle) had asserted that the farmers of Canada had reaped large advantages from taxes imposed by the Government on pork. Now, which of these Tory oracles was to be believed?

After remarks by Mr. Moffatt and Mr. Taylor, the House went into committee on the tariff resolutions.

Hon. Mr. Blake contended that it was unjust to place a duty upon packages in which crockery was brought into the country.

Hon. Mr. Bowell said it was part of the protective policy.

Mr. Orton thought the Government should impose a duty upon barrels in which flour was imported from the United States.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell protested against such a proposition as monstrous. Taxes upon breadstuffs should never have been imposed if it could be avoided, and such a proposition to tax flour barrels was calculated t[o] run protection into the ground. It was to[o] ridiculous to require refutation. The dut[y] imposed upon crockery packages was i[n] most cases out of all proportion to the valu[e] of crockery and should be reduced.

Mr. Orton said Ontario was using fish [illegible] the Maritime Provinces, and the people o[f] these Provinces should not object to th[e] flour tax.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell denied that the fish [of] the Maritime Provinces was consumed i[n] Ontario. His county received no bene[fit] from the protective policy, and duties [on] flour, pork and cornmeal should be [re]moved.

Mr. Farrow said it was true that und[er] the present tariff the price of crockery wa[s] [illegible] had been increased, and possibly crocke[ry] manufacturing was a business not suited [to] this country.

Hon. Mr. Mills was glad to see th[e] gentlemen opposite were beginning [to] abandon their foolish notion that the cu[s]toms duties were paid by foreigners.

After some further discussion the co[m]mittee rose and the House adjourned.

OTTAWA, March 7.

In the House of Commons to-day, M[r.] Cameron (Huron) moved to restore his b[ill] to enable prisoners to give evidence in th[eir] own behalf (which had been killed in co[m]mittee) to its position on the order. [He] said he proposed to show who were [the] friends and opponents of the bill. It [illegible] the policy of the Tory party in every coun[try] to oppose all useful law reforms.

Mr. Chapleau opposed the bill, argu[ing] that it would place a premium on perju[ry].

The House divided on Mr. Camero[n's] motion, which was lost by 63 yeas to [illegible] nays.

Mr. Charlton then resumed the debate [on] the budget, pointing out how complet[ely] the Ministry had failed to redeem th[eir] pledges given before they got into pow[er.] He dealt effectively with Sir Leon[ard] Tilley's assumption of supernatural pow[er,] saying that he had been told that the G[ov]ernment followers had for some time b[een] in the habit of spelling the name of Deity with a small "g" and that of [the] Finance Minister with a big "T." Ce[nsus] returns and statistics furnished by the B[oard] of Trade showed that the wages of co[tton] operatives were lower now than when [the] Reform party were in power, and the s[ame] was true of other laboring classes, while [the] cost of living had been enormously incr[eas]ed. He quoted Chicago, Buffalo and To[ronto] to market reports, to show that notw[ith]standing the short wheat crop in Ont[ario the] wheat duty had not increased the pri[ce of] wheat to the farmers of that Province. [To] talk about protecting agricultural inte[rests] by customs regulations was the worst p[ossi]ble form of humbug.

Mr. Dundas spoke briefly on the m[a]terial side.

Mr. Mills charged that the Govern[ment] had imposed upon the people bu[rdens] altogether beyond the requirements o[f the] state. If prices of home manufac[tured] articles had not been increased at rate[s cor]responding to increased duty imposed [on] such articles, importation would ceas[e] the fact that woollens, cottons, and [other] highly protected articles were still [being] imported showed that the cost of [those] classes of goods had been largely incr[eased.] The people of the Maritime Provinces [were] now obliged to bear taxes from whic[h] people of other provinces were relieve[d] as Mr. Dundas had stated, Canada ha[d] produced enough wheat last year to s[upply] the home market, and if this was s[o the] breadstuffs tax must be a grievous b[urden] to the people of the Lower Provinces.

Hon. Mr. McLelan denied that the [condi]tion of the country was as depressed [at the] present time as it was in 1878. The [Mac]kenzie Government had made no atte[mpt to] relieve the stringency of 1878. He c[harged] the Opposition with using violent lan[guage] towards the Government and of w[ant of] patriotism.

Sir Richard Cartwright quoted [a] speech delivered by Hon. Mr. McL[elan in] the Nova Scotia Legislature, in w[hich he] (McLelan) described Sir Charles Tu[pper as] the great high priest of corruption a[nd a] member of the swell mob who were [in the] habit of riding in public conveyan[ces with] false hands folded across their breast[s while] the real hands were going through [the pas]sengers' pockets. He inquired if a[ny lan]guage used by the Opposition this [session] was equal in violence to this langua[ge used] by the Minister of Marine toward [his] colleague, and Mr. McLelan had n[ever re]tracted or apologized for this langua[ge. He] (Cartwright) had no doubt that the [descrip]tion of Sir Charles Tupper, which [Mr. Mc]Lelan had given, was more accura[te].