## Freeman Job Printing Office

54 GERMAIN STREET,

St. John, N. B.

CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
POSTERS,
PROGRAMMES
—AND—

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS

executed on the most reasonable terms

Orders from the country will receive prompt at tnti

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.



## 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.



## 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



## M. McDONOUGH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

22 North Market Street.



## C. M'GOURTY,

CITY CONTRACTOR,

203 Waterloo Street,

(Next St. Mary's Church,)

ST. JOHN, - - - N. B.

Building Stone for Sale.

Estimates furnished for Stone Walls and Excavations of all kinds.

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



## Executor's Notice.

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

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

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



AGENTS wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.



# The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, May 24, 1884.


What a pity it is to see a man like this Rev. Mr. Fotheringham, the composition of whose sermon, preached to the Orangemen, proves him to be a man of some education, who is probably a sincere, earnest and pious man in his way, display at this time of day such extraordinary ignorance of what Catholicity is, accepting so readily and adopting as his own all the vile, silly calumnies crammed into the one or two works from which he took the statements which he probably believed to be true. They were really, as all the statements concocted for such purposes are, an admixture of a little truth with a vast amount of falsehood ; of paragraphs, sentences, or parts of sentences cunningly detached from their context in such a way as completely to pervert their meaning, and of paragraphs, sentences, etc., which are mere fabrications. Before he ventured to charge Catholic councils, popes, bishops, theologians and publicists with having uttered so much that is absurd, and with being enemies of knowledge, of education and of truth, a man with such abundant leisure, who assumes to be a teacher of men, should have consulted the decrees, encyclicals, pastorals and works from which he, on such poor authority, asserted those sentences and paragraphs were extracted. If he did this even now he would, if he is as intelligent a man as he seems to be, discover how greatly he has been misled, and how greatly he has misled others, and if he is an honest man he would do all in his power to counteract the mischief such teachings may have wrought. If we may judge from his sermon he is not only ignorant of what councils and popes have taught, and profoundly ignorant of what Catholicity is, but he knows little more of the history of what he calls the Bible than is known by the most ignorant of those whom he addressed. He does not know, it would seem, that the world is indebted to the Catholic Church for what he calls the Bible, or that the Church only is authority for the authenticity and inspiration of the books of which it is made up. He spoke of the glorious privilege of having the Bible as the Apostles had it. That would hardly be a Bible out of which any one could extract a system of Christianity, as the Apostles had not the New Testament as it now is. They were nearly all dead before the last of what the New Testament contains was written, and the New Testament was not compiled, the inspired writings were not separated from those of inferior value (which were largely circulated) and duly authenticated until many years after the Apostles had all gone to Heaven. There is nothing to show that it was the intention of the Saviour or of the Apostles to prepare a book which should contain the whole body of Christian doctrine so given that every man could of himself learn what it was merely by reading that book. Christ's command was go "teach ye all nations." If it were His intention that the world should be taught His doctrines and led to become His disciples by reading a book, He would have said so, or His Apostles before they separated to carry the Gospel to all nations, would have written a book in which the whole body of Christian Doctrine would be set forth methodically and clearly, so that even the uneducated could understand it sufficiently. Who is so stupid as not to know that even the most intelligent man who knew not what Christianity, as professed by any set of people, is, could deduce from the Bible, by his own unaided efforts, what even Mr. Fotheringham, or any of his hearers would be willing to accept as Christianity. The fact that although the light of Christian truth shone all about them, so many were led by the exercise of private judgment to cut off one piece after another from the body of Christrian Doctrine, and in many cases to substitute for it something which even their fellow sectaries pronounced incongruous and absurd, and to do this on what they supposed to be the authority of the Scriptures, should convince any reasonable person that the Saviour never intended that men should learn what he taught merely from a book or set of books. The only attempt made to reduce the Christian Doctrine to writing by the Apostles was the preparation of that very brief epitome of that doctrine which has been known ever since as the Apostles' Creed, and that is not to be found in any of the books called the Bible. The Gospels and Epistles were not written as a part of a whole, but as circumstances seemed to call for a description of some portions of Christ's life and of his teachings, or for exhortation to fidelity in his service, or instruction in some points in dispute. The teaching of the Apostles and their immediate successors was, in the main, undoubtedly oral, and there is nothing to show that some of them ever wrote a line or used the writings of the others. How absurd it is to allege that the Church which for so many centuries was the only guardian of the Sacred Scriptures, which preserved them with such infinite care, and pains, and love when the civilized world was overrun by the barbarians, and so many of the most valuable of the works of the old world perished, which employed thousands of its dearest children in the work of multiplying copies of those Scriptures by the slow process of writing on parchment—that this Church hates and dreads an open Bible. We can only regret that such drivel still flows from so many pulpits and platforms, and pity those whose prejudices and sectarian bigotry are nurtured and strengthened by it. The time is fast passing away when any one who desires to be reputed a scholar or a Christian can hope to acquire that reputation by repeating such exploded nonsense about Rome's hatred of the Bible, or by quoting second hand as declarations of councils or popes what no Catholic ever uttered or conceived. Mr. Fotheringham has left no room to doubt that he is profoundly ignorant of what Catholicity is. He should endeavor to learn by reading works which Catholics regard as authoritative. If he would even but read a Catholic penny Catechism carefully he would discover, to his amazement, how different it is from what he supposes it to be.

Halifax liquor dealers, to the number of more than one hundred, met on Tuesday night last and organized an association to be known as the "Licensed Victuallers Association," with the object of testing the legality of the Dominion license law. Mr. O. S. Weeks, M. P. P., Ald. McSweeny and other legal gentlemen were present and expressed their belief in the illegality of the new law. Mr. Weeks in particular assured his hearers that the Dominion law could not be enforced.

## The Scott Act in New Brunswick.

The Toronto *Globe* correspondent's second letter on the operations of the Scott Act in this Province is written from Sussex, where, although the Act is "only nominally in force," he says it has "accomplished some surprising and striking results." One of these results is that liquor is sold only in bars, "little holes where whisky and cigars are the only stock in trade." In these liquor is sold openly; the proprietors "have been repeatedly fined and gaoled, but it has been found impossible to suppress them." The correspondent visited some of the bars and found that liquor could be procured with little difficulty. He saw no signs of drunkenness, however, and nothing in the character of the people to entitle Sussex to the name, which he was told it formerly bore, of the "hardest hole" in King's County. The Stipendiary Magistrate of the place, with whom he had an interview, would not say that the Act had been a success there, or that drinking had been decreased to any considerable extent. Here, as in Moncton, it is hinted that the courts are to blame. Mr. Wallace, the magistrate, is reported to have said :—

"The action of the law has been exceedingly tedious. I will not say that the authorities have wilfully delayed decision. I cannot say that I think they have, but certainly the movements of the legal machine have been remarkably slow, as law always is in fact."

At Hampton, where his third letter was written, the correspondent's experience was somewhat similar to that at Sussex. In the hotel at which he stopped liquor could be obtained in an obscure room at the back of the building, and in conversation with the landlady he learned that "she believed the Act was violated, that liquor was still sold, and that the measure had done little or nothing in the direction of suppressing the trade." He also had a conversation with a prominent citizen of the place, who claimed, substantially, that the Act was not proving a success, and that its operations ever since its adoption had been seriously clogged by legal obstacles. At Hampton Village he was told the Act was a partial failure, liquor being sold "with caution and circumspection." One gentleman rather discounted these statements by the assertion that "there cannot be a question as to the success of the Scott Act in King's. You may travel the county from end to end and you will not find a drunken man, and very rarely open violation of the law."

The next letter of the series was written from St. John on the 26th April. Our readers, of course, need not be told that the Scott Act is not in force in this city, and that at the date mentioned the Dominion License Act had not come into operation. Under these circumstances it may not be uninteresting to compare St. John, at a time of temporary excitement, with the staid country towns in which the Scott Act is said to have effected such striking results. The correspondent says:

I think it may be safely said that in no city in Canada of equal population are there so many places for the sale of liquor. The most imposing square, the most exclusively commercial blocks contain one, two, or three representatives of the hotel, the saloon, or the licensed eating-house. There are no distinctively wholesale blocks or retail blocks, or one calling blocks of any description anywhere, so far as I could discover, with a single exception, and that is one solid block of seven hotels. The elbow of the liquor trade nudges every business on almost every street, and the revenue derived from the issue of licenses is simply enormous.

There are a few really good hotels in St. John, but the abnormal quantity seems to have had a tendency to reduce nearly all to a dead level of mediocrity. The great majority, as I was informed, and as I observed myself to some extent, with little or no attempt at public accommodation beyond the bar. And yet during my visit here I saw very little drunkenness and very little drinking, although I endeavoured to make the most of my opportunities. Here, however, I did encounter the first intoxicated individual I saw in the Province; and if those I saw under the influence of liquor in St. John are a fair sample of how they do it down east, I have simply to say that when a New Brunswicker gets drunk he is unequivocally and emphatically "paralyzed." The great absence of drinking and drunkenness in St. John was rendered more striking during my visit by the fact that a large body of the members of the Labourers' Union were on a strike, and even rioting and bloodshed seemed imminent as a result of the hostility of the strikers to "outsiders" engaged to take their places on the vessels loading in the harbour. All along the water front groups of the strikers and their sympathizers were collected in discussing the situation, but there seemed to be little if any drinking, and there was absolutely no drunkenness. And it seems to me, as a whole, so far as my observation has gone, that the bar trade of the average hotel in New Brunswick is much less profitable than in Ontario.

I made considerable enquiry here in reference to the character of the fishermen at this point and along the coast, and the unfailing, unvarying testimony of those with whom I conversed was in high praise of the sobriety and industry of this important section of the population of New Brunswick. I came here with the impression that the fishermen, as a class, were disposed to be liberal in their use of intoxicants, but all the testimony I could gather was directly antagonistic to this view. As pointed out to me, aside from the natural disposition of the fishermen towards sobriety, their duties are such as to require steady heads and strong arms to ensure their satisfactory discharge. Carleton, the population of which is largely composed of fishermen, and which also embraces a strong Roman Catholic element, is regarded as the most sober and orderly portion of the city. It was also pointed out to me by friends of the Scott Act and by the most pronounced opponents of the measure that this is no new condition of things among the fishermen. There is perhaps a growing tendency to abstention from intoxicants, but it is rather the slow growth of natural development than any abnormally quickened disposition traceable to the teachings of the champions of prohibitory legislation.

As to the opinions I was able to gather here in reference to the workings of the Scott Act in New Brunswich, they rather show the difficulties against which it has had to contend than the success of its operations.

The Dominion Government have taken steps for the recovery of the money which Sir S. L. Tilley loaned to the Exchange Bank a short time before the collapse of that concern. Private creditors of the Bank protest against this proceeding, as, if the Government succeed, there will be nothing, or very little, left for any one else. The Montreal *Herald* says:—

It will, of course, be said by some friends of the Government, that the latter could do nothing else; that the eternal principles of justice require that it shall not part with the public money except by due process of law—and so forth. It is a pity that this high ground was not taken when the Government acted as stool pigeon in aiding the bank to entrap confiding shareholders and depositors. It is a queer set of principles which will only work in one way. Does the Government feel no moral obligation for the widespread injury it has been the means of causing? Will its strong sense of justice and of its duty to the public not permit it to see that it owes these injured people some reparation for the mischief done, in which it was a partner? Is there really any justice in the position that the reputation of the Government is the only matter now calling for consideration and protection?

## Sir Richard Cartwright on Political Questions.

Sir Richard Cartwright delivered what appears from the telegraphic summary to have been a very able speech on the political questions of the day before an immense audience in the Grand Opera House at Toronto on Tuesday night last. The chair was occupied by Capt. McMaster, President of the Toronto Reform Association, and Hon. Messrs. Blake, Mackenzie, Mowat and other leading Liberals occupied seats on the platform. A *Globe* telegram says :—

"Sir Richard spoke for over two hours, and was vigorously applauded throughout his speech. Sir Richard, in commencing, referred to his change of party allegiance. While admitting that a man should not lightly abandon the political party he has been in the habit of working with, he maintained that in his own case there was ample justification for the course he took in the conduct and public acts of the men he had been associated with, and he added that he had never repented of the steps he had taken fourteen years ago. While men are frequently found growing more Conservative as they grow older, he maintained that Conservatives must be allowed to become Liberal, in the case of Mr. Gladstone in England or himself in Canada. A considerable portion of the speech was devoted to an exposure of the financial position of the Dominion, the dangers which threaten confederation, the opportunities the public apathy afforded unscrupulous ministers to deal in corruption, and the growth of such practices as contractors subscribing to ministerial testimonials, spending money in election contests and subsidizing the press. Sir Richard dwelt briefly but emphatically on the folly of taxing the people of Canada to the extent of a million a year for the purpose of bringing emigrants here, many of whom must eventually become a burden on public charity, while those who succeed in establishing themselves do so only by casting aside others already occupying the labor field. The financial legislation of last session was rapidly reviewed and the effect and tendency of the C. P. R. load, increased subsidy to the provinces and aid to local railways, described. While the revenue was diminishing at the rate of half a million dollars a month, the Parliament was voting money away at the rate of a million dollars for each day's session. Several specific transactions of the Government at Ottawa were next referred to, the Finance Minister's dealings with the Exchange Bank in the interest of prominent Government supporters ; the appointment of Mousseau to a Judgeship, while charges of electoral corruption were hanging over him in courts ; the re-appointment of Chapleau's brother to the Civil service after he had been dismissed for corruptly conspiring with contractors to defraud the public ; the sale of Calgarry Government Farm, without competition and at less than its value to Lieut. Gov. Robitaille, of Quebec ; the sale of valuable timber limits for a trifling sum to members of Parliament and their friends ; whitewashing Tupper to enable him to serve the Canada Pacific Company on the floor of the House of Commons, and the appropriation of nearly $400,000 to Shields & Co., contractors of section "B," as a reward for their efforts to defeat the Mowat Government. After a brief defence of the Mackenzie administration, he concluded with the assertion that Mr. Mackenzie was turned out because he would not bribe. Sir. Richard specified the following as the aims of the Liberal party: First, united effort to put down systematic corruption now so common; 2nd, determination to uphold provincial rights; 3rd, modification of present fiscal system in the interest of both consumers and manufacturers; 4th, to endeavor to educate the people to a higher sense of public duty; 5th, change in the constitution of the Senate so as to bring it into harmony with popular opinion, and 6th, a better system of representation of the people in the House of Commons. Sir Richard then entered upon the speculative phase of politics, and announced that in so doing he was speaking for himself alone. He had found, he said, a great unrest, a doubt as to the stability of the present Government institutions. The feeling would develop, and to meet it they had before them three courses,—First, was annexation to the United States the proper course? That did not for a moment deserve his approval. Next came the question of independence which he did approve—a sentiment which the audience cheered to the echo. Lastly, they could form a federation of all the English speaking people of the world. This scheme might be too vast, if so, they must prepare for self-government. After the close of Sir Richard's address spirited speeches were made by Messrs. Blake, Mackenzie and Mowat.

Canadian politics have become dull. There are rumors of many changes to be made in the Dominion Cabinet. According to some of these, all the present members except Sir John and Sir Hector are to go out before Parliament again meets. Some say that Sir Hector has grown weary of the contest with Chapleau, and with Sir John's unfriendliness, and contemplates retiring to the Lieut. Governorship of Quebec. That other changes will be made may be considered almost certain. The changes will probably affect the representation of these Provinces in the Cabinet. It is thought that Mr. Costigan will go out and that he will be succeeded by Mr. Daly, who is personally a very respectable man. That he lacks force and individuality will make him all the more acceptable to Sir John. The only other Irish Catholics available are Senator Miller, who we may suppose has been sufficiently rewarded for such services as he has rendered the party, Senator Howlan, Senator O'Donoghue, Dr. Bergin and Mr. Coughlin. Not one of the Senators has been thoroughly faithful to Sir John. Mr. O'Donohoe, who, some say, must be the man, who was in 1874 a supporter of Mr. Mackenzie. Dr. Bergin was one of the Liberal party in 1873. Mr. Coughlin although a respectable man is not so well qualified even as the others for the position. Everything seems to indicate therefore that Mr. Daly will be the man. Mr. Landry, member for Kent, is said to expect that he will enter the Cabinet at an early day, but others think that his chances are not as good as he imagines. The Scotch Catholics are more numerous than the Acadian French and they want a representative just as much. Among the new men spoken of there is not one of marked ability or who would bring Sir John any strength. Perhaps the ablest is Mr. Kirkpatrick, the present Speaker of the Commons, although he is by no means very able. Mr. T. White, of the Montreal *Gazette*, is a mellifluous speaker who can pile an immense number of words together symmetrically, but there is seldom much in what he says, and he is by no means the able man he thinks he is. He imagines that he could fill Tupper's shoes or do much better than Tilley, but he couldn't.

At the City Police Court on Monday last George Greer, another dance hall proprietor, was fined $50 for keeping a disorderly house. It is said that he intends to appeal against the decision. On the following day several of the females who were found in the place when the police visited it were arraigned for vagrancy and sent to jail for three months.

AT Sharbot Lake, near Kingston, Ont. on Tuesday, a farm house was destroyed by fire, and one man and two girls burned to death

Is it not really a humiliation for the leader of a party to find himself abandoned by every organ of the party, even scoffed at and insulted by some of them, and to be at last reduced to impose sacrifices on the few friends remaining to him to start a paper which he alone will control?—*L'Electeur.*

Such is the position of Sir Hector Langevin, who claims to be the leader of the French-Canadian Conservative party. Certainly this gentleman is not to be envied just at present. In the intestine conflict between himself and Chapleau the Secretary of State seems to have given Sir Hector more than one hard blow. Both of these gentlemen seem to be striving to attain the ruin of the other; neither of them is entirely free from stain, and both are open to attack upon more than one point in their public career. Sir Hector has never given any satisfactory explanation of the manner in which he disposed of that famous $32,000, and he has lately been charged with some crooked transactions in connection with a money present received from some Quebec friends, who, by the merest chance, happened to be Government contractors. Chapleau has his North Shore Railway sale to account for, and all the manipulations of himself and his friend Senecal. He has, perhaps, more brazen audacity than Sir Hector ; but neither of them certainly is the "*chevalier sans peur et sans reproche.*" Sir Hector's new organ, of whose services he now stands greatly in need, is to be entitled *L'Univers.* In this connection *La Patrie* says :—

"We evidently love the French so much that we wish to imitate them even in the subdivisions of our political parties, and, very naturally, there must be an organ for every subdivision. We will shortly have in Montreal five large French journals, four of them Conservative, representing as many different opinions. * * If it be true that discussion creates light, we shall soon be flooded with blue lights that will recall the will-o'-the-wisps of our ancestors."

It would be difficult to say whether Sir Hector or Mr. Chapleau would make the most worthy successor of Sir John Macdonald. But as neither will have a chance of trying, there can be no use indulging in speculations upon the matter.

The formidable proportions which the exodus of French Canadians has assumed this spring is one of the strongest proofs of the falsehood of many of the statements made in favor of the N. P. The facts are so evident, so undeniable, that the Montreal correspondent of the Toronto *Mail* has been constrained to admit that not less than 100 to 150 persons of this nationalty depart for the United States every day from Montreal and its environs alone. The cause of this wholesale depopulation is not hard to find. The over-production in cotton and other manufactures, the consequent business depression and reduction in wages—the over-importation and the consequent loss upon capital thus buried in heaps of goods lying unsold on shelves, for which the N. P. is directly responsible, are the direct causes of this emigration from Quebec. If the unhealthy stimulus of Protection had not been given to manufacturing we would not now have had these evils to deplore. The question which most men in the Province of Quebec now ask is, what limit shall be set to this growing evil? And yet we are assured that the country is enjoying an era of unprecedented prosperity, thanks to Sir S. L. Tilley and his N. P. !

Toronto will celebrate its semi-centennial during the week commencing June 30th.

The Catholics of Toronto met on Tuesday evening last to sign the protest against the spoliation of the Propaganda property which is to be forwarded to Rome.

W. A. Calnek, of Annapolis, N. S., has published an interesting memoir of the late Hon. James William Johnston, first Judge in Equity of Nova Scotia. The work is neatly printed by Mr. Knodell, of this city.

Great preparations are on foot for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of St. Jean Baptiste, in Montreal, on June 23rd and following days. The celebration is expected to be the most brilliant ever attempted in Canada.

The stockholders of the Moncton Brass Works, or Peters Combination Lock Company, as it was called, have resolved to wind up the affairs of the concern and to sell the property, if enough can be got for it to pay the liabilities. Another triumph for the N. P.

Halifax had its first exhibition of the electric light on Monday night last. An effort will be made to form a company to continue the light permanently. St. John is promised the light permanently within a few days. A company has been formed to take hold of it, and tenders are asked for the erection of a lighting station.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding has resigned his seat in the Nova Scotia Goverment. He did not hold office, and the Halifax *Herald* intimates that he resigned because he could not get office ; but the *Chronicle*, a much better authority in such matters, denies this, and says that Mr. Fielding retires because the claims upon his time interfered with his duties as editor of the *Chronicle.*

The Scott Act is supposed to be in force on Prince Edward Island ; yet in Charlottetown alone ten persons have applied for wholesale licenses under the Dominion License Act.

The Belleville *Intelligencer* says it "learns on excellent authority that a seat in the House of Commons is to be provided for T. W. Anglin. Mr. Harley, the representative of South Oxford, is to retire—receiving as a consideration for so doing a situation under the Ontario Government—and Mr. Anglin is to be returned for South Oxford."

The Dominion License Inspectors visited a number of the licensed "saloons" on Saturday night last, and all except two were found to be complying with the provision of the law which says they must close at 7 p. m. There must be a good deal of illicit selling somewhere. The *Sun* of Monday reported "an unusual amount of drunkenness on the streets yesterday," (Sunday.)

The Fredericton *Farmer* falsely accuses the FREEMAN of spreading the report that "Mr. Costigan had outraged respectability by appearing in the House of Commons in a state of intoxication." Up to the present we never gave publicity to any such report, and as the *Farmer* must be aware of this we are at a loss to understand why it misrepresents us as it does. The *Farmer's* object in "spreading the report" at the present time it is not so difficult to surmise.

THE laborers strike at Halifax is at an end, the men being employed at advanced wages wherever there is work.

Sir Hector Langevin, who, while acting Minister of Railways, promised the Quebec people a survey of the rival railway routes and the selection of that they prefer, should it prove the best, and who sent out an exploring party, has been superseded by Mr. Pope, who was suddenly restored to strength by the reports of what Sir Hector was doing and promising. Mr. Pope may be relied upon to take care of his own interest.

Mr. Wiman, one of the company formed for the construction of those N S. links was interviewed in New York about them. He said :—

For the completion of these links an additional subsidy has been granted of $3200 per mile, together with an annual cash payment of $30,000 per year for fifteen years This mileage subsidy and annual grant have been capitalized at the rate of $72,000 per year, and the government has agreed, as the work progresses, to pay interest on the bonds at the rate of six per cent per annum to the amount of $1,200,000 for fifteen years, after which the bonds will be a first charge on the whole road.

"A survey is being made at the Canadian government's expenses across the State of Maine and province of New Brunswick, with the view of discovering the best line to unite this completed system to the existing Canadian railroad, thus forming a through system from Montreal to the most extreme point of the dominion. Towards the construction of this latter link a subsidy of $170,000 per annum has been granted.

"The purpose sought in all this large expenditure is to encourage the construction of a road for an eastern outlet by the shortest possible route for all the regions of fully one-half the continent of British North America, and if possible to divert in this direction the traffic between Europe and America for the mails, passengers and fast freight. Louisburg is at the extreme eastern point of the dominion, and it is asserted that fast steamers can go from there to Queenstown in four days. A local traffic is, however, the main reliance. The road traverses enormous coal fields, on which the dominion is dependent, and then there are lumber and agricultural products."

RAILWAY NOTES.—The Fredericton *Gleaner* says :—

The two chief promoters of the Miramichi Valley Railway, Mr. Gibson and Mr. Snowball, held a lengthy interview, yesterday, at which all preliminaries were arranged for a speedy commencement and a vigorous prosecution of the work at the Chatham end of the line. During the incoming week not less than 100 men will be actually employed by the contractors, Messrs. Clendenning and Ruel. The result of Mr. Snowball's interview with the Government at Ottawa, though not all that would be desired in the interests of the road, gives fair hope of such satisfactory arrangement of differences as will enable the company to build the whole road without any further party differences. Mr. Snowball ascertained from the Government that the wording of the subsidy grant "from Fredericton to the Miramichi River" was not intended to compel the bridging of the river before the subsidy would be given, but was a mere error of expression, and the subsidy was intended to apply to a road commencing at St. Marys. Work will not be commenced just immediately at the Fredericton end of the road, which is to be regretted; but the hopes of the Company are that the difficulties standing in the way of such commencement will shortly be removed, which unfortunate difficulties are the result of impressions made upon the Government by our representative at Ottawa. A word of retraction from him may set all right again, when we may expect the sound of the pick and the shovel to delight our people who take an interest in this great and important work for this county.

The same paper says that there is a probability of work being commenced on the Central Railway between Fredericton and Moncton or Salisbury within a few weeks ; and that negotiations are on foot for building the branch from Grand Lake to Moncton. At a meeting of the Directors held on Friday last, it was resolved to begin a survey of the line at once. Parties will start at the head of Grand Lake and survey towards Gibson and Salisbury. A branch line to Sussex or some point west of it on the Intercolonial will also be made.

The St. Croix *Courier* of last week said :—

It was rumored on the streets Tuesday that the New Brunswick Railway Co., had purchased the Grand Southern. A later report was to the effect that a transfer of the Grand Southern to the Maine Central had been agreed on. No confirmation of either of these reports could be obtained.

## Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, May 17.—A Prince Albert telegram says there is great dissatisfaction here because the Indian department is awarding contracts from Ottawa without notifying the people here, or advertising in the local and Winnipeg papers for tenders. Last year the department paid six dollars a sack for flour here, when it could have been bought in the open market for $2.50. In consequence of the burning of the Hudson Bay mill the departments' embargo on other mills has been removed, and they are now allowed to grind for the Indians. Large meetings are being held among the half-breeds here and at South Branch, who state their determination to be treated as Manitoba half-breeds in regard to half-breed and miners' claims, or they will know the reason why. Delegates leave on Monday to confer with Louis Riel, the leader of the Red river rebellion as to the course they had better take. Inspector Pierce's report has been confirmed by the Minister of the Interior. The Government will charge two dollars an acre for pre-emptions, even those taken up twenty years ago not being exempt.

THE NORTH-WEST INDIANS.—The Toronto *Globe's* Winnipeg correspondent, writing on the 16th says, Indian Head advices report considerable excitement on account of the unsettled state of the Indians, but serious trouble is not apprehended. It is generally believed that new reserves will have to be set apart for the Indians. Pie-a-Pot has been dissatisfied for some time and there has been terrible mortality in his band of late. Indians were hanging dead on the trees in the winter, and in spring were found some fifty corpses dangling in ghastly fashion around the wigwams of the living. The warm weather increased the death-roll, malaria carrying them off at the rate of seven or eight daily. The half-starved survivors, becoming desperate at length, moved to the Assinaboine reserve. The Assinaboine's objected to the visit and threatened extermination, but the arrival of Yellow Calf and his band at a critical moment prevented bloodshed. Pie-a-Pot and his band were persuaded to accompany him to attend the sun dance on the Pasquatas reserve. Both bands are in camp at Indian Head this afternoon, aggregating ninety lodges and seven hundred souls. Colonel Irvine and Hayter Reed will hold a pow-wow with them to-morrow. It is not known why Yellow Calf left the reserve. He is reticent about his future movements.

IRISH CONVENT SCHOOLS.—Mr. J. Biggar's motion in Parliament providing that Convent schools in Ireland should be dealt with on terms similar as to remuneration to those obtaining with regard to the national schools, would have come to a speedy conclusion but for the watchfulness of the Irish members themselves, who mustered unusually strong, for the Hon. member for Cavan had not stated his case when a count-out was moved. That Mr Healy can be self-contained when occasion serves was evidenced by his speech in seconding the motion. Of course, Mr. Newdegate got on his legs to resist this fresh proof of Papist aggressiveness. Mr. Charles Russell warmly supported the debate for Cavan's motion, and it also had the benefit of the advocacy of Mr. Findlater, a Protestant, whose eulogy of the nuns engaged in the work of education in Ireland was as enthusiastic as any that had been uttered by his Catholic colleagues. However, the Government proved that it has not quite abandoned the political tenet of denying to justice what it would concede to force, by opposing the motion, which was ultimately defeated.—*London Weekly Register.*

There was lately presented to the Empress of Russia a labouring man who has had two wives, the first of whom brought him four times quadruplets, seven times triplets, and ten times twins. The second wife the first time brought forth three children, and the other six times two. The whole number of children by the two wives amount to 72.


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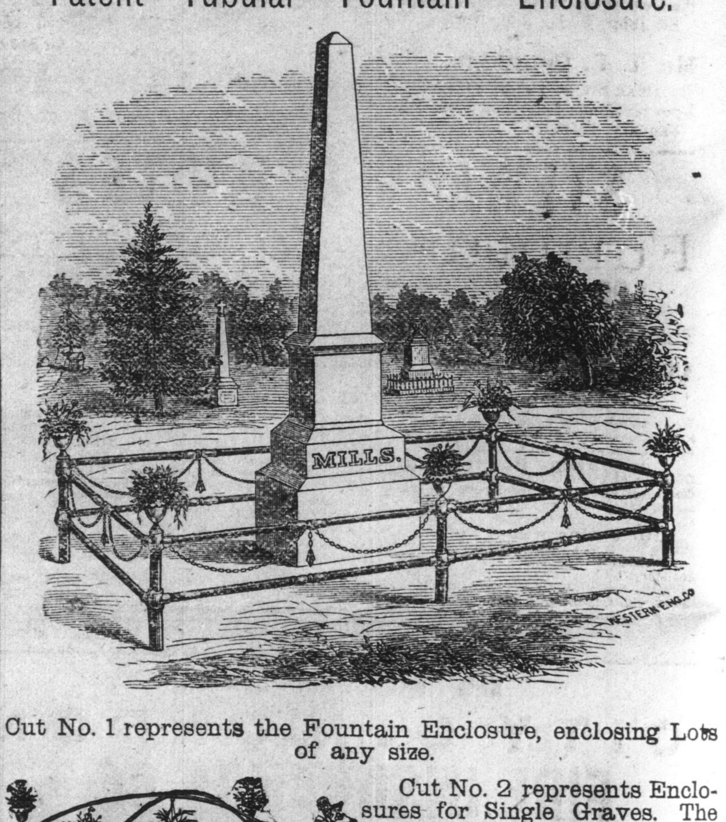


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