

The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. & J. ANSLAW.

VOL. XI.—No. 44.

Our Country, with its United Interests.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, August 28, 1878.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

WHOLE No. 564.

Waverley 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,
Late of Waverley House, St. John's.
Newcastle, Dec. 2, 1873.

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 C. Railway Station, and the wants of travellers will be attended to promptly.
Meals prepared at any hour. Oysters served up in any style
JOHN FAY, PROPRIETOR.
Newcastle, Oct. 8, 1877.

KIRK HOTEL.
THE SUBSCRIBER has rented the New Building erected by Mr. W. K. Kirk, near the Post Office and Custom House, and having newly furnished the same throughout, is prepared to accommodate the **TRAVELLING PUBLIC.**
No pains will be spared to secure the comfort of guests.
COACH will connect with the trains.—Good stabling accommodation.
D. KIRK, PROPRIETOR.
Newcastle, May 13, 1878.

CANADA HOUSE,
CHATHAM.—NEW BRUNSWICK.
WM. JOHNSON.—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 18th 1878.

"Wilbur House,"
Bathurst, Cloucastr County, N. B.
This House, which has been enlarged and thoroughly repaired, repainted and re-furnished, will be open to the public on Monday next, 12th June.
As regards situation, it is located in a very pleasant town, and being in close proximity to the Bathurst and Cloucastr, it is one of the best summer resorts for tourists and families who leave the heated cities to seek the invigorating air of the North. The Country is beautiful, the scenery is excellent, and the hotel is within easy reach of the International Railway, and every effort will be made by the Proprietor to secure the comfort and pleasure of all who may patronize the establishment, which will be conducted in the very best style.
H. WILBUR, PROPRIETOR.
Bathurst, June 6, 1878.

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 have thoroughly renovated the same, making it as the "ROYAL" always had the reputation of being, one of the best Hotels in the Province.
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.

NORTHERN HOUSE,
CAMPELLTON.
THE SUBSCRIBER having recently bought and fitted up the John McMillan Property, is now prepared to accommodate Boarders both private and transient on the most liberal terms.
The commanding view which this House affords of the splendid Restigouche River and adjacent mountains, renders it one of the most attractive Hotels in the North.
Good Salt Water Bathing can be had in the vicinity of the Hotel.
R. DAWSON, PROPRIETOR.
July 1st, 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 well as those of the public. It is a new and commodious house, and every effort will be made to secure the comfort and pleasure of all who may patronize the establishment, which will be conducted in the very best style.
October 1st, 1877.

To Mill Owners and Mechanics.
THOS. B. PEACE,
MANUFACTURER OF
ALL KINDS OF SAWS,
Is prepared to fill orders from any part of the country. His saws are now being widely used, are made of the very best quality of English steel, and are warranted to be equal to the best English or American manufacture. A fair trial will prove the correctness of these statements.
All kinds of Repairing Done.
References: By permission—
Hos. W. McMillan, Chatham;
J. B. McMillan, Esq.,
D. S. J. McMillan & Co., Newcastle;
J. Flett, Nelson;
Baker & Co., North Esk.
SHOP—Water Street, Chatham, N. B.
September, 1878.

TRUNK FACTORY,
ESTABLISHED 1862.
MR. W. H. KNOWLES
HAS much pleasure in announcing to his many friends and customers that he has resumed business at No. 210, over A. J. Lerdy's Furniture Emporium, where he will be pleased to attend to all orders entrusted to his care with readiness and dispatch.
Repairs Promptly attended to.
St. John, Aug. 14, 1877.

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.

L. J. TWEEDIE,
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER
AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
CHATHAM, - - - N. B.
OFFICE—Snowball's Building.
May 12, 1877.

WILLET & QUIGLEY,
Solicitors, Barristers, Attorneys,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, CONVEYANCERS, &c.
ST. JOHN, N. B.
JOHN WILLET, RIC D. F. QUIGLEY, LL.B.
March 24, 1878.

A. H. JOHNSON,
BARRISTER AT LAW,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC,
&c., &c.,
CHATHAM, N. B.
July 10, 1877.

A. D. SHIRREFF,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
Life, Fire & Marine Insurance
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Chatham, N. B.
August 29, 1878.

HERBERT T. DAWSON, M.D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
OFFICE—In Mr. John Dalton's House;
RESIDENCE
At Mr. Wm. Gremble's, opposite Office.
Newcastle, March 26, 1877.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. Freeman,
will attend to Dentistry in his 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 Celluloid.
Being a resident in the County his patients will find no difficulty in having every guarantee made good.
Newcastle, April 18, 1878.

Confessionary &c.
W. C. HOLDSWORTH,
CONFECTIONER,
CHATHAM AND NEWCASTLE, N. B.
Chatham—In Store lately occupied by J. V. Benson.
Newcastle—Head of Public Wharf.
Constantly on hand, a great variety of
Plain and Fancy Confectionery,
(Pure and Unadulterated),
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
A large importation of
Choice Valencia Oranges, Lemons, Dried Fruits, &c.
Newcastle, March 29, 1878.

S. F. SHUTE,
Direct Importer of
Fine Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Electro Plated Ware, Cigars, Fancy Goods, &c.
Orders solicited, and goods sent to responsible parties on approval.
WATCH REPAIRING, in all its branches promptly attended to.
AGENT for the "Florence" SEWING MACHINE, and "Lazarus" Morris & Co's. PATENT SEWING MACHINES.
Remember the Place.
S. F. SHUTE,
Queen St. Fredericton.
Dec. 22nd, 1877.

NO EMPTY ASSERTION!
TRY IT.
BY an admirable arrangement of nature, the whole body, each part in its turn, recuperates new material to make up for its own waste. This principle accounts for the fact that
HYPOPHOSPHUM
—OR—
Magic Cough Syrup,
a simple vegetable remedy, by speedily removing all impurities from the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, will therefore cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and all Thoracic, Lung and Liver Complaints.
A Positive Cure for Nervous Debility. Common Cold or Cough cured in 24 hours.
PREPARED ONLY BY F. DICKER, NEWCASTLE, N. B.
T. H. Ramsay General Agent and Manager, to whom all communications should be addressed. SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B., Feb. 1878.

INSURANCE BLOCK.

Fire & Marine Insurance Agency,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
Corner of Prince William Street and Market Square.
Application for Fire Insurance may be made to the following Representatives.
NEWCASTLE—A. A. Davidson.
CHATHAM—T. F. Gillespie, W. Wilkinson.
IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1803.
Capital & Cash Assets exceed £2,000,000.
THE AETNA INSURANCE CO'Y,
INCORPORATED 1819.
Cash Capital and Assets over \$6,000,000.
T. HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO'Y,
INCORPORATED 1810.
Cash Capital and Assets over \$2,500,000.
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1833.
Dwelling Houses, whether built or in course of construction, as well as furniture, contained therein, insured for terms of One or Three Years, at lowest rates. Steam Saw Mills, Vessels on the stocks, or in port, Warehouses, Merchandise and Insurable property, of every description covered on the most possible terms.

ROBERT MARSHALL,
GENERAL AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC AND BROKER.
Jan. 8, 1878.
G. A. BLAIR,
Merchant Tailor,
CHATHAM, N. B.
Always on hand a large and select assortment of
BROAD CLOTHS, Doekings,
Cassimers, Beavers, Meltons, &c.
SCOTCH, ENGLISH, & CANADIAN TWEEDS.
Velvet and other Fancy Vestings.
Gentlemen's APPAREL,
Made up promptly, and in the best and most Fashionable Styles.
Orders from a distance will receive Special Attention.
LATEST FASHIONS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Remember the Stand.
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's.
Water Street, Chatham.
June 24th, 1878.

CUSTOM TAILORING.
THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a first class TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. P. H. Anslow, and owned by the Hon. William Mulrhead, near Leeson's Scale, Water Street, Chatham.
Gentlemen wanting clothes made to order for
SPRING AND SUMMER
will do well to examine his splendid assortment of
ENGLISH & CANADIAN CLOTHS
to select from.
GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS made up under the general supervision of a First Class Cutter.
Cloth Purchased elsewhere will be made up on the premises.
W. S. MORRIS.
Chatham, April 30, 1877.

NOTICE.
The Subscriber having taken out an
AUCTIONEER'S LICENSE,
IS PREPARED TO
CONDUCT AUCTION SALES
in any part of the Country.
Goods received on consignment and prompt returns made.
SAMUEL U. McCULLY,
Chatham, June 29th, 1878.

STEAM JOINERY WORKS
—AND—
FURNITURE FACTORY,
EEL RIVER, - - - RESTIGOUCHE.
T. REID & SON, beg to inform their friends and the public generally that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of Furniture on the best terms for cash.
DOORS AND SASHES
from the cheapest to the best quality, lower than any House in the Province.
Gothic Work and Ecclesiastical Furniture a specialty.
Eel River, June 22nd, 1878.

SPECTACLES.
LAZARUS & MORRIS' celebrated perfect and perfect eye-glasses will not tire the eyes or injure the sight, for sale by the Agent,
C. F. BOURNE,
Next Door to "Waverley Hotel."
WANTED.
A SHOP and OFFICE BOY—one willing to make himself generally useful.
Apply to
DR. FREEMAN.
Newcastle, Sept. 11, 1877.

EMPIRE
SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS,
SHEDIAK, N. B.
Extra P. T. Soap, No. 1 P. T. Soap, Common Soap and Candles manufactured and always in Stock, at Low Rates and Good Terms.
T. W. BELL & CO.
Nov. 26, 1877.

Poetry.

[WRITTEN FOR THE "ADVOCATE."]
LINES
On the Departure of Lord and Lady Dufferin.
Farewell, farewell, we part from thee
With feelings of regret;
But many a pleasant memory
Is lingering round us yet.

We welcome thee from Albion's shore,
To rule our cherished land,
And every day we loved thee more,
As a brother, clasped thy hand.

For the sceptre has been wielded
With kindness, and with care,
While mercy has been yielded
Right nobly, everywhere.

For the lights of truth upon thy brow
Doth to all its beams impart,
While an honest love is glowing now
Within that noble heart.

For thee, and for thy wife, so dear,
Ah, vain the words to tell,
How much of feeling in the tear
Dropped with that word farewell.

May angels guard thee on the Deep,
Hope be thy beacon star,
May they still, their love-lights keep,
Where no dark shadows are.

And when the ship has left our shore,
Where thou hast held full sway,
Our hearts will whisper evermore,
God speed thee on thy way.

Who was it when at honest toil,
Beheld our fine productive soil,
And said, "Now here's a chance for spoil?"
Mackenzie.

Who was it then came into town,
And made a league with George Brown
To seize our wealth and sink it down?
Mackenzie.

Who was it then with face so long
Proclaimed the "Tory" party wrong,
And sang a puritanic song?
Mackenzie.

Who was it when in office put,
Our farmers' spoil, our factories shut,
And let the Yanks our markets glut?
Mackenzie.

Who was it bought Steel Rails a pile,
To help his brother "Strike" lie,
Then laid them out to rust and "spile"?
Mackenzie.

Who was it bought a bit of land,
Now too well known as Neelings stand,
For fifty thousand out of hand?
Mackenzie.

Who let a line to Georgian Bay,
And made the terms without survey,
And A. B. Foster had to pay?
Mackenzie.

Who was it run us into debt?
Who found an office for each pet?
Who holds fast all that he can get?
Mackenzie.

Who wasted all our ready cash?
Who paid for rails made out of trash,
And let our country go to smash?
Mackenzie.

Whose sins at last have found him out,
Whose foot and horse are put to rout?
Whose prestige has gone up the spout?
Mackenzie.

Miscellaneous.
The Opposition Policy.
The following resolution, which was moved in the House of Commons by Sir John Macdonald, represents the commercial policy of the Opposition—
"That this House is of opinion that the welfare of a nation requires the adoption of a national policy, which will benefit and foster the Agriculture, the Mining, the Manufacture and other interests of the Dominion; that such a Policy will retain in Canada thousands of our fellow countrymen, now lured to expatriate themselves in search of employment; that such a Policy will encourage and develop an active inter-provincial trade; and moving (as it ought to do) in the direction of a reciprocity of Tariffs with our neighbors, so far as the various interests of Canada may demand, will greatly tend to procure for this country, eventually, a reciprocity of trade."

Extracts from Mr. Domett's Speech at Sussex.
The Pacific Scandal, as it is called, originated with a railway to be built through Canada and end in British Columbia, as promised them when they entered into Confederation. Two charters were granted in Parliament in 1872, one to Macpherson, Isaac Burpee, J. S. Bois Du Veber, and others, the Inter-Oceanic Railway; the other, the Canada Pacific, to Sir Hugh Allan, A. B. Foster, E. R. Burpee, and others. The *Globe* and the *Grits* raised the cry that it was going to be built by the Yanks and should be built by the Canadians instead, and it ended in foreigners being excluded, as the pressure was so great, although to any prudent man it could make but little difference who built it, or where the capital came from provided the money was expended in this country, the work completed to the satisfaction of the Government, and sufficient guarantee given that the company would be able to run it after it was completed. Then and then only were we to give them the thirty millions of dollars as a subsidy and fifty millions acres of land. Canada, under no circumstances, could be saddled with over that amount of

money, and the land was not a matter of very great importance, as we had so much of it lying idle. As these rival companies could not be got to amalgamate or agree, under an authority passed by the House, a new company was endeavored to be established, and to carry this out an advertisement was placed in the public papers inviting subscriptions for stock and open to every one. When the list was completed the subscribers were invited to attend, and then they selected their directors as any ordinary company would do, followed by Sir Hugh Allan's selection by the directors as president. How then could it be said the Government had sold this charter when it was open to every Canadian to have a voice in it? But they say Sir Hugh Allan wrote letters saying he had purchased this man and the other man, but if these letters had not been stolen by those who knew better, there would never have been any trouble, and when the public examination took place Sir Hugh Allan had to admit he had never even approached the parties named, much less paid them for their influence. What his object was in writing these foolish and oriental letters is not for me to say. That he contributed money for election purposes is not to be denied. That it is wrong to spend money in elections we will admit, but both sides are equally wrong on that occasion. Is it any worse than to get money by "Big push letters," "make a grand stand," "come down handsomely," "will you be one," vide Hon. George Brown's letter to Senator Simpson, President of the Ontario Bank? Mr. Cook confessed that he had spent on his election \$10,000 to \$15,000, and in 1874 the expenses were smaller. M. C. Cameron owned up to \$10,000 to \$14,000. In the Chamber Election the present Minister of Justice was the manager of a corruption fund, of which one Jodoin, who was unseated and disqualified, had contributed \$20,000. These and many other instances go to prove how insincere they were in their professions when they claimed our party had largely been elected by illegal measures, and that it was necessary to go to the people to purge the House. Mr. Mackenzie dissolved the House, and afterward, over thirty of his pure men were unseated, and one disqualified for seven years. Mackenzie and his party spent money contributed from one source or the other, and it is claimed we did likewise—but had as it may be they were no better. But our party was hounded by the cry of corruption, people did not take time to consider, until at last the main issue was lost sight of and these gentlemen who cried purity were placed in power, although equally to be blamed with us, whilst we retired to the opposition benches to await the time when the country would become fired and learn who the best friends of Canada really were. This, I think, will show you that the Macdonald Government never approached the public chest, did not sell a charter, and were no worse than the Mackenzie party who also spent money for electoral purposes.

How have their professions been carried out? Up to the other day not a mile of the Pacific Railway was open to traffic, not even the line located, although ten millions of dollars have been expended, exactly one-third of what was proposed to give for the whole line. If they continue at the present rate 200 millions of dollars will not much more than complete the line, and how is the tax payer to face the burden? It will place an extra debt of \$50 per head on every man, woman and child in the Dominion, or a tax of \$3 per annum more than they are now paying, not to say what other taxes may also be levied. This must alarm you and decide in our favor that it was not prudent for our Government to undertake such a huge project, and that it should be left to private speculation assisted by the State. You see their policy. I have told what the Macdonald scheme was and you must admit if we could have got foreign capital in, it mattered not what part of the world it came from or what class of people built it.

In connection with this railroad, we find the Fort Francis Lock, as part of the Pacific Railroad, given without contract, estimates or proper plans. It is seven feet deep, whilst the navigation at one end averages from five to seven feet, and at the other only four and a half feet. Useless even as this was, the route of the railroad was afterwards changed, and does not run within 90 or 100 miles of it. It cannot be utilized for water stretches, as there would be nine portages where goods would have to be handled twice at each. It has sunk for no purpose about \$250,000; and to complete its misery, it is on Rainy River, the boundary of the United States, and we will be compelled to keep it up at our expense for their joint benefit. Steel rails are next in order. Fifty thousand tons of steel rails were contracted for before a single contract had been let requiring rails; in other words they were not required at the time, but Mr. Mackenzie speculated with the money of the people of this

country without the consent of Parliament, thus violating the constitution, because if he could use money as he liked in this instance so could do so in others. These rails are piled up in various places rusting. Over 3000 tons are piled up at Nanaimo, where no line is building.

The advertisement asking for tenders for these rails only appeared in the papers for six days in the first instance, and was afterwards extended under great pressure a few days longer. Is it possible that merchants on either side of the water could have time under these circumstances to put in sufficient tenders involving so large a sum of money and requiring the co-operation of more than one set of iron works, many vessels, &c.? Why this indecent haste? Mr. Mackenzie should feel annoyed that the public, putting this and that together, should attribute to him the desire to help a firm connected or had been connected with his brother. It showed a want of tact in not giving longer notice and all a chance to compete.

Had we committed this fatal error, which will involve a loss to the country, through his want of knowledge and in defiance of Parliament, of two millions of dollars, we should never have heard the last of it. It is not to be wondered at, his anxiety to get these steel rails out of sight, and will account for the gift to the Pictou Branch of new steel rails. We are not so favored here. The Elgin Branch and the St. Martin and St. John must be contented with old worn out rails. The Intercolonial has absorbed about 10,000 tons which were charged at \$20 per ton more than they could be bought for when they were laid down, bringing the I. C. Railway in debt \$200,000 more than it ought to be. Take the Neelings station, called hotel, and the loss sustained by that swindle. The Cartwright loan, the bonds were sacrificed, as I will show you shortly, and over \$400,000 lost to the country. The \$300,000 lost on the Moore contract at Goderich Harbor when the lowest tender was ignored and it was given to B. A. Foster on account of the French River line without authority. The payment to the same gentleman for rails which were not at hand. The Kamistiquia job, by which over \$50,000 was paid for wilderness land in the North West—\$500 per acre, or as much as it cost for all the land damages on the I. C. R. between Sackville and Truro, a settled country, whilst equally as good a site could have been got a little farther down for \$75 per acre. The land originally had cost something like \$1 per acre, and the Government appointed J. Brown, one of the members of the firm who owned the land, as their legal adviser in the matter of the bargain and sale. Had I time on this occasion to sum up all the money squandered, I could easily show you how the deficit occurs and the reckless expenditure that has taken place. Immigration has caused us to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to place a population in Manitoba of Icelanders and Menonites, and whilst these people get a free passage out and are located, our young men have to pay their own way there, and we are at the same time taxed for it. Surely we should build up our own country first. What is the use of throwing away so much money in the far West and paying to bring settlers out when you find 600,000 of our own people in the United States, and our own country near home undeveloped? Can we get any of these public works done here? No! If one asks for the slightest concession for New Brunswick we have it flung in our teeth that the Intercolonial Railway is losing so much money that we cannot expect to receive anything else whilst that state of affairs lasts. I have shown you that \$200,000 was improperly charged against the railway last year, and that Mr. Mackenzie excused himself by saying the rails had cost him that amount of money and consequently he had a right to charge them at the same. Thus, if a merchant found his molasses cost him 40 cents a gallon by reason of a decline in the market, he insists that his neighbor, who can purchase elsewhere for 36 cents, should buy from him for 40 cents. With a palace car and its concomitants; special train to run week days and Sundays when the ordinary trains could be utilized; Pullman telegraphed for and sent all the way from St. John to Truro, to convey the General Manager a distance of fifty miles from Truro to Pictou; expensive dwellings for the officers of the road; \$8000 a year besides travelling expenses paid to the General Superintendent; increase in salary to the higher officials on the line, whilst the poor man or laborer on the same line has his pay reduced and, in many instances, lost his position in consequence of a reduction of the staff. A thousand and one things where a saving could be made if it was owned by private individuals and not at the expense of the tax-payer. Have we no men in the lower Provinces capable of taking charge, or second in charge, that they must needs select C. J. Brydges whom they and their organ, the *Globe*, had reviled in the worst way

when they were in opposition? What has this country and the people done that they should be ruled by a rod of iron by this task master of Mackenzie's? We cannot even get rates to Ontario for what we produce, and have to sell the same as is given to Ontario. We are charged with all the extravagance of Mr. Brydges, the losses of Mr. Mackenzie by rule, the incompetency of the next in command, and forsooth because the line does not pay under these circumstances we are denied our legitimate rights—namely, as tax payers—a fair proportion of the expenditure in public works. Great credit is taken because the Government are going to restore the Post Office and the Custom House in St. John. Why the Government actually made money by the fire to the extent of three or four hundred thousand dollars over what they lost, because a large quantity of goods that had already been duty paid had to be replaced. Why were not these buildings erected before? Two-thirds of the town had been rebuilt, fourteen months had elapsed since the fire, and hardly a blow was struck, and the government, who should have set the example and put pluck into the people by not losing a minute, were the last to act. The contracts that have been awarded have been given to Ontario men, and the material so far used is from abroad. The granite basement is formed of Yankee granite. Why was not Spoon Island granite used, and the industries of our own country helped? No, the people were burnt out and taxed and the money sent to a foreign country to nourish and sustain a foreign people and foreign industries. Where are our Cabinet Ministers and members supporting the Government all this time—the mechanical majority that have done Mr. Mackenzie's bidding rather than defend the interests of the people who sent them to Ottawa? It is no use to shield themselves by saying they are workers and not talkers. What will the descendants of members say when they go to Ottawa and search in vain for a word of their father's doing, when all they can find will be a receipt at the pay office for the \$5,000 they have drawn as indemnity or five years—no other record in the annals of the country?—a record to be proud of.

To the Electors.
It will be the bounden and solemn duty of every man in Canada who loves his country and desires to see it prosper, during the next few weeks to exert himself to the utmost of his ability to secure the overthrow of the Mackenzie-Huntington Administration. No greater curse could fall upon the country than that this Government should receive a new lease of office. They have blundered, bungled, revelled in corruption beyond all precedent. To some extent their faults in this respect might be forgiven if they had shown fitness for their position. It needs not that their opponents should call them incapable and impotent, for have they not proposed that fact trumpet-tongued themselves? Our trade has fallen off, our manufacturers are languishing, our farmers and merchants are suffering from an unfair competition, large surpluses have given place to equally large deficits, and the Government tells us with frankness which is at least refreshing, that they are helpless to do anything more than look on and draw their salaries. They are of no more account than flies on the wheel. This is what they say themselves; and of its entire truthfulness we have the most ample proof.

For ourselves we do not believe in the doctrine of governmental helplessness for good. We believe that an Administration can greatly oppress or greatly benefit a country. If they could not, government would resolve itself into a simple matter of clerkship and bookkeeping. We have been passing through hard times in Canada. To some extent they sprung from causes over which the Government had no control; but they were also controllable to a great extent, and the Government instead of exerting themselves to break the clouds have aggravated their blackness and intensity. From the day that Mr. Cartwright called upon the banks to pay up the Government deposits to the present hour they have not taken one step which if deliberately designed to accomplish mischief could be more harmful than that which they have served that purpose. The investment of capital in industrial enterprises has been wholly stopped. There is an oppressive lack of confidence in every department of trade and commerce. Every class is dragging along in the fond hope that, as matters cannot very well be worse, they will some day soon improve.

There will be no substantial improvement without a change of Government. This will bring a change of policy. The demon of Free Trade which is blighting the land must be killed, and National Policy take its place. Impotency must give place to competency. We shall then have a restoration of confidence. Capital will flow into the country, and be invested in various manufacturing enterprises. Trade will brighten. Men

will look each other in the face with hope and courage. There will be an end to the silver and brazen shield system of management. There will be a stop put to a reckless and corrupt administration of affairs.

These are results worth fighting for. They are results which we believe will be accomplished, but they cannot be accomplished without earnest effort. That effort we ask our friends in all parts of the Dominion to put forth during the next few weeks. We have confidence that it will be put forth; and that the close of the third week of September will have sealed the fate of a Cabinet which has already had too long an existence for the public good.—*Toronto Mail.*

The Intercolonial Railway.
The management of the Intercolonial Railway is one of the things about which Mr. Mackenzie ought not to boast.

In 1874, Mr. Brydges, in perhaps an excess of zeal, reported as follows: "Taking the traffic for the year 1874 as reaching \$850,000 (it reached \$893,430.17) I am of opinion that after this year, by carrying out the recommendations which I have made in this report, by having a proper staff, well organized, and efficiently supervised to work the line, that such a traffic should be worked without a loss."

Now let us see how this has been carried out in practice. During the year 1873-4, the ordinary working expenses were \$1,025,830.38; whereas the receipts were \$893,430.17; showing a loss to the country of \$132,400.66, or say \$357 for each mile of the 371 miles in operation. During the year 1876-7 the working expenses were \$1,461,673.55; whereas the receipts were \$1,154,445.25; showing a loss to the country of \$307,228.30, or say \$413 for each mile of the 744 miles in operation, being an actual increased loss of \$56 per mile over that of 1873-4, when the Railway was under the superintendence of Mr. Carvell.

Tabulated, the thing stands as follows: Loss per mile, 1873-4, on 371 miles, \$357; Loss per mile, 1876-7, on 744 miles, \$414. Mr. Brydges was also very strong in 1875 on reduction of tariff; but in this, too, there has been a disappointment. Under the old Gov't for 371 miles the staff cost \$40,624. Under the present Government, with 744 miles, the staff costs \$103,162.55.

It thus appears that though the line has been increased about 100 per cent., the cost of management, in salaries alone, has been increased nearly 50 per cent.

Long Live Reform!—*Herald.*

The Government Depending on New Brunswick for their Majority.
Referring to New Brunswick's claim in connection with Eastern Extension, the *Montreal Star*—an independent journal says—
"Another large claim that it is proposed to press, now that New Brunswick votes are wanted, is in connection with the Penitentiary, and still another is to be found in a balance which the Province is said to have spent for purposes of Immigration. Why have these been allowed as it were to slumber for so long and only now is a determination expressed to press them to a settlement? The New Brunswickers are wise in their generation, they know that Mr. Mackenzie relies upon their vote to secure his majority—it is to have one in the new House—and they have made up their minds to make not only him but the country pay for it. They have resolved to strike while the iron's hot, and in all probability, votes being votes, especially in these times, some bargain may be struck."

The most extraordinary Suicide in History.
One of the most extraordinary attempts at suicide upon record is that by LOYAL, a resident of a little village in the Territory of Bellano in 1865.

He was insane on religious subjects and conceived the idea of imitating upon his own person the crucifixion of our Saviour. He constructed within his lodging room a wooden cross, provided himself with nails, ropes, a crown of thorns, etc. Anticipating that he could not easily nail himself to the cross he made a net which he fastened over it, securing it at the bottom of the upright beam so that it might partly sustain his weight. He then assumed his crown of thorns, removed his clothing, girded his loins with a white cloth, wounded his side with a knife, introduced himself into the net, and nailed his two feet and his right hand to the cross. At last he succeeded in swinging the cross with himself upon it, out at the window, so that it confronted the villagers as they came out the next morning. He was, however, taken down and cured of his wounds, though not of his melancholy.

PARDONED.—Ray, a man sentenced to the Penitentiary for life thirty years ago, has been pardoned by the Dominion Government. He is about 60 years of age.—*News.*