

The Dominion Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. C. ANSLOW

Our Country with its United Interests.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

Vol. XXI.—No. 24.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, March 28, 1888.

WHOLE No. 1064.

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My New SPRING STOCK now ready for inspection.

The Largest Stock! The Best Value!! The Prettiest Patterns!!!

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Opaque Window Shades, on Patent Spring Rollers, to fit any Windows; Plain or with Fancy Borders from \$1.00 each.

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ESTEY'S GOD LIVER OIL CREAM.

Selected Literature.

THE OLD HOME-STEAD.

Al! here it is, the dear old place!
Unchanged through all these years
How like some sweet familiar face
My childhood's home appears.
The grand old trees beside the door
Still spread their branches wide;
The river wanders as of yore,
With sweetly running tide;
The distant hills look green and gay,
The flowers are blooming wild;
And everything looks glad to-day
As when I was a child.

Regardless how the years have flown,
Half wondering I stand,
I catch no fond, endearing tone,
I clasp no friendly hand;
I think my mother's smile to meet,
I list my father's call,
I pause to hear my brother's feet
Come bounding through the hall;
But silence all around me reigns,
A chill creeps through my heart;
No trace of those I love remains,
And tears unbidden start.

What though the emblems fall as fast,
What though the budding flowers
Still shed their fragrance on the air
Within life's golden hours
The loving ones that clustered here
These walls may not restore;
Voices that filled my youthful ear
Will greet my soul no more.
And yet I quit the dear old place
With slow and lingering tread,
As when we kiss a clay cold face
And leave it with the dead.

low had not stared so furiously at her she would not doubt have done the same thing if he was doing.

Mr. Allen finished the money article, and laid down the paper. Frank had opened to me that he wished the article had been twice, or even four times as long.

The details of the business were discussed, and the papers drawn. While it was in progress Frank more than once detected the beautiful flash in the act of blushing when their eyes met.

The business was finished at last, much to the regret of my handsome friend, who, when he got into the street, went straightway into a fit of abstraction, and had walked half way across Charlottetown bridge on his way home, before he happened to think that he lived at the South End.

It was all up with poor Frank; he had fallen in love—he was stark, staring mad in love—with whom he knew not, for it was well known that Mr. Allen had no daughter. She was a relative, however, for she bore his name.

But if Frank was in love there was some consolation in the fact that the fair creature who had stolen his heart was in the same predicament.

The next day she came shopping at his store, and the next, indeed, almost every day. No conversation had passed between them, and though he had been introduced on the evening of his visit, he had been too much overwhelmed to use words.

My friend, however, did not lack that necessary attribute of a successful wooer sometimes vulgarly called "spunk." He had no further business with the merchant; but then his case was a desperate one, and he made an errand.

Miss Allen blushed as he entered, but she was sociable and agreeable in the last degree, so much so that Frank stayed till the bells rung out for nine o'clock before he knew it. The ice was broken, and my friend was in for it.

The lady was a niece of the merchant, twenty-one years of age and an heiress. In the course of a few months Frank's energy won the victory, and it was understood they were engaged.

The merchant did not like it. Being somewhat exclusive in his ideas of social intercourse, the prospective marriage of his wealthy niece to a poor retailer was repugnant to the last degree, and he refused to thwart the purposes of the loving couple.

At first he appealed to the lady; but she only laughed at him; told him bluntly that she loved Mr. Howard and would have him. Then he reasoned with Frank on his ingratitude to him, his benefactor. The young man was touched, and promised to consider it.

He did consider it, and his loving inamorata helped him to consider it. After a hasty deliberation it was unanimously agreed to lay the whole matter "on the table."

Mr. Allen was informed of the decision, and as old fogies always do when they cannot do anything else, lit his lips and swallowed his words, fully resolved to do something dreadful, whenever an opportunity occurred.

[Concluded next week.]

time of the conference was in opposition to the Ottawa government? They would surely not say that the government of New Brunswick is a gift government.

Mr. Tweedie—What is it then?

Mr. Blair—It is composed of gentlemen in sympathy with the dominion government and of some who are opposed to that government. This government in the administration of affairs knows neither Liberal nor Conservative and manages its affairs entirely regardless of its or that political party in the best interests of the country. (Applause.) He most emphatically repudiated the statement that these resolutions were the work of Grit politicians. Where was the dominion government? If there was any such testimony it ought not to be difficult to produce it. He was free to say that among those at the conference were some very strong Liberals. On the other hand, there were some very strong Conservatives, and the fact that all had agreed in the resolutions showed that there was no desire to make capital for any political party. He claimed the consideration of the house for the resolutions on their merits.

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FREDERICTON, March 17.—After routine Hon. Mr. Blair resumed the discussion on the Quebec resolutions. He took up the sixth resolution, and dealt with it at considerable length, after which he proceeded to a discussion of others, occupying the attention of the house for an hour and a half.

Mr. Hannington, on Quebec to address the house, on the Quebec resolutions, said he would be able to show that the conference had its original inception with the grit party of Ontario, and that the resolutions were intended as an attack upon the Dominion government.

The friends of this government—especially referred now to the Attorney General and Provincial Secretary—had been drawn into the conference to serve the interests of the grit party of Ontario. The resolutions proposed great changes in our constitution. He had listened in vain for a statement of New Brunswick grievances under the present constitution. He had asked when the legislation of this province had been interfered with by the federal government. The New Brunswick government members who attended the Quebec conference had been carried away by the influence of the Ontario grits. He used the term grits in no offensive sense. He had a high respect for some of the grits, but he could not permit them to claim the title of Liberals, which title belonged to men of the school of Fisher, Tilley, Howe, Wilnot, Simmonds and many others.

Mr. Hannington next referred to the condition of New Brunswick before confederation and to our treaty with the United States. That treaty had been

cancelled by the United States for their own purposes. They refused to renew the treaty because they hoped—and that was the aim of many of their public men and press—to wean us from our allegiance to the British crown and to force us into their union. The treaty with the United States came into operation in 1854 and expired in 1864. At the latter date our debt had increased from nothing to \$5,000,000, and to meet our interest and for appropriations for roads, bridges and schools it was found very difficult to provide with our ordinary revenue. At that time old Canada could not carry on its government because of the conflict that was continually going on between the east and the west. The lower provinces were then considering the question of maritime union. The liberals and conservatives of Ontario and the government of Quebec were willing to enter into the confederation scheme and were content to have their revenue fixed on the basis of the population of their provinces in 1861. Now, however, the Ontario grits seek through this Quebec conference for better terms, and propose an arrangement which will add millions upon millions of dollars to the debt of Canada. New Brunswick's share of the interest of that debt will be very large, and while we will only get an increase of \$60,000 or \$70,000 a year Ontario will be the gainer by the new arrangement. And it is proposed that this arrangement shall be final and forever. Before lending ourselves to such an arrangement we should see into whose hands we are playing. We find at the conference Nova Scotians who are openly declaring against the union. Some of those Nova Scotians are discussing annexation, the effect of which is to foster disloyalty to the British Empire and loyalty to the United States. We find, too, that at the conference a resolution was passed unanimously in favor of unrestricted free trade with the United States.

Mr. Blair—No resolutions to be adopted by this house were passed as a conference embodying reciprocity.

Mr. Hannington—No, the conference knew that it was not within the competency of local legislatures to pass upon the question of trade and commerce.—But the same conference which adopted the resolutions which this house is asked to pass, also met conference passed resolutions in favor of unrestricted reciprocity. The attorney general says that resolution in reference to that matter was passed only as the individual opinions of the members of the conference. [Mr. Hannington read the resolutions of the delegates in favor of unrestricted reciprocity to show it was not their individual opinion and then proceeded.]

That's the opinion of the men who now ask us to amend the constitution of our country. This is what the Americans want. Why, even the Toronto Globe has admitted that we as Canadians cannot discriminate against Great Britain. We cannot live as Canadians under commercial union. We would have to be bound by the will of the Americans, and he would say God help the day when we Britons will have got down on our knees to the United States. It is an insult to tell us that our prosperity depends upon the Americans granting us free trade or any other favors. The resolution adopted at Quebec in favor of commercial union with the United States practically said to the Canadians: You ought not to be satisfied with your condition, with your prosperity, with your manufactures, but you should hand them over to the Americans. The question of confederation was discussed by our ablest men, the leading men of both political parties. The scheme was carried on the basis of responsible government, and under it all provinces have been treated fairly. The fathers of confederation decided that we should be governed by ourselves. Those who passed the Quebec resolutions decided that we could not live justly by the will of the United States, a declaration to which he was not prepared to subscribe. If these resolutions are adopted we can never expect increased subsidies or assistance for railway construction. The grits of Ontario have always opposed the interests of the Maritime Provinces. If they had their way we would not have had the subsidies for the Miramichi railway, the Woodstock, Carleton Place, and other roads.

All these subsidies received the opposition of the Ontario grits, and the opposition party to Sir John's government in parliament. They have declared over and over again that Ontario was the milch cow that was being drained in the interest of the Maritime Provinces.—These resolutions proposed that instead of increasing our rights we should go back to irresponsible Downing street. It was only after vigorous fighting that we were able to secure the right to govern ourselves. The British government had long ago given us self-government and freed us from dictation, the dictation of Downing street or any interference excepting in Imperial matters, and now it is proposed that we hand back our freedom to the same Downing street.

As an evidence of the fact that the grit party were and are opposed to the Maritime Provinces, Mr. Hannington said that when Mr. Mackenzie was in power the

B. FAIREY,

Newcastle, March 24, 1888.

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Barrister & Attorney at Law,
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L. J. TWEEDIE,
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Chatham, N. B.

OFFICE On Wick Montreal.

J. D. PHINNEY,
Barrister & Attorney at Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
RICHMOND, N. B.
Office—COURT HOUSE SQUARE,
May 4, 1885.

F. L. PEDOLIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
OFFICE at house formerly occupied by M. O. Thompson,
Newcastle, June 11, 1887.

O. J. MACCULLY, M.A., M.D.,
SPECIALIST,
DISEASES OF EYE, EAR & THROAT,
Office: Cor. Church and Main St., Moncton,
Moncton, Nov. 12, 85.

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J. O. BIEDERMANN, PIANOFORTE and ORGAN TUNER.
Regular visits made to the Northern Counties, of which due notice will be given.
Orders for tuning, etc., can be sent to the Advocate Office, Newcastle.
J. O. BIEDERMANN,
St. John, May 6, 1887.

CANADA HOUSE.

Chatham, New Brunswick.

Wm. JOHNSTON, Proprietor.

Considerable outlay has been made on the house to make it a first-class Hotel and travellers still find it a desirable temporary residence both as regards location and comfort. It is situated within two minutes walk of Steamboat landing and Telegraph and Post Offices. The proprietor returns thanks to the Public for the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor by courtesy and attention to merit the same in the future.

GOOD SAMPLE ROOMS
For Commercial Travellers and Stabling on the premises.
Oct. 12, 1885.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK,
C. D. McSWAINY CEO. D. FOGHT,
PROPRIETORS.

F. CLEMENTSON & CO.
OUR STOCK OF
CROCKERY,
CHINA,
and GLASS,
LAMES and LAMP GOODS,
is now complete for the coming spring. We invite
COUNTRY TRADERS
visiting St. John to call and see our unusually varied stock, which we are offering at lowest possible prices.

CRATES
suitable for country stores always in stock.
F. CLEMENTSON & Co.,
Dock Street,
St. John N. B., April 27, 87

MILLINERY.
The Subscriber will continue the
Millinery Business
in all its branches at the Old Stand, in Campbell, where all work entrusted to her, will be performed promptly and in a satisfactory manner. Give me a call.
Mrs. Robt. Watt,
Camp'ton, Feb. 14, '88.

TO LET.
The House and Premises in Newcastle, owned and recently occupied by Rev. Mr. Murray. Possession given immediately. For terms and particulars apply to
W. & D. McLeod,
Newcastle, Feb. 14, '88.

Stoves for Sale.
For sale at a bargain, a large
BASE BURNER,
for Soft Coal, Style
"OHIO,"
suitable for a Hall or large Dining Room. It is only two seasons. Also a
Model Parlor Stove,
in good order.
For particulars apply at the "Advocate" Office.
Oct. 10, 1887.

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MIL, Railroad & Steamboat SUPPLIES.

Best Quality Rubber and Leather Belting, Diston's Gang and Circular Saws, Hoe's Celebrated Inserted Teeth Saws, Rubber Hose, Canvas do., Cotton covered do., Steam Packings of all kinds, Lumbermen's Chalks, Peavies and Handles, Volcanic, Torville and Harro Sundry Wrenches, Lacing Leather, Lace Outlets, Belt Studs, Rabbit Metal, Cotton Waste, Stillson Wrenches, etc.

Castor, Olive, Lard, Globe, Black, Spindle, Extra Spindle, heavy Machine, Acme, Cylinder, Seal, Colts, Porpoise, Cot., Wool, Nestled, etc.

SINGLE and DOUBLE—LATH and SHINGLE TIES—

W. H. THORNE, Market Square, ST. JOHN.

ESTEY'S BLOOD TONIC
BLOOD wants toning up. You have no appetite, and what you do eat distresses you. You are nervous, and at night you cannot sleep. This is all caused by your system being run down, and requiring something to brace it up, and make you feel all right again. Take this you should take

ESTEY'S IRON AND QUININE TONIC
Is sold by Druggists everywhere. Be sure and get the genuine. Price 50 cents, bottles \$2.50.
Prepared only by E. M. ESTEY, Moncton, N. B.

Cheap Groceries for Christmas.
The Subscriber wishes to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he keeps on hand a full supply of
General Groceries, Provisions,
Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, Hams, Sugars, Raisins, Currants, Spices, Tobacco, etc., etc., 50 Quinds Dry Codfish.
All Goods in stock will be sold at a very Small Advance on Cost. Give me a call.—Store next the Newcastle Skating and Curling Rink.
CHARLES LACY,
Newcastle, Dec. 12, '87.

English Sausage Shop
Our Mince Meat.
Wholesale and Retail. It has stood the test of many years.
JOHN HOPKINS,
186 Union Street, St. John, N. B.
Nov. 30, 1887.

E. C. COLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR
—AND—
Gentleman's Outfitter,
Palmer Block, Moncton, N. B.

Our traveller will visit the different towns on the North Shore, during the year, with a superb range of samples. Will make first trip early in MARCH. Wait for him and inspect our samples and prices before placing your orders. We guarantee fit and workmanship equal to any Tailoring Establishment in the Province.
Moncton, Feb. 21, 1888.

GETTING AN INDORESE.

My friend, Frank Howard, was a dry goods dealer on Washington street. When I made his acquaintance he was one of the most active and successful salesmen in the trade, and being a prudent man had saved a small sum of money, with which, and the credit he might be able to obtain, he proposed to commence business on his own account.

Among his acquaintances he had the good fortune to include a wealthy merchant, whose judgment had led him to form a lofty estimation of the business capacity of my friend.

To him my young aspirant for mercantile honors stated his case, and the conference ended in a voluntary proposition on the part of the merchant to supply the goods necessary to stock his store, taking his notes, the first of which would fall due in one year for payment. The arrangements were completed, and in a few days Frank found himself installed in a convenient store, on the best part of the street, ready to strike for his fortune.

The notes had not been signed, and one evening, on some business connected with them, Frank called by appointment at the princely mansion of his wealthy benefactor. He was ushered into the sitting room where the merchant was reading the evening paper. By his side sat a beautiful young lady, to whom his patron politely introduced him.

My friend belonged to that anomalous class of being styled "handsome men;" at least the ladies all said he was handsome, though for the life of me I never could tell wherein his beauty consisted. But, as I have no particular fancy for my notice, or the natural selfishness of mankind may have prejudiced my judgment.

My friend was acknowledged by all the ladies to be a remarkably handsome man, and probably this was the secret of his immense success as a salesman.—Whether he reckoned his beauty as one of the items of his stock in trade, when he went into business, I am unable to say; but I have not the least doubt he based his hopes of success, to a great extent, upon the influence of his prepossessing personal appearance.

Frank fixed his eyes on the young lady, as the merchant, who had, when he had entered, half read a money article in his paper, turned to finish it. Miss Allen—such was the name by which she had been presented to him—was busily engaged in crocheting a little silk purse; and as she bent over the work Frank was perfectly satisfied that he had never seen so pretty a face in his life.

And then the nearest, most graceful little foot in the world protruded from beneath a light silk dress—a foot which completely turned Frank's head, so that he forgot all about the notes and the merchant.

Without the least regard to etiquette, politeness, good-breeding and all that sort of thing, he stared mercilessly at her, and never, for even the fraction of a moment, removed his gaze, not even allowing himself the luxury of winking, lest the time so employed should be lost. Frank was perfectly sure that he had never before felt exactly as he did at that halcyon moment. It seemed as though all the divinities of paradise were concentrated in the fair form before him, as though he had been transplanted to an Elysium of love.

And the maiden was not altogether unmoved. The embryo merchant, several times detected her in the act of stealing a glance at him through the long fringing eyelashes that adorned her peerless brow. He plainly saw her blush; saw her bosom heave with a flutter as she caught his earnest gaze.

Frank Howard was a handsome man; and somehow or other men and women who are favored in this respect always contrive to find it out. Frank knew that he was a handsome man, and never in his life did he more devoutly thank his stars, which had given him personal beauty, than at this particular moment.

The lady had already found out that he was handsome, and if the stupid fel-

Local Legislation.

FREDERICTON, March 15.—Hon. Mr. Blair moved the following resolution: "Whereas At a conference held in the city of Quebec in the month of October last, delegates and members representing the executive government of five of the provinces of Canada called for the purpose of conferring upon questions of inter-provincial interest, it was unanimously resolved as follows—

Resolved, That the resolutions of the conference which have been previously published:—

And Whereas, It is proposed to submit the foregoing resolutions to the respective legislative assemblies of the provinces for concurrence, with a view to the amending of the B. N. A. act in accordance therewith; be it therefore

Resolved, That this house do concur in the said resolutions; and further,

Resolved, That a humble address be presented to his honor the lieutenant governor praying that his honor may cause to be conveyed to her most gracious majesty the Queen the assurance of the devotion and loyalty of her majesty's faithful subjects, the legislative assembly of this province, to her majesty's throne and person, and humbly praying her majesty to graciously cause her parliament of the United Kingdom to be moved to amend the act, chap. 3 of 31 Victoria, an act for the union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the government thereof, and for purposes connected therewith, agreeably to the foregoing resolution.

Hon. Mr. Blair, in moving the adoption of the Quebec resolutions, narrated the circumstances which led to the conference at Quebec.

Before taking up the subject proper he desired to combat another proposition thrown out by some members in this house, and in a portion of the press.—Objection was made to these resolutions on the alleged ground that they were the result of political animosities towards the present dominion government; that they were, in fact, the work of grit politicians. Five provinces were represented at the conference. The governments of Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario are in the hands of political parties not in accord with the dominion government. If, indeed, it can be said that any local government is in the hands of a political party, could it be said that the other governments represented were antagonistic to the dominion government? Would they say that the Manitoba government at the

KEARY HOUSE
(Formerly WILBUR'S HOTEL.)
BATHURST, N. B.
THOS. F. KEARY, Proprietor.

This Hotel has been entirely refitted and furnished throughout. Stage connects with all trains. Every connected with the Hotel. Yachting Facilities. Some of the best trout and salmon pools within eight miles. Excellent salt water bathing. Good Sample Rooms for commercial men.

TERMS \$1.50 per day; with Sample Rooms \$1.75.
Bathurst, Oct. 1, '86.

CEO. STABLES,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.

Goods of all kinds handled on Commission and prompt returns made.
Will attend to Auctions in Town and Country a satisfactory manner.
Newcastle, Arg. 11, '85.

Clifton House,
Princess and 143 German Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
A. W. PETERS, PROPRIETOR.

Heated by steam throughout. Prompt attention and moderate charges. Telephone communication with all parts of the city.
11, 20 '85.

LEATHER and SHOE FINDINGS.
The subscribers return thanks to their numerous customers for past favors and would say that they keep constantly on hand a full supply of the best quality of Goods to be had and at low rates for cash. Also S. B. Foster & Son's Nails and Tacks of all sizes, and Clark & Son's Boot Trees, Leath, &c. English Toys, as well as home-made Toys to order, of the best material. Wholesale and Retail.
J. J. CHRISTIE & Co.

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Cheap Groceries for Christmas.
The Subscriber wishes to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he keeps on hand a full supply of
General Groceries, Provisions,
Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, Hams, Sugars, Raisins, Currants, Spices, Tobacco, etc., etc., 50 Quinds Dry Codfish.
All Goods in stock will be sold at a very Small Advance on Cost. Give me a call.—Store next the Newcastle Skating and Curling Rink.
CHARLES LACY,
Newcastle, Dec. 12, '87.

English Sausage Shop
Our Mince Meat.
Wholesale and Retail. It has stood the test of many years.
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FREDERICTON, March 17.—After routine Hon. Mr. Blair resumed the discussion on the Quebec resolutions. He took up the sixth resolution, and dealt with it at considerable length, after which he proceeded to a discussion of others, occupying the attention of the house for an hour and a half.

Mr. Hannington, on Quebec to address the house, on the Quebec resolutions, said he would be able to show that the conference had its original inception with the grit party of Ontario, and that the resolutions were intended as an attack upon the Dominion government.

The friends of this government—especially referred now to the Attorney General and Provincial Secretary—had been drawn into the conference to serve the interests of the grit party of Ontario. The resolutions proposed great changes in our constitution. He had listened in vain for a statement of New Brunswick grievances under the present constitution. He had asked when the legislation of this province had been interfered with by the federal government. The New Brunswick government members who attended the Quebec conference had been carried away by the influence of the Ontario grits. He used the term grits in no offensive sense. He had a high respect for some of the grits, but he could not permit them to claim the title of Liberals, which title belonged to men of the school of Fisher, Tilley, Howe, Wilnot, Simmonds and many others.

Mr. Hannington next referred to the condition of New Brunswick before confederation and to our treaty with the United States. That treaty had been

cancelled by the United States for their own purposes. They refused to renew the treaty because they hoped—and that was the aim of many of their public men and press—to wean us from our allegiance to the British crown and to force us into their union. The treaty with the United States came into operation in 1854 and expired in 1864. At the latter date our debt had increased from nothing to \$5,000,000, and to meet our interest and for appropriations for roads, bridges and schools it was found very difficult to provide with our ordinary revenue. At that time old Canada could not carry on its government because of the conflict that was continually going on between the east and the west. The lower provinces were then considering the question of maritime union. The liberals and conservatives of Ontario and the government of Quebec were willing to enter into the confederation scheme and were content to have their revenue fixed on the basis of the population of their provinces in 1861. Now, however, the Ontario grits seek through this Quebec conference for better terms, and propose an arrangement which will add millions upon millions of dollars to the debt of Canada. New Brunswick's share of the interest of that debt will be very large, and while we will only get an increase of \$60,000 or \$70,000 a year Ontario will be the gainer by the new arrangement. And it is proposed that this arrangement shall be final and forever. Before lending ourselves to such an arrangement we should see into whose hands we are playing. We find at the conference Nova Scotians who are openly declaring against the union. Some of those Nova Scotians are discussing annexation, the effect of which is to foster disloyalty to the British Empire and loyalty to the United States. We find, too, that at the conference a resolution was passed unanimously in favor of unrestricted free trade with the United States.

Mr. Blair—No resolutions to be adopted by this house were passed as a conference embodying reciprocity.

Mr. Hannington—No, the conference knew that it was not within the competency of local legislatures to pass upon the question of trade and commerce.—But the same conference which adopted the resolutions which this house is asked to pass, also met conference passed resolutions in favor of unrestricted reciprocity. The attorney general says that resolution in reference to that matter was passed only as the individual opinions of the members of the conference. [Mr. Hannington read the resolutions of the delegates in favor of unrestricted reciprocity to show it was not their individual opinion and then proceeded.]

That's the opinion of the men who now ask us to amend the constitution of our country. This is what the Americans want. Why, even the Toronto Globe has admitted that we as Canadians cannot discriminate against Great Britain. We cannot live as Canadians under commercial union. We would have to be bound by the will of the Americans, and he would say God help the day when we Britons will have got down on our knees to the United States. It is an insult to tell us that our prosperity depends upon the Americans granting us free trade or any other favors. The resolution adopted at Quebec in favor of commercial union with the United States practically said to the Canadians: You ought not to be satisfied with your condition, with your prosperity, with your manufactures, but you should hand them over to the Americans. The question of confederation was discussed by our ablest men, the leading men of both political parties. The scheme was carried on the basis of responsible government, and under it all provinces have been treated fairly. The fathers of confederation decided that we should be governed by ourselves. Those who passed the Quebec resolutions decided that we could not live justly by the will of the United States, a declaration to which he was not prepared to subscribe. If these resolutions are adopted we can never expect increased subsidies or assistance for railway construction. The grits of Ontario have always opposed the interests of the Maritime Provinces. If they had their way we would not have had the subsidies for the Miramichi railway, the Woodstock, Carleton Place, and other roads.

All these subsidies received the opposition of the Ontario grits, and the opposition party to Sir John's government in parliament. They have declared over and over again that Ontario was the milch cow that was being drained in the interest of the Maritime Provinces.—These resolutions proposed that instead of increasing our rights we should go back to irresponsible Downing street. It was only after vigorous fighting that we were able to secure the right to govern ourselves. The British government had long ago given us self-government and freed us from dictation, the dictation of Downing street or any interference excepting in Imperial matters, and now it is proposed that we hand back our freedom to the same Downing street.

As an evidence of the fact that the grit party were and are opposed to the Maritime Provinces, Mr. Hannington said that when Mr. Mackenzie was in power the

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Moncton, Feb. 21, 1888.

time of the conference was in opposition to the Ottawa government? They would surely not say that the government of New Brunswick is a gift government.

Mr. Tweedie—What is it then?

Mr. Blair—It is composed of gentlemen in sympathy with the dominion government and of some who are opposed to that government. This government in the administration of affairs knows neither Liberal nor Conservative and manages its affairs entirely regardless of its or that political party in the best interests of the country. (Applause.) He most emphatically repudiated the statement that these resolutions were the work of Grit politicians. Where was the dominion government? If there was any such testimony it ought not to be difficult to produce it. He was free to say that among those at the conference were some very strong Liberals. On the other hand, there were some very strong Conservatives, and the fact that all had agreed in the resolutions showed that there was no desire to make capital for any political party. He claimed the consideration of the house for the resolutions on their merits.

The attorney general then took up the B. N. A. act and reviewed it at length, showing what were the powers specially given to the dominion parliament, and what authority it was intended that provincial legislatures should have. These resolutions do not pretend in any way to interfere with the power given to the dominion parliament. They deal more particularly with the governmental machinery of the different provinces. If, in the working out of the system, the province came in conflict with the dominion government, no matter what political party is in power, we should take steps to remedy the difficulty. One of the sections of the British North America act reserves to the federal government the power of disallowing all acts passed by a provincial legislature. This power gives to the federal government arbitrary control over legislation of the provinces within their own sphere. The opinion of the conference was that the act should be amended by taking away this power of disallowing provincial statutes, leaving to the people of each province through their representatives in the provincial legislature the free exercise of their exclusive right of legislation on the matters assigned to them, subject only to disallowance by her majesty in council, as before confederation. He read the first resolution adopted at Quebec. He would not say that the dominion government had exercised the power of disallowance in an arbitrary manner, but the act as it now stands gives them the right to do so.

Mr. Blair dealt at very considerable length on the question of disallowance to show how dangerous to provincial rights was the power now vested in the dominion government.

Mr. Hannington—What laws passed by this legislature were disallowed at Ottawa?

Mr. Blair—The case of another province to-day may be ours to-morrow. It was only because this government took a firm stand against the threat from Ottawa