The Union Advocate,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Our Country, with its United Interests.

W. & J. ANSLOW. EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

VOL. XIII.—No. 1. Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, October 29, 1879. WHOLE NO. 625.

WAVERLY HOTEL,

NEWCASTLE,.....MIRAMICHI, N. B.

THIS House has lately been refurnished, and every possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travellers.

☞ LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT, ON THE PREMISES.

ALEX. STEWART, Proprietor.

Late of Waverly House, St. John.)
Newcastle, Dec. 2, 1873. 3

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

NEWCASTLE, - - - MIRAMICHI.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

THIS HOTEL is very pleasantly situated, has recently been fitted up in FIRST CLASS STYLE, is in close proximity to the I. C. Railway Station, and the wants of travellers will be attended to promptly.

Meals prepared at any hour. Oysters served up in evry style at short notice.

JOHN FAY, PROPRIETOR.

Newcastle, Oct. 8, 1877. 10

CANADA HOUSE,

CHATHAM,.....NEW BRUNSWICK.

WM. JOHNSTON, - - Proprietor.

CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on this house to make it a first class Hotel, and travellers will find it a desirable temporary residence both as regards location and comfort. It is situated within two minutes walk of steamboat landing. 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 Stabling on the Premises.

May 13th, 1878. 14 1y

ROYAL HOTEL,

KING SQUARE.

I HAVE much pleasure in informing my numerous friends and the public generally, that I have leased the Hotel formerly known as the "CONTINENTAL," and thoroughly renovated the same, making it, as the "ROYAL" always had the reputation of being, one of the best Hotels in the Provinces.

Excellent Bill of Fare, First-class Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and superior accommodation.

Blackhall's Livery Stable attached.

THOS. F. RAYMOND.

St. John, July 9, 1877.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

RIVER DU LOUP,

JOSEPH A. FOUNTAIN, PROPRIETOR.

THIS HOUSE is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Railway Station, and is well calculated to meet the requirements of travellers, as neither pains or expense have been spared to secure the comfort of guests. Situated on an elevation, it affords a splendid view of the St. Lawrence and adjacent country.

October 24, 1877. 31-1yr

MIRAMICHI MARBLE WORKS.

WATER ST., - CHATHAM.

WILLIAM LAWLER,

Importer of MARBLE & Manufacturer of MONUMENTS, TABLES, HEADSTONES, MANTELS, TABLE TOPS, &c.

A GOOD STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞ GRANITE MONUMENTS made to order; CAPS and SILLS for windows supplied at short notice. FREESTONE WORK in all its branches attended to, and satisfaction given.

January 24 1878.

S. N. KNOWLES,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Trunks, Valises, Satchels, &c.

66 KING STREET,

(South Side.) SAINT JOHN, N. B.

CANVAS COVERS MADE TO ORDER.
SAMPLE TRUNKS A SPECIALTY.

May 5, 1879. 1yr.

RUBBER BELTING.

EXTRA Stretched and Paten Smooth Surface Rubber Belting. In Stock—various widths in 3, 4, 5 and 6 Plies.

LEATHER BELTING.

"Hoyt's" Celebrated Paten Stretched and Riveted Oak Tanned Leather Belting, (double and single).

SAWS! SAWS!! "Disston's" Mill, Circular, Rotary, Cross Cut, Hand and Jig Saws. MACHINE OILS. Lard, Olive, Seal, West Virginia and Cylinder Oils. MILL SUPPLIES. Lacing Leather, Files, Emery-wheels, Belt Punches, Rivets, Saw Swages, &c., &c.

ESTEY, ALLWOOD & CO.,
(Successors to Z. G. Gabel),
Prince Wm. St., St. John. may21

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. jul30-1yr.

Leather & Shoe Findings.

THE Subscriber returns thanks to his numerous customers for past favors, and would say to all that he keeps constantly on hand a full supply of the best quality of goods to be had and at lowest rates for cash. Also, S. E. Foster & Son's Nails and Tacks of all sizes, and Clarke & Son's Boot Trees, Lasts, &c. English Tops as well as home made Tops to order, of the best material. Wholesale and Retail. J. J. CHRISTIE.
No. 65 King St., St. John, N. B.
April 9, 1879. 30

JAMES G. McNALLY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Furniture, Crockery & Glassware,

LAMPS, TABLE CUTLERY,

Silverware and Fancy Goods,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

April 30, 1879. 6m

Law and Collection Offices

—OF—

ADAMS & LAWLOR,

Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Bankruptcy Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c., Real Estate, & Fire Insurance Agents.

☞ CLAIMS Collected in all parts of the Dominion.

OFFICES:

NEWCASTLE AND BATHURST.

M. ADAMS. R. A. LAWLOR.

July 18th, 1878.

SAMUEL THOMSON,

Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,

Solicitor in Bankruptcy,

NOTARY PUBLIC &c.

LOANS Negotiated. Claims Promptly Collected and Professional Business in all its branches, executed with accuracy and despatch.

OFFICE—PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.

July 17, 1878.

WILLIAM A. PARK,

Barrister & Attorney at Law,

SOLICITOR,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICE—Over the Store of William Park, Esq.

Castle Street, - - NEWCASTLE.

May 1, 1877. 2

L. J. TWEEDIE,

ATTORNEY & BARRISTER AT LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

CONVEYANCER, &c.,

CHATHAM, - - - - - N. B.

OFFICE—Snowball's Building

May 12, 1874. 13

JOHN McALISTER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Conveyancer, &c.,

CAMPBELLTON, N. B.

May 5, 1879. 7-6m

A. H. JOHNSON,

BARRISTER AT LAW,

SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC,

&c., &c.,

CHATHAM, N. B.

July 10, 1877.

WILLET & QUIGLEY,

Barristers, Attorneys,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &C.,

Princess St., Ritchie's Building, (up stairs.)

ST. JOHN, N. B.

John Willet.
Rich'd F. Quigley, LL. B., B. C. L.
ap30 *Commissioner for Massachusetts.*

CARD.

DR. H. A. FISH

Has commenced Practice in NEWCASTLE, and can be consulted at his Office,

Residence of James Fish, Esq.

OFFICE HOURS—10 to 12,
2 " 5,
7 " 10.

June 16, 1879. 18

HERBERT T. DAWSON, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

OFFICE—In Mr. John Dalton's House;

RESIDENCE.

At Mr. Wm. Gremley's, opposite Office.

Newcastle, March 26, 1877. 28

DR. McDONALD,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

OFFICE:

At MRS. HALEY'S, next door to the Post Office, Newcastle.

RESIDENCE:

At MR. THOMAS MALTBY'S.

Newcastle, March 26. 1879. april16-1yr

H. V. WILLISTON, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

OFFICE

That formerly occupied by Dr. Balcom,

BATHURST, N. B.

RESIDENCE AT MRS. NAPIER'S, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

Sept. 9, 1879. tf

WANTED.

A SHOP and OFFICE BOY—one willing to make himself generally useful.

Apply to DR. FREEMAN.

Newcastle, Sept. '77.

PETER LOGGIE,

Wood Moulding & Planing MILL,

Near the Ferry Landing,

CHATHAM.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FINISHING

for House or Ship Work, manufactured to order.

Veneti n Blinds, Doors and Sashes. Pine and Walnut Mouldings. Jig Sawing and Planing, a Specialty.

☞ Estimates and Specifications furnished on application.

Orders attended to with despatch.

P. LOGGIE.

A. D. SHIRREFF,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Life, Fire & Marine Insurance

AND

GENERAL AGENT,

Chatham, N. B.

August 29. 1876. 30-1y

Carriage Repairing.

The Subscriber has erected a shop on the property lately owned by Dr J. S. Benson, and is prepared to attend to the Making and Repairing of

CARRIAGES, HEAVY FARM AND LUMBER WAGGONS, &C.

Prompt attention given to all orders. Good Work guaranteed.

ANGUS McLEAN.

Newcastle, July 23, 1878.

Lamps, Oils, &c.

CHANDELIERS,
BRACKET,
TABLE and HAND LAMPS.

Chimneys, Wicks, &c.,

AMERICAN & CANADIAN OILS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. R. CAMERON,

"KNNIS & GARDNER BLOCK,
Prince William Street."

St. John, May 7, 1878

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Freeman,

will attend to DENTISTRY in its various Branches, as his other engagements will permit.

Having procured every appliance and the most recent improvements, Dr. F. guarantees all operations and gives special attention to the insertion of

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

Either on Rubber or a new and improved Base called Ceiluloid.

☞ Being a resident in the County his patrons will find no difficulty in having every guarantee made good.

Newcastle, April 18, 1876. 19tf.

WILLIAM WYSE,

GENERAL DEALER,

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,

CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, N. B.

Merchandise and Produce received on Commission.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

NO CHARGE FOR STORAGE.

AUCTION SALES, and all Business in connection with the same, attended to promptly.

July 15, 1879. 16

DAVIDSON'S SYRINGES.
Hypodermic Syringes.
Metal Syringes.
Nipple Shields.
Throat Atomizers.
Nursing Bottles.
India Rubber Tubeing.
Perfume Atomizers.

For sale by

T. B. BARKER & SONS,
35 and 37 King Street.

CUSTOM TAILORING.

T. M. STEWART,

(OF SCOTLAND,)

late Cutter for W. S. Morris, Esq., wishes to announce to the people of Newcastle and surrounding Districts, that he has commenced business over James W. Davidson's store, where with all the modern ideas in cutting, and the latest New York Fashions, he is prepared to make up Clothes equal to any made abroad.

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Newcastle, 22nd April, 1878.

PATENTS

obtained for new inventions, or for improvements in old ones. Caveats, Trade Marks and all patent business promptly attended to.

INVENTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN REJECTED may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and engaged in PATENT BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, we can secure patents in less time than those who are remote from Washington and who must depend upon the mails in all transactions with the Patent Office.

When Inventors send models or sketches we make a search in the Patent Office and advise as to its patentability *free of charge*. Correspondence confidential, prices low, and NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS OBTAINED.

We refer to Hon. Postmaster General D. M. KEY, Rev. F. D. POWER, to officials in the U. S. Patent Office, and especially to our clients in every State of the Union and in Canada. For special references, terms, advice, &c., Address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

VEGETINE.

Will cure Rheumatism.

MR. ALBERT CROOKER, the well-known druggist and apothecary, of Springvale, Me., always advises every one troubled with Rheumatism to try VEGETINE.

Read His Statement:

SPRINGVALE, ME., Oct. 12, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with rheumatism, was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffered every thing with rheumatism. Sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not step one step; these attacks were quite often. I suffered everything that a man could. Over three years ago last spring I commenced taking VEGETINE and followed it up until I had taken seven bottles; have had no rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one that is troubled with rheumatism to try VEGETINE, and not suffer for years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned.

Yours, etc.

ALBERT CROOKER.

Firm of A. Crooker & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries.

VEGETINE

Has Entirely Cured Me.

BOSTON, Oct., 1870.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—My daughter, after having a severe attack of Whooping Cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried the VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the VEGETINE for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the VEGETINE to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take and I can cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES MORSE, 364 Athens street.

Rheumatism is a Disease of the Blood.

The blood in this disease, is found to contain an excess of *fibrin*. VEGETINE acts by converting the blood from its diseased condition to a healthy circulation. VEGETINE regulates the bowels which is very important in this complaint. One bottle of VEGETINE will give relief, but to effect a permanent cure it must be taken regularly, and may take several bottles especially in cases of long standing. VEGETINE is sold by all druggists. Try it, and your verdict will be the same as that of thousands before you, who say, "I never found so much relief as from the use of VEGETINE," which is composed exclusively of *Barks, Roots* and *Herbs*.

"VEGETINE," says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE.

Nothing Equal To It.

SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker and Liver Complaint for three years; nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the VEGETINE. I am now getting along first-rate, and still using the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody.

Yours truly,

MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD.

No. Lagrange street, South Salem, Mass

VEGETINE,

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists and wholesale by T. B. Barker & Sons, St. John, N. B. Oct. 8-4w

Selected Literature.

HOW IT WAS CLEARED UP.

It was nearly three o'clock when Mr. Gwinnett, who was hardly ever known to be in a hurry, bustled into the front office with a check in his hand.

"Here, Kendall," calling me from my desk, "I must have the money on this before the bank closes, and there isn't a moment to lose."

I clapped on my hat, and took the check, and was off.

The paying teller, as I entered the bank, already had his thumb on the spring which held up the small sash with its pane of ground glass which was accustomed to drop every day so exactly at the instant the hand of the bank clock pointed to three, that one might have supposed the same machinery governed both.

"You're just in time," said the punctual official.

"And that only after a sharp *run* on you," I answered.

The bad joke was either unnoticed or treated with contempt. The money was counted out in silence, the spring touched, and the sash fell.

Within half a block I encountered Elnathan Ganche, a fellow-clerk, hastening to meet me.

"Mr. Gwinnett was obliged to take the first train to B——," said Elnathan, "and couldn't wait your return. Another leaves half an hour later, and he wishes you to follow on that, with the money."

"Where will he stop in B——?"

"Oh! I had nearly forgotten to tell you that. At—at the——House."

A glance at my watch proved that I had no time to spare. A smart walk brought me to the depot, whence the train started a minute after I had taken my seat.

It was night when I stepped from the train at——. A touch on the shoulder made me turn about quickly.

"Your name is Kendall?" said a sharp-visaged, keen-eyed man, in a mixed tone of question and assertion.

"It is," I answered.

"George Kendall?"

I bowed stiffly, thinking the stranger a little inquisitive.

He held up his finger, and a couple of policemen approached.

"You must accompany these gentlemen and myself," said the sharp-visaged man.

"May I ask why?" I returned.

"You shall learn in good time," replied the other. "You might find it embarrassing to receive the explanation here."

A hack was called, which all four of us entered without further parley, which I saw was useless.

After a rapid drive of several minutes we alighted before a building with a bright light over the door. The sharp-featured man immediately entered, followed by the two policemen and myself.

A man in uniform, behind a desk, took down my name, age and such other particulars, as, I suppose, it is usual to note on such occasions. Next I was put through a rigid search. Among other effects found upon me was, of course, the roll of bills I had drawn from the bank.

"Perhaps you can explain how you came by these," remarked the sharp-featured man dryly.

"Certainly," I answered. "I drew them from the——Bank, to-day, on my employer, Mr. Gwinnett's check, with which he sent me to the bank for that purpose."

"Isn't it a little singular," continued my questioner, "that after getting the money, instead of carrying it to Mr. Gwinnett, you took the next train to B——?"

"Not at all," I replied, quickly. "I came with the money here at Mr. Gwinnett's request."

"How do you account, then, for his telegraphing a description of you far and wide, and offering a reward for your arrest?"

I was thunderstruck at this announcement, and my manifest confusion was interpreted as an additional evidence of guilt.

I was locked up over night at the station house, and next day was taken back as a prisoner to confront my employer, and answer to a charge of embezzlement.

I had, as yet, entertained no suspicion of Elnathan Ganche. I felt sure he had fallen into some mistake, not yet cleared up, in communicating to me Mr. Gwinnett's message, and was confident that Ganche's testimony would put everything to rights.

Judge of my surprise and indignation when, on the witness-stand, the villain denied having given me any instructions from Mr. Gwinnett, or even having seen me after I left the counting house with the check.

I told my own story, but it was heard with incredulity. The evidence of the pay-teller, Mr. Gwinnett and Elnathan Ganche—every word of it true, except the infamous suppression of a single fact by the latter—left the examining magistrate no room for doubt, and I was fully committed for trial.

I was not long in divining Elnathan Ganche's motive. We had been rival suitors of Martha Hale, and my love had been preferred to his. Elnathan yielded with a good grace, seemingly, and even professed to be my friend—a profession I accepted the more readily, because I felt a secret pity for his disappointment.

His perfidy was not apparent. His plan was to fix upon me the brand of a felon, thus rendering my union with Martha impossible, and opening the way to a renewal of his own hopes. The nefarious plot was contrived with such infernal skill that its success seemed well-nigh certain.

One evening, not long before the day fixed for the trial, when the garrulous old jailer brought in my supper, he seemed more talkative than usual. Instead of thrusting the dishes through the cell door, as formerly, he entered and sat down for a chat.

The conversation soon turned on the approaching trial, of the result of which I spoke despondingly.

"I wonder at your staying here to wait for it so patiently," said the jailer.

"It's hardly a matter of choice," I answered.

"Well, a strong, active young fellow like you might find his way out, one would think."

There was a curious twinkle in the cunning old eyes which excited my attention.

"I'm but old and feeble," he continued; "what's to hinder you, now, for instance, from binding me hand and foot, and, after changing clothes with me, taking these keys and departing at your leisure?"

"*I'll do it!*" I cried, springing to my feet; an innocent man owes no submission to the law's injustice!"

"Come, don't get excited," whined the jailer, in a tone of mock alarm. "I'll not drive you to the use of force, which it would be useless to resist."

And to see the cheerfulness with which he submitted to the substitution of his garments for mine, one would have supposed it was but a friendly exchange.

With strips torn from my sheet, I bound the docile keeper hand and foot, placed him in an easy posture on the bed, gagged his mouth comfortably, took his bunch of keys, locked him in, pulled his hat over my eyes and soon was a free man.

Before morning I was miles away, and at the next seaport town shipped as a common sailor.

In a foreign land I began life anew, and in a few years succeeded in gaining a competence. But of what value was it, or even life itself, when not shared by her whose absence made all else worthless?

At times I was tempted to write to Martha. "But no," I said; "doubtless she, too, believes me guilty. How can she do otherwise in the face of the evidence and my own flight?"

One day I was met and recognized by an old friend travelling abroad. Instead of shunning, he met me cordially.

"Why have you never returned to visit your old home," he asked, "or at least communicated with your friends?"

"A strange question," I replied. "You cannot have forgotten the cruel suspicion—"

"Surely you have heard how all *that* was cleared up—"

"Cleared up!" I exclaimed, with that tremor of the heart one experiences at a sudden gleam of hope which he dreads to see extinguished the next moment.

"Quite cleared up," replied my friend. "Elnathan Ganche fell a victim to the epidemic last summer, and on his death-bed he acknowledged all."

"And Martha Hale?"

"Is still single and as beautiful as ever, though a trifle melancholy at times. Her friends say there is a certain person whose presence, they think, would cheer her up mightily."

The next steamer carried me home, where everybody bade me welcome, and Martha not the least warmly. She has quite explained the mystery of the jailer's conduct. He had lived as a domestic in the family of Martha's father when she was a child, and was devotedly attached to her. How he and she plotted together anent my escape, it would be a breach of confidence to tell.

The Quebec Banquet.

Sir Charles Tupper's Speech.

In reply to the toast, "Our Sister Provinces," Sir Charles Tupper spoke on behalf of Nova Scotia as follows:—

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I can well understand the emotion that must be felt by our distinguished leader by reason of the great ovation that has been tendered him to-night in this city of Quebec; I can well understand the sentiments that he has uttered and the pride and pleasure it must give him to be, after so long a period of public life, surrounded by the intelligence, intellect and beauty of this ancient city (cheers.) In the month of October, 1864, fifteen years ago, I had the great honor, as one of the delegates from the Maritime Provinces, of receiving, in common with my colleagues, a banquet which I shall never forget. On that occasion it became my duty to reply on behalf of the Maritime Provinces, and I availed myself of that opportunity to urge not upon only the people of Quebec, but the people of the other then scattered, isolated, and somewhat antagonistic Provinces, the great importance of uniting in one great confederation (hear, hear.) I need not tell you the result of the conference that was then held, a result of which the people of Canada for all time to come will be proud (cheers.) On that occasion we were animated by the belief that the British North American Provinces must be united. They were united, and at the close of twelve years of union my Right Hon. friend, the leader of the Government, finds himself the recipient of the brilliant ovation you have tendered him to-night. It is not his great personal qualities you have met to celebrate; it is not that kindness of disposition, that suavity of manner, the genial temperament which endears him to all who know him, that are the cause of this ovation; it is not his patriotism—which I hesitate not to say is not to be surpassed—that calls out this spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm,—it is the fact that you recognize the great statesmanship with which he has conducted the affairs of United Canada during the period in which he has been entrusted with power, (cheers.) I need not say what pleasure it gives me to join in that which I feel is doing honor to yourselves; I need not tell you that the high hopes we entertained on the occasion of Confederation have been realized. Not only has Canada, under that union, advanced step by step and with a rapidity that was never surpassed in the case of any country, but she has been enabled—so broad and deep were the foundations of Confederation laid—to stand five years of misgovernment by our opponents. (cheers.)

THE PROVIDENCE ARGUMENT.

I may be permitted to point to what my Right Honorable friend has already referred to, and that is the statement by our opponents that the advantages now dawning upon the country are not owing to his efforts, but are due to Providence. Suppose that be so. He has told you of the sayings of great men in that connection, but I may be allowed to say that it is somewhat remarkable that the men who, a few months ago, were prophesying nothing but ruin and disaster to our country, are to-day engaging all their energies and talents to explain to the country why it is that there are revived hopes, and a conviction that the prosperity which marked the former administration of my Right Hon. friend is again to dawn upon us. (Applause.) They say it is Providence. Well, I say it is something to have Providence on our side (cheers.) If then, it is in spite of us that the country is always prosperous when we are in, they only admit that Providence smiled on us when we were in power last, that He frowned on them when they came in, and that immediately on our return He smiled on the country again. (cheers.) I say the country ought to be grateful to the bountiful Providence who is blessing us with rich harvests. (Applause.) But I would ask if it is Providence who is to bring back to us the West India trade; is it Providence who is bringing foreign capital into this country? I believe that, with all our prosperity, Providence has a great deal to do, but we must remember that He helps those who help themselves. (Applause.)

THE TRUE STATESMAN.

I may say that when I came to the Conference fifteen years ago in this city, I found sitting around that table representatives of both the great parties in this country, including not only my Right Hon. friend and that distinguished and regretted Canadian statesman, Sir Geo. E. Cartier, to whom he has referred in terms so touching and well merited, but their opponents, the Hon. Geo. Brown and the other gentlemen associated with him. I had ample opportunity of mingling with both parties, and if I and my friends from the Maritime Provinces decided to throw in our lot with the Right Hon. gentleman, I have no hesitation in saying I saw good and sufficient reason for our course. When I found that George Brown was, in the very crisis of Confederation, prepared to withdraw his support from the Government which was engaged in perfecting it, I had no difficulty in forming my judgment. I found on the one side men who had raised for many long years the cry of party and sectional antagonism—the antagonism of Province against Province, and I found on the other side my right Hon. friend, who, for many long years had held firmly before the country that great flag of civil and religious equality for all without respect to nationality or creed. I found Sir Geo. E. Cartier doing battle in the interests of the Protestant minority in his Province, and my Right Hon. friend demanding equal justice and representation for the Catholic minority in his Province. I had no hesitation, therefore, in deciding on which side my duty lay, and I believe the prosperity and future of our Dominion must be founded on the principles upheld by Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Geo. E. Cartier. (Cheers.) Not only have we great satisfaction in knowing that our sanguine expectations have been realized, but questions on which many of us entertained doubts have since been favorably decided. The fears entertained by the smaller Provinces that they would lose their autonomy in the union with the two great Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, have been proved to be unfounded. (Applause.)

THE MISSION TO ENGLAND.

You will naturally expect that I should like this opportunity of giving you a little account of our stewardship. Some of you have seen one of *Grip's* inimitable cartoons, in which my Right Hon. friend and I are represented as visiting the theatrical performance of the celebrated actress who set London in a blaze on a recent occasion. I am represented as making the remark, "She is very thin," to which my Right Hon. friend replies, "Not so thin as the excuse that brings us here." You will not think it is out of place that I should for a few minutes occupy your attention with a slight account of our stewardship. My Right Hon. friend has spoken of our absent colleague Sir Leonard Tilley, and has been able to tell you that the excuse he has to give is not a very thin one. He is able to say to the people of Canada that the Government which they were told by the Opposition would be unable to float a loan in England, owing to the disastrous effect of their policy on the credit of the country, has been enabled to realize, on a comparatively small loan, half a million dollars more than was ever before realized for the same amount of debentures bearing the same rate of interest. I trust that this will be sufficient to excuse the mission to England of our respected friend the able Finance Minister from Canada. (Cheers.) What have you, gentlemen, as the result of your efforts? I believe the excuse will not be found to be quite so thin as the cartoonist desired to lead people to infer. Some of you may remember that Hon. Mr. Mackenzie went into a steel rail speculation, so that it is hardly fair of my Right Hon. friend to say he did nothing towards constructing the Pacific Railway. He did something. Six months before he had a mile of the Pacific Railway proper under contract, he made a small investment of three million dollars in the purchase of fifty thousand tons of steel rails. (Laughter.) It has been stated elsewhere that he had my approval of that transaction, but on reference to the official report of the debates, it will be found that what I said was I supposed the money had to be paid, and it was no use to cry over spilt milk. At the same time, I drew the attention of Mr. Mackenzie to the fact that I had reason to believe, and every man of business who was acquainted with the circumstances would come to the same conclusion, that he had made a most disastrous bargain for Canada. Well, we have the evidence before us that in that transaction alone, one and a half millions were taken out of the public exchequer of Canada and thrown into the sea. Well, I have ventured upon a slight speculation in steel rails; I purchased 65,000 tons when I was in England, and I have the satisfaction of knowing, that at this moment there is £65,000 to the credit of Canada as the result of that transaction. I have the satisfaction of knowing, by a telegram received to-day from Sir John Rose, that the rails I and my colleagues bought would cost now £65,000 sterling more than we gave for them. (applause.) I think that sum of money—more than a quarter of a million—is sufficient excuse for our visit to England. But I come to a subject of vastly greater moment to the people than the half million saved in this transaction; I come to the fact that when I and my colleagues arrived in England, we found an organized system of depreciation of Canada; we found calumny after calumny copied from the leading organ of the Opposition in this country, and from speeches delivered by Messrs. Mackenzie and Cartwright, and we used our opportunities as best one could to counteract them; we found everywhere prominent in the public mind incorrect ideas in reference to the prospects and general condition of our country. I am able to say that those who look carefully at the press of England to-day, will find that since the visit of my Right Hon. friend there has been a change in public opinion in England, regarding Canada, and if we can boast of nothing else than that we have secured the cordial and enthusiastic support of the Imperial Government, and that we have roused in the keenest manner the attention of the Home Government to the importance of our country, all the other advantages I have referred to would sink into insignificance. (Applause.) If you want an evidence of how keenly our opponents—I will not say our opponents, I will say the opponents of Canada—if you want to ascertain how keenly they feel what my right hon. friend has done for this country, you have to read the wailings of the *Globe* on the speech of Lord Beaconsfield.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

I am told that we went to seek an Imperial guarantee for money to be raised to build the Pacific Railway, and that I failed. On this subject I may say that we secured the interest of the Imperial Government, who expressed a desire to assist us in any way they can assist us in the great national work in which we are engaged. (Cheers.) I do not intend to go at length into that subject just now but I will say this, that my right hon. friend not only achieved the great work of uniting all the Provinces of British North America, except Newfoundland, which, I trust, will, at no distant day, form a part of our Confederation, but, when he had accomplished that work, he felt it was only half done if the distant Provinces were not linked to each other by means of an easy mode of intercommunication by railway. The scheme he then devised would have been completed on the most favorable terms for Canada had it not been for the unpatriotic mode in which it was assailed. Our successors were unable to grapple successfully with the subject, but when my right hon. friend again took office, a scheme was presented to Parliament by which we should make the great fertile lands of the Northwest bear the burden of the cost of the road, instead of leaving it on our shoulders. We have every reason to believe that that scheme will be eminently successful, and that at no distant day the great highway of intercommunication between Halifax on the East and the Pacific on the West will be in operation (loud applause), and without imposing any great burden on the people of this country. (Renewed cheers.) I may say that, with the energy which marked the administration of my right hon. friend when he was in power before, this great national work has been dealt with, and we intend to follow it up as rigorously as possible, believing as we do that in the development of this great country we are not only furnishing a home for industrious millions of British subjects, but we are furnishing a field for the enterprise of our older provinces the inhabitants of which will be enabled to manufacture articles that the great agricultural population of the Northwest will require (cheers). We believe the construction of the Pacific railway and the opening up of the Northwest will be a means whereby we shall not only bring back to Canada the prosperity years ago enjoyed, but a means whereby she will take a higher and more advanced position than she ever occupied before (applause). I do not intend to detain you. I am glad to know that one of the great leaders engaged in the work of confederation has to-night received your enthusiastic applause. Another is not here; he has gone to a better home, with the reputation of being the most patriotic of men, the ablest and most independent of statesmen that ever adorned this country (loud cheers); that great leader has been called away, but he has left behind him men not less patriotic, not less earnest, not less devoted to the cause of their country than himself. In my hon. friend the Minister of Public Works, whose eloquent remarks you have last listened to, you have a successor to Sir George Cartier, a distinguished statesman, worthy of that. In Mr. Masson, who, I regret, is not here to-night, you have a man of whom any country might be proud, as a high-minded gentleman, and a patriot; (cheers), and in Mr. Baby you have a gentleman worthy the thorough confidence and support of his countrymen (applause).