MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

VOL. 4—No. 18. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, MARCH 7, 1878. D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
TERMS—$1.50 Per Year, Payable in Advance.

General Business.

Commercial College.

The Day and Evening Sessions will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, January 2nd.

WE desire to intimate to intending Students that they need be under no apprehension as to difficulty of obtaining Board in St. John, as we have made arrangements for their accommodation; and if on their arrival in the city, they will drive directly to Mr. Robert C. Quinn's Private Boarding House, 148 Germain Street, they will be kindly cared for. [illegible] will depend upon accommodation, and will not exceed those current around the [illegible]. Circulars descriptive of course of study, &c., mailed free on application to

EATON & KERR.

St. John, Nov. 9, '77

HARDWARE.

W. H. Thorne & Co.

HAVE RE-OPENED AT

MARKET SQUARE

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

and have now in stock

MOWING MACHINES; Horse Rakes; Hay Forks; Handles; Dunn Edge Tool Company's Scythes; Nails; Sheathing Paper; Oils; Turpentine; Locks, Knobs, Hinges, &c.

And a general Assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE.

Wholesale & Retail.

NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER.

LEE & LOGAN,

MAIN STREET, - - - PORTLAND, ST. JOHN, N. B.

WE beg to inform our North Shore customers that we have in Stock and offer for sale, in Bond or Duty Paid, the

FOLLOWING GOODS,

At Lowest Market Prices.

50 quarter-casks Vine Growers' Brandy;
40 octaves " "
200 cases, quarts, " "
100 " pints, " "
50 " ½ pints, " "
25 " 3 Star, " "
40 quarter casks Port and Sherry;
50 cases Champagne, quar's and pints;
25 " Moselle, " "
25 " Irish Whiskey, quarts;
45 " Scotch " pints;
50 " " " quarts;
150 casks Ale and Porter, quarts and pints;
150 quarter casks Holland Gin;
200 cases " "
25 " Old Tom Gin;
25 barrels Rye Whiskey;
200 ½ and ¼ chests Tea;
100 boxes, butts and caddies Tobacco;
200 boxes and quarter boxes Raisins;
20 hhds. Bass English Ale;
50 cases Assorted Syrups;
15 " John Bull Bitters;
10 " Old Crow Bourbon;
5 " Stoughton Bitters;
20 sacks Rice;
50 kegs Baking Soda;
2000 lbs. Assorted Confectionery;
60 boxes Pepper, Ginger and Allspice;
1 cask English Cream Tartar;
20,000 CIGARS, different brands;
5 cases Lime Juice;
100 boxes Toilet Soaps, [illegible]ted;
25 " White and [illegible] arch;
1 cask Blue Vitriol;
1 " Epsom Salts;
1 bale Senna Leaves.

WHOLESALE.

ZELL'S

ENCYCLOPEDIA.

NEW REVISED EDITION—150,000 articles, 3,000 Engravings, and 18 splendid maps. The BEST BOOK of universal knowledge in the language. Now in course of publication. SPECIMEN with map sent for 20 cts. AGENTS WANTED. CHAS. H. DAVIS & Co., Philadelphia. Feb. 24.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO.

BEST AND CHEAPEST PRINTING INK IN THE MARKET.

13 Barclay st., - NEW YORK.

July 10

NEW BAKERY

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Chatham that he [has] opened

A BAKERY,

from which he will deliver

Bread, Pastry, Cake, Crackers,

&c., of the best quality, in any part of the town.

Orders left at the upper and lower stores of the Messrs. Johnston, or with the driver of the cart will be punctually attended to.

JOHN WYSE.

Chatham, 1877.

CUSTOM TAILORING

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a

FIRST-CLASS

Tailoring Establishment

in the Shop formerly occupied by a Mr. Auslow, and owned by the Hon. Wm. Muirhead, near Letson's Scales, Water Street, Chatham.

Gentlemen wanting Clothes made to order for

WINTER & SPRING

will do well to examine his splendid assortment of

English and Canadian Cloths

to select from.

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS made up under the general supervision of MR. STEWART, who is

A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER.

W. S. MORRIS.

T. F. KEARY,

REAR OF CUSTOM HOUSE, CHATHAM

IMPORTER & WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

Choice Brands of Wines, LIQUORS and CIGARS,

CANNED GOODS, ETC.

A large quantity of bottled ENGLISH ALE and IRISH PORTER on hand and for sale by the dozen or barrel.

W. WALTON

KEEPS constantly on hand all kinds of

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS.

Sign of the

BIG SHOE HAMMER,

GERMAIN STREET, Opposite New Market, ST. JOHN.

J. G. KETHRO,

HAIR DRESSER,

NEWCASTLE.

L. H. De VEBER & SONS

WILL be found at Lawrence's Building, head of King street, and at No. 18 Charlotte street, where they will be happy to meet their customers from town and country.

Spirits and Rye.

ONE HUNDRED hhds. Walker's Rye; 150 hhds. Spirits, 50 and 60 % o. p.

DANIEL PATTON, St. John.

BRANDY! BRANDY!

Just arrived by Rail via Halifax per steamer "Saint Louis":—

60 Hhds. Martell Brandy,
60 Quarter Casks.

JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
KING SQUARE, St. John.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The Grandest Biblical Engraving of the Age.

Have You Received Your Elegant $7.50 New Year's

PREMIUM GIFT?

THAT WE GIVE AWAY TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER OF THIS PAPER?

Consisting of the beautiful and valuable Steel Engraving, entitled

"GOD'S CHOSEN."

Painted by the world-renowned artist, Raphael, and issued in an American Edition, by the AMERICAN ART UNION, at Cincinnati, O., as a premium to our subscribers, free. The German Edition of this Engraving retails at $16.00 per copy.

The picture illustrates the Old and New Christian World, the Marriage of Joseph and Mary, the Temple of God, the City of Jerusalem, the Beginning of the New Christian Era, &c., etc., comprising in all one of the most wonderful, striking, and authentic Biblical Engravings of the Age.

OVER THIRTY-THREE FIGURES ARE REPRESENTED.

[illegible]

We have made arrangements with the old and reliable American Art Union, to supply the subscribers of this paper the valuable and appropriate Engraving, entitled, "God's Chosen."

Its Size is over Three Feet Long by Two Feet Wide.

The subject of this Engraving is taken from St. Matthew, chapter 1st., verses [illegible]. Every subscriber should send for this premium at once. Subscribers will therefore cut out and send the following premium certificate to the American Art Union, Cincinnati, O., together with 19 cents in currency or postage stamps, to pay simply the postage and packing and mounting charges, so that it can be delivered to you free.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ART UNION, CINCINNATI, O.

We assure all subscribers that this beautiful Steel Engraving, "God's Chosen," contracted for, is first class in every respect, and that our retail price for same is $7.50 per copy. We will in no case retail it at a less price or send it to any one who does not inclose the following premium order, to denote they are a subscriber of this paper, together with 19 cents to pay postage. Address orders to AMERICAN ART UNION, CINCINNATI, O.

Cut Out this Subscribers' Certificate. It is worth $7.50.

SUBSCRIBERS' CERTIFICATE. On receipt of this Subscribers' Certificate, together with 19 cents in currency or postage stamps to pay for postage, roller, wrapping, and mounting, we will send the beautiful Engraving three feet long, and two feet wide, entitled,

"GOD'S CHOSEN,"

To every subscriber of this paper, by mail, postpaid. Send for Engraving at once, stating name in full, P. O. address, county, and State. Address all orders to AMERICAN ART UNION, Cincinnati, O.

None but subscribers of this paper will be allowed this New Year's Premium Gift, and all orders must be accompanied with above Subscribers' Certificate, which be sure to cut out and send with directions for mailing. Address all orders to AMERICAN ART UNION, Cincinnati, O.

The Grandest Biblical Engraving of the Age.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has just opened a large assortment of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

in Walthams, Elgins, Swiss and English Patent Levers, in LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S SIZES. Gold and Gold Plated JEWELLERY OF ALL KINDS, which has been PERSONALLY SELECTED from the best American Houses.

Daily Expected—A fine Assortment of Electro-Plated Ware.

ON HAND—A large Stock of Havana, German and Domestic CIGARS, Canadian and Virginia TOBACCOS, Meerschaum and Briar PIPES, and all SMOKERS' REQUISITES. Also,—

TEA, TOBACCO, RAISINS, SOAP, ETC., ETC.

Buyers will do well to examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as the above Goods have been bought at *lowest Cash Prices*, and will be sold at a small advance on cost,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ISAAC HARRIS, - - - - Water Street, Chatham, N. B.

VICTORIA HOUSE.

—NOW OPENED—

A Full Assortment of New Goods!

FOR FALL AND WINTER.

G. I. WILSON, - - - - - Water Street.

MILL SUPPLIES.

Z. G. GABEL,

—DEALER IN—

Particular attention paid to the fitting out of Mills with Rubber Hose and CONNECTIONS, affording a great protection against FIRE! Also, Superior STEAM FIRE ENGINE HOSE!

EXTRA STRETCHED AND PATENT SMOOTH SURFACE Rubber Belting. PURE Oak Tanned AND Patent Riveted SHORT LAP LEATHER BELTING.

GANG and CIRCULAR SAWS of the following makers, in Stock or supplied promptly to order. "Diste & Sons," "Welch & Griffith's," "Wheatman & Smith's," and domestic and other desirable makers of Saws. "Vulcanite" Emery Wheels, the "best" and "safest" in use. Lacing Leather of Superior Quality. "Butchers" Files, Olive Oil, Seal Oil, Native Oil. Steam Packing of all kinds. Manhole and Handhole Gaskets. Gauge Glasses, Steam Gauges, Gauge Cocks, Globe Valves, Iron Pipe, Steam, Gas, and Water Fittings.

RUBBER GOODS.

A full assortment of all kinds of Rubber Goods, viz: Coats, Capes, Leggins, Ladies' Mantles, Air Pillows, Air Cushions, Balls, Combs, Toys, &c.—Wholesale and Retail—at lowest Rates.

Having a very large Stock of Mill Supplies, and Rubber Goods, *we can fill all orders promptly.*

ALL OUR GOODS ARE BEST QUALITY.

31 KING SQUARE ST. JOHN N. B.

LANDRY & CO.,

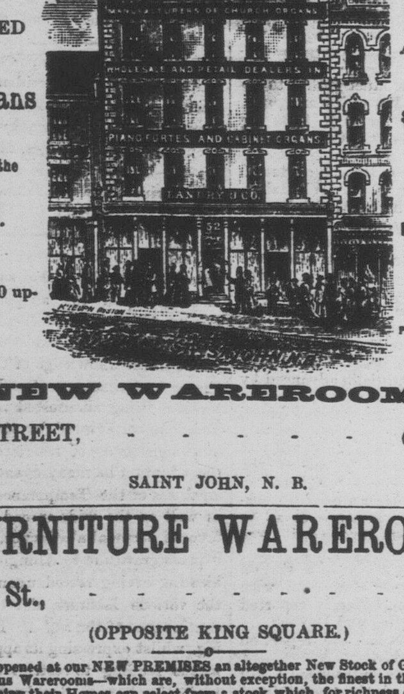
MANUFACTURERS OF CHURCH ORGANS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

PIANOFORTES AND CABINET ORGANS.

GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE CELEBRATED Estey Organs The Finest in the WORLD.

Prices from $70 upwards.



PIANOFORTES FROM THE BEST MAKERS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS.

All orders by mail PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

NEW WAREROOMS:

52 KING STREET, - - - - - - (OLD STAND,)

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

FURNITURE WAREROOMS.

Charlotte St., - - - - - - ST. JOHN.

(OPPOSITE KING SQUARE.)

WE have just opened at our NEW PREMISES an altogether New Stock of Goods, completely filling the Spacious Warerooms—which are, without exception, the finest in the Dominion: and those desirous of furnishing their Homes can select from a stock which, for richness of Style and Finish, and Durability of Material and Construction, cannot be surpassed in any City on the Continent. The stock comprises Beautifully Upholstered PARLOR SETS and Groups in the Latest and Leading Styles, very richly Carved and Inlaid. A Superb Stock of

WALNUT BEDROOM SETS

with French Bureaus and Dressing Cases. We call special attention to these Sets, as their equal cannot be found elsewhere in the City. A large assortment of OFFICE DESKS, TABLES and CHAIRS. Besides these we are showing

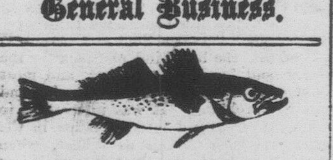
WARDROBES, BOOKCASES, SIDEBOARDS, WALNUT BUREAUS,

And SINKS, EASY CHAIRS, CAMP CHAIRS, ROCKING CHAIRS, LIBRARY TABLES, CENTRE TABLES, PARLOR CHAIRS, HAT TREES, WHATNOTS, PATENT ROCKERS, SOFAS, LOUNGES, BED LOUNGES, DINING TABLES and CHAIRS, LOOKING GLASSES, CRIBS, and a full line of fine BEDROOM SETS, and all kinds of CHEAP FURNITURE, FLOCK & EXCELSIOR MATTRESSES, FEATHER PILLOWS, &c.

PRICES LOW, - - - - TERMS LIBERAL.

STEWART & WHITE.

General Business.



THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED TO

RE-ICE AND FORWARD FRESH SALMON at Moderate Charges.

Having had a number of years' experience in the business, the work will be properly done.

Parties interested are respectfully referred to the following gentlemen:—

John Shirreff, Esq., T. Phillips, Esq., M.P.P., Mess. Loggie & Anderson, D. W. Hoegg, Esq.

THOS. PIERCE,

Forwarding Agent in connection with I. C. R.

MISS FAIREY

(late of St. John, N. B.)

Intending to reside in Miramichi, informs the inhabitants of Chatham and vicinity that she is prepared to give

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC,

Vocal and Instrumental.

Terms on application at her residence, Upper Water Street, Chatham.

Rum and Whisky.

ONE HUNDRED cases Bagot's Hutton Whiskey; 150 cases Dunville Whiskey; 100 cases Kewny's Old Rum.

DANIEL PATTON, St. John.

Sleighs, Pungs, &c.

THE Subscribers have now on hand and are manufacturing

Sleighs & Pungs

of the very latest style, first class stock and workmanship second to none in this Province.

REPAIRING, BLACKSMITHING, PAINTING & TRIMMING, properly attended to.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Please give us a call.

BAKER & CO.

St. John St., Chatham.

NO MORE

"Mixing Buckwheat Over Night."

But in the morning when the griddle is hot, To 3 lbs. of "Hecker's Self-rising Buckwheat," add five pints of water or milk, or part each, and bake immediately. Keep the batter in a cold place if not wanted for immediate use. This will produce seventy light and delicious cakes, preferred by many to those made with yeast. If Wheat or Pancakes are desired, use Hecker's Self-Raising Griddle Cake Flour, in place of Buckwheat, as above directed.

LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.

St. John, Nov. 23, '77.

BRANDY, WINE, GIN!

DAILY EXPECTED:—

450 CASES MARTELL BRANDY
10 qr.-casks Martell Brandy
5 hhds. Brandy,
5 hhds. GIN.
25 qr.-casks GIN.
50 cases GIN;
10 quarter-casks PORT;
10 quarter-casks SHERRY;
20 cases, half pints, BRANDY;
20 cases, pints, BRANDY;
10 cases John Bull Bitters, large;
10 cases John Bull Bitters, small;
20 cases, flasks, Bourbon Whiskey;
20 cases, quarts, Bourbon Whiskey;
10 cases, quarts, Old Tom Gin;
10 cases, pints, Old Tom Gin;
30 bbls., quarts, Bass Ale;
20 bbls., pints, Bass Ale;
20 bbls., quarts, Guinness Stout;
20 bbls., pints, Guinness Stout;
5 quarter-casks Hunt's two Diamond Port;
5 quarter-casks do. three Diamond Port;
5 quarter-casks do. four Diamond Port.

JOHN W. NICHOLSON, King's Square.

HAMS!

A LOT of new Smoked Hams, just received and for sale cheap.

F. J. LETSON.

FURS, NEW, CHOICE & VERY CHEAP, AT THE

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

LADIES' Real South Sea Seal Muff & Boa for $32.00 per Set, good value.
LADIES' Real S. S. Seal Alpine and Dominio Cape $10.00, to $12.00.
LADIES' Real S. S. Seal Top and Mink Band.
" Canada Mink Muff and Boa $20.00 per Set.
" " " " " $21.00 "
" Mink Band and Neutria top Cape, at special value.
LADIES' immitation S. S. Seal Muff and Boa $6.50 per Set.
LADIES' immitation S S. Seal Muff and Boa $9.50 per Set.

The above comprises a portion of the best stock of LADIES' FURS I have offered, they have been bought close and will be sold at less prices than ever offered before.

N. B. An examination of the above goods very respectfully solicited.

W. S. LOGGIE.

SCHOOL TEACHERS: You can easily increase your salary by devoting a very small portion of your leasure time to my interest. I do not expect you to canvas for my celebrated Beatty's Pianos and Organs unless you see fit to; but the service I require of you is both pleasant and profitable. Full particulars free.—

Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

Case Brandy.

1200 CASES, pints, half-pints and quarts "Martel," "Hennessy," "Jules Ruher," "Renault," and other brands. For sale low.

DANIEL PATTON, St. John.

JUST LANDING.

Ex SS. "Scotia," from Glasgow and Liverpool:—

150 CASES (pints) Irish and Scotch Whiskey; 20 qr-casks John Stewart's Kirgliston's WHISKEY; 50 hhds. BASS' ALE.

DANIEL PATTON, St. John.

FREE! Any person who will make and forward me a list of the names of reliable persons of their acquaintance who wish to procure an instrument, either Piano or Organ, I will use my best endeavors to sell them one, and for every Piano I succeed in selling to their list within one year, I will credit them with $10, and for every Organ $5, to be applied on payment of either a Piano or Organ; and when it amounts to a sum sufficient to pay for any instrument, selected at the lowest wholesale price, I will immediately ship the instrument, free, or after any amount is credited the balance may be paid me in cash and I will then ship them the instrument. They need not be known in the matter, and will be doing their friends a real service, as I shall make special offers to them, selling a superior instrument for from one-half to two-thirds what is ordinarily asked by agents. Please send me a list at once, and after you have made inquiry, you can add to it. Address,

DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

DANIEL F. BEATTY'S PIANOS & ORGANS.

BEATTY PIANO, GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT, and BEATTY'S CELEBRATED GOLDEN TONGUE PARLOR ORGANS are the sweetest toned and most perfect instruments ever before manufactured in this or any other country. The world is challenged to equal them. Best discounts and terms ever before given. Rock Bottom panic prices now ready to jobbers, agents and the trade in general. An offer:—These celebrated instruments (either Piano or Organ) boxed and shipped anywhere, on five to fifteen days' test trial. Money refunded and freight charges paid both ways if in any way unsatisfactory. Fully warranted for six years as strictly first-class. EXTRAORDINARY LIBERAL DISCOUNTS given to Churches, Schools, Lodges, Halls, Ministers, Teachers, etc., in order to have them introduced at once where I have no agents. Thousands now in use. New Illustrated ADVERTISER, (Catalogue Edition), with list of testimonials, now ready, sent free. Established in 1859.

Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1878.

The New Brunswick Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27.

After Routine.

Messrs. Butler, McKay, Covert, Humphrey, and Rogers were appointed the Mining Committee, and Messrs. Stephenson, Fraser, Davidson, Jones, Smith, Law Bills Committee.

The Contingent Committee reported the usual provisions for postal, telegraphing, coaching, and other facilities.

Recess.

AFTER RECESS.

MR. WILLIS gave notice of an Address for a full and particular Statement of the Public Works, in progress, or partially under construction, on which payments had been made, and of all allowances for extras [illegible] on account of the Executive Departments or of any Public Works or service; a detailed account of the funded and floating debt of the Province, and a Statement of the amount standing to the credit of the Province in the Dominion Treasury, and of the sum or sums drawn on account of the Dominion Subsidy up to the opening of the session.

MR. COVERT gave a similar notice for a detailed account of all expenditures on account of the St. Martin's and Upham Railway; for copies of all Reports of the Government Engineer in reference to said Railway and its construction, and a statement of the entire length of such Road, and the number of miles still to be constructed.

MR. SMITH gave notice of an enquiry to know if the Bill that passed this House in 1875 reducing the fees of Attorneys in the County Courts is in the Consolidated Statutes, if not, the reason why.

MR. COVERT gave notice of an Address for Statement of all expenditures on account of School Books from the date of the inauguration of the present Free School Act up to the end of the last Fiscal Year, the price paid for each work, the name of the Publishing house from whom Supplies of Books were obtained, together with copies of all Contracts or arrangements relating to School publications of all kinds.

HON. MR. CRAWFORD introduced a Bill to amend the Act relating to Courts of Probate.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 28.

After Routine.

MR. BUTLER gave notice of a Resolution for an Address for copies of all Reports and Plans and Statements of moneys paid on account of the Subsidy, the list of awards for land damages and other papers and documents which it may be in the power of the Government to furnish in connection with the Grand Southern Railway.

MR. MARSHALL gave notice of an Enquiry whether the Government intends to have the remaining unrepealed Statues of the Province collated and added to the Consolidated Statutes.

MR. DAVIDSON gave notice for a Statement of all sums paid and liabilities incurred on account or in connection with the Codification of the Laws of the Province and of any outstanding claims in connection therewith.

HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY reported an arrangement similar to that of last year made with Mr. D. G. Smith for the Reporting and Publishing of the Debates of the Session.

The House confirmed the Government's action in the matter, and Mr. Smith was assigned a place in the House under the direction of Mr. Speaker.

The Law Bills Committee was enlarged and stands as follows: Hon. Messrs. Stevenson, King, Fraser and Crawford, and Messrs. Davidson, Jones and Smith.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The Order of the Day was called at twelve o'clock.

MR. SWIM said he was glad to know, and he was sure a majority of the House would also be glad to know, that the Government was interesting itself in the matter of the Liquor traffic, which had been the bane and scourge of other countries to so great an extent. After referring to the former Prohibitory Law once in force in the Province, he said that he agreed with the Government, that it was not well to move too far in advance of public opinion and sentiment in such matters, and it was a matter for sincere congratulation that public feeling was now being, to so large an extent, moulded by temperance principles.

It was very satisfactory, also, to realize, after the opposition too generally manifested in the past, when attempts were made to restrict this baneful traffic, that a satisfactory and final understanding on the subject of legislative jurisdiction in the matter was to be arrived at, and that doubts and difficulties were to be set at rest and removed.

He was also glad that he could endorse the Government's position and policy in the matter of Union of the Maritime Provinces. His own opinion was that there was enough of Union for some time to come and he agreed with the affirmation in the Speech that it was better that the question should be fully ventilated and discussed by the people, in order that its bearings might be fully understood. It was well not to move too quickly in a matter so big with results for weal or woe to the Province, but it should be carefully approached through a general agitation, and decided upon only by the people themselves at the polls. He was glad the Province stood uncommitted in the matter, which he would not enter upon in detail at the present time, although, in passing, he might say he believed the facts and the figures touched connected with the subject had been very ably presented recently by His Honor, Judge Fisher.

When it was known that we had Wild Lands of more than four times the area of those of Nova Scotia, and that our Finances were in better condition than those of that Province, the non-committal policy of our Government would commend itself generally to the people.

He next referred to the importance of Agriculture in comparison with other industries and interests of the country, and of its bearings on the general prosperity and wealth of almost all countries. He deprecated the spirit which prompted so many persons to look down upon the calling of the Farmer, and seek other spheres of life which presented more attractions to the superficial observer. He claimed that the agriculturists of the country were noted for the promptness with which they met their financial and other obligations, both in business and social life, with credit to themselves, both individually and as a class.

It was an evidence of the Government's proper appreciation of the true interests of the Province that they had determined, not only to go on with the Provincial Exhibition during the current year, but also to seek provisions for the holding of Exhibitions at frequent stated times, in different sections of the country. The farmers of the country paid more than one half of its taxes and their interests should be fostered to the fullest extent by the Legislature. He referred to the excess of population of Great Britain, and the fact that it produced not more than one third of the agricultural products it consumed, while its manufactures, once so flourishing, had now to contend against outside competition which threatened a commercial crisis.

Referring to France, and touching upon the failures of the Napoleons in their schemes of conquest with the sword, he said that Louis Napoleon had encouraged the establishment of Agricultural Colleges, which were of the greatest benefit to the nation. France's advancement in Agricultural Science contributed, in no small degree, to her recuperative capabilities in rallying from the effects of her war with Germany, and leaving her, even after she had paid the indemnity consequent upon that great struggle, financially, among the foremost nations of Europe.

He was glad the Government was directing its attention to improving our cattle stock for private enterprise, though it was scarcely able yet, in this Province, to secure the necessary improvements which are needed in both Stock and Seeds. He felt that the House would sustain the Government in any advancement made in this direction for, as the farming interests flourished, so would those engaged in all other callings and occupations. It had been a matter of complaint, heretofore, that Exhibitions were not held more frequently. When they were held it was at one or two places only in the Province, and their benefits were consequently not diffused as generally as they should have been. The farmers of the fine agricultural counties of the North—Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche—were practically shut out from participation in former Provincial Exhibitions, and he was therefore glad to say that a system was to be inaugurated which would secure better and more equitable results in this day of intellectual advancement, when Science, Arts, Literature and general Education were spreading over the land. These Exhibitions could not be otherwise than extremely beneficial in diffusing a great amount of profitable information throughout the country.

The Eastern Extension Claim, recently pressed upon the Dominion Government by the New Brunswick Government, was a matter with which he was not conversant until lately when, on looking into it, he was convinced of its being one which, in fairness and equity, the Dominion should pay, and he believed there was enough of honor and justice in the Ottawa Government and Parliament to secure that desirable end.

He here went at considerable length into the records connected with the subject. He quoted from the British North America Act, Section 145, showing that the Intercolonial, to connect the St. Lawrence with the City of Halifax, was to be commenced within six months after the Union. He also read from official documents bearing on the subject, to show that a Treasury Memorandum contained the following paragraph:—

"In the event of the two Provinces, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, constructing the portion of the line above, viz., the Eastern Extension, and of its eventually becoming part of the whole Intercolonial Railway. Her Majesty's Government, so far as they are concerned, will consider it to form part of the scheme to which the proposed Imperial guarantee would be extended."

In a letter from the Duke of Newcastle, dated March, 1864, it was also stated: "It is scarcely necessary to observe that this assurance is given merely for the purpose of providing, as far as Her Majesty's Government is concerned, that New Brunswick and Nova Scotia shall not be prejudiced by commencing the Railway, in anticipation of a final arrangement." Other extracts showing that the line was accepted as a part of the Intercolonial, were read, and it was also shown that in the case as presented to the late Dominion Government it was stated that the delegates from New Brunswick at the Quebec Conference, and also in London, no doubt, feeling satisfied that the line in question would be adopted as a portion of the Intercolonial Railway, did not include the amount guaranteed by the Government of New Brunswick in the indebtedness of this Province, and therefore consented that New Brunswick should go into Confederation with an indebtedness of $7,000,000, and had any doubt existed in their minds as to this line being adopted as part of the Intercolonial, and our Province thereby relieved from the amount of guarantee to the contractors, it was clear the Delegates would have urged that New Brunswick indebtedness, on going into Confederation, should have increased to cover the amount of guarantee.

These extracts, Mr. Swim said, showed what the terms of the guarantee were, and that the Eastern Extension was to be included in its benefits. He quoted further, showing that when the road was taken over, the Dominion Government, instead of paying to the Province the amount which it had expended upon the work, gave but an arbitrary price of its own, leaving a balance of $150,000 which was now due with interest, and ought surely to be paid.

In connexion with the paragraph relating to the Tracadie Lazaretto, he referred to the ancient character of the disease and its prevalence in different countries. Doubts once existed as to its being contagious, but he thought it was generally conceded that they were removed by modern discovery and science. He quoted from the Report of the Better Terms delegation of 1873, which after referring to expenses incurred on account of small-pox, (brought to the Province by sea and overland routes, beyond the reach of local legislation) said:

> With equal force do these observations bear upon the maintenance of the Lazaretto at Tracadie, which it is submitted should have been under the charge and maintained at the expense of Federal Government since 1867 or, failing that, is in itself another evidence not before referred to, of the large drafts upon the small income of the Province. * * * *
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> It is beyond the power of the Local Government to provide for the erection of such buildings, and for the further improvement of the economy and management of the institution by such an outlay of money; and it is submitted that therein lies another irrefutable argument in favor of the juster treatment of New Brunswick by the Dominion. Stronger than even this is the claim that, peculiarly, this branch of the Public Health Department of New Brunswick, from the peculiarities which surround this exceptional disease should be assumed by the Federal Government, and generally that the great *Dominion interest* of the protection of the Public Health of the subjects of the Confederation from contagious diseases introduced into the seaports of New Brunswick, from beyond its Provincial boundaries, and the jurisdiction of its legislation should belong to the exclusive power of the General Government, and be a charge upon the general revenue.

He said that nothing could express his views more clearly than the words in which the Delegation presented the matter. The contiguity of the Lazaretto to the important harbor of Miramichi, and to Prince Edward Island, seemed to suggest that it should be dealt with in the same manner as ordinary quarantine matters, and its responsibility and cost taken over by the Dominion.

In reference to the Penitentiary matter, he argued that it was a clear principle that the care of Penitentiary prisoners should be upon the Dominion Government, because it was the Dominion Parliament which had the exclusive right to make the laws relating to the punishment of Criminal Offences. The Dominion Statutes provided what the punishment of Criminals should be, and the Dominion Government ought not to claim that the Provinces should pay the cost of imprisonment when they could not control the laws by which crime was punished.

He quoted at some length from the Report of the Better Terms Delegation of 1871, showing that the whole control and management of Penitentiaries was vested in the Dominion Government, and he held that no part of the responsibility ought to be shifted on the Province. The attempt to do so was unjust and even absurd.

He felt quite sure that the most attentive consideration would be given to the Public Accounts by all hon. gentlemen, and the expressions of gratitude for the Harvest of the past year would be all the more heartily joined in, when it was realized that some other portions of the world had not been so blessed, as shown by the reports of the famine which came from India, China and elsewhere.

On the whole, our outlook was sufficiently encouraging to justify the hope of returning general prosperity. He moved that the Address be read section by section.

MR. MURCHIE in seconding the motion, briefly endorsed the speech of the mover who, he said, had so admirably and exhaustively presented all the points involved that extended remarks from him were not necessary.

MR. COVERT charged the Government with neglect of duty in failing to bring a test case before the Dominion Supreme Court, to determine the powers of this Legislature in passing laws to restrict the sale of spirituous liquors. The resolution, moved by Mr. Rogers, two years ago, called for the performance of that duty, and it was not enough for the Government to content itself by saying it would be glad to consider any measure which might be presented on the subject. The Leader of the Government had always opposed measures brought before the Legislature for restricting the Liquor traffic, and it was only because public sentiment would no longer tolerate such a course that the Government had consented to consider anything that might be presented.

He was glad to be in accord with the Government in reference to the question of Maritime Union. It was a matter that would keep very well. The paragraph of the Address, relating to the promise of an Address praying the Dominion Parliament to change the Criminal Law, so as to enable prisoners to testify in their own behalf, was extraordinary, inasmuch as it committed the House to what it had not been permitted to consider.

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL here said that the phraseology of the paragraph hardly conveyed the Government's meaning. It ought to be a reflection of the Speech, which certainly did not contemplate asking members to commit themselves to the Address in question until after they had been afforded an opportunity to consider the subject. He had no doubt that the mover and seconder would consent to change the phraseology so as to state that the Address referred to would be "carefully considered."

MR. COVERT continued, saying that this was another evidence of the Government endeavoring to arrogate to themselves the right to dictate their wishes to those whom they thought would consent to any proposition emanating from them, no matter how high-handed it might be. The course of the Government was most despotic, and they yielded only when they found their arrogance would not be tolerated. It was a matter of doubt in his mind whether the change contemplated should be made, but in any case members should see a measure before being required to affirm it.

He approved of the Exhibition proposed and thought there was no good reason for the Government postponing that provided for last year. The St. John fire was urged as an excuse therefor, but it was not a valid one because the Manufacturers were not, to a very material extent, disturbed by the fire.

He thought no member doubted the justice and equity of the Eastern Extension claims, and if they did they would not do so longer, after hearing Mr. Swim.

He believed there was no necessity for the Government Delegations to Ottawa on the subject of our claims, but that the matter should be placed in the hands of the Representatives of New Brunswick in the Dominion Parliament, when he had no doubt a settlement would be secured. It seemed that the Government kept this matter hanging to make it an excuse for Delegation trips to Ottawa each year.

He censured the Government for saying nothing in the Speech concerning the claim of $10,000 on account of Immigration and other claims, while they had taken up the Penitentiary matter instead to please Mr. Marshall. The latter claim ought to be placed in the hands of the St. John members of Commons, who would do much better with it than the Government had done by their Delegations, whose members were always very well treated by the Dominion Government, but no doubt laughed at by them as soon as they went away.

He thought it was clear that the management and maintenance of the Tracadie Lazaretto should be assumed by the Dominion Government.

The Government appeared to have backed down on its Railway Policy, and, although large sums were paid out on railway account, the Speech did not refer to that important subject. The gentlemen in charge of the Government departments, all but the Secretary, seemed to be seldom in Fredericton, excepting at the meetings of the Government, and this seemed to indicate that their offices were sinecures, or that they considered them so. So far as the Government was concerned the offices might almost be done away with. Mr. Covert concluded by arguing that the Government left much undone, and he said if the Opposition could not compel them to do something nearer to their duty they would turn them out and take charge of the affairs of the country themselves.

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL said the Government endeavored to comply with the Resolution moved two years ago by Mr. Rogers, as shown by the Journals of last session. He had asked to be allowed to present a test case from this Province for the purpose of determining the powers of the Legislature in restricting the Liquor traffic by witholding Licences. Hon. Mr. Blake Minister of Justice, advised that it was inexpedient to have the matter brought up in that way, as a real case could be carried up on appeal from the Provincial courts. This Government intended after last session to carry up a real case, but, for the reason stated in the Speech, they did not do so. The Ontario case was decided in January last on the narrowest points possible, and, therefore, did not settle the question as it was expected to do. When the Government saw that the settlement of the question was involved in the Bill promised in the Dominion Parliament, they felt it would not be necessary for them to take further action in the matter just now, but to await the result of that and be prepared to seek any supplementary legislation here that might be necessary.

He was under the impression that the Dominion Legislation promised this session would not leave the option in the matter with the Local Legislatures, because Messrs. Blake and Mills had expressed the opinion that the Dominion Parliament could not give the Local Legislatures powers not already possessed by them, although Sir John A. MacDonald and Mr. Palmer were of the opposite opinion.

It was not the intention of the Government to ask the House to approve of the proposed address for a change in the Criminal Law, without affording it an opportunity to fully consider the subject, therefore the phraseology in that part of the Address could be changed, with consent of the mover and seconder. Members knew how difficult it was to ring the changes on words in expressing almost the same idea as was so often required in such documents as the Address and, in an attempt to avoid tautology, the paragraph was made stronger than was intended.

He had seen it stated elsewhere, and an hon. member seemed to think, that in moving in the matter of amending the Criminal Law this House would be going beyond its province. It must be remembered, however, that although the Dominion Parliament had the exclusive right of criminal legislation, the administration of the Criminal Law was in the hands of the respective Provinces. The Ministers of Customs, Marine, Militia or Public Works could inform themselves, through their own departmental servants in reference to subjects under their charge, but it was different with the administration of the Criminal Law, which, being in the hands of the local authorities, could be understood fully and therefore pronounced upon intelligently by them. The Attorney General, as the officer of the Province particularly charged with seeing the Criminal Law properly administered, is particularly in a position to advise in reference to the matter, and it is therefore proper that he should do so, through the Local Legislature, by Address to His Excellency, as proposed, should the Legislature favorably consider the matter, which they would be asked to do.

He argued that it was entirely fitting and proper that the Local Government should go directly to the Dominion Government, which had the power to deal with the Eastern Extension claims, while it was also gratifying to receive, as this Government had done, with few exceptions, sympathy in the matter from Provincial members of the Dominion Commons and Senate. These Ottawa representatives were glad to see the Delegation from New Brunswick, they listened intelligently to what was presented, and seemed disposed to give their aid, and it was not probable that they would allow the matter to drop.

MR. DAVIDSON said the poverty of the English language seemed to be always taken advantage of by the Government to give themselves the greatest amount of power possible. They did the same last year in reference to the issue of Debentures to be placed on the market, leaving to themselves the power to apply the proceeds as they pleased. The Government had promised one amendment but it would be in order for them to give another on the School Board paragraph, the House being required by the wording of the Address in that particular to affirm the desirability of that change without being afforded an opportunity to consider it.

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL said it was intended to change the wording of that paragraph, also to make the Government's meaning more clear.

MR. DAVIDSON next referred to the claims of the Province on the Dominion Government, and the fact that only that on Eastern Extension was mentioned in the Address. This, he said, indicated that they were gradually growing less. He enquired what had become of the Western Extension, Immigration, and other claims. He thought that while Mr. Swim had stated all the Eastern Extension claim matter fully, the others should also have received attention. The Attorney General should be thankful to the Opposition for pointing out the Government's mistakes although it seemed a hard matter to keep them right.

MR. PICKARD said he wanted another change made in the Address. He agreed heartily with the doctrine of non-interference by this Legislature or Government in Dominion party politics, but he found something opposed to that in the paragraph relating to the commercial depression which favored the idea enforced by a certain party in the country that a certain other party was responsible for said depression. He would like to see the word, "world" in place of "Dominion," for he did not think the hard times were confined to the Dominion alone.

MR. WILLIS criticised the Speech and Address, and said the latter had no parallel for endeavoring to take from the House its liberty of action on important matters. He argued that the Government had almost ignored the express directions of the House in testing the legislative powers of this Province in the matter of liquor legislation. It was a significant commentary on the general character of the Government that it allowed a year to elapse after receiving Mr. Blake's letter without taking further action.

He had taken much interest in the subject of Maritime Union, as the House well knew, and while he was himself convinced that its consummation would tend to greater economy and benefit in public administration, as well as to advantages in other respects, he would by no means have the matter decided upon save after full discussion among the people, and by their consent expressed at the polls. He believed, however, the Government was remiss in not forwarding the question, as it might have done. He hoped a better understanding of the merits of the question by the Government had come out of the "informal" Conference, and that the result would be increased interest in so important a matter.

He said there was a diversity of opinion on the propriety of allowing criminal prisoners to give evidence in their own behalf. Certain lawyers had, on many occasions, made a point of attacking the present law in addressing juries, but the question had not engaged the public mind to any appreciable extent. The proposed change would compel prisoners to give evidence in their own behalf and therefore remove the protection which the law throws around them. Besides, it seemed like an interference on the part of the Provincial Legislature with Dominion matters; and as it was better for the Provinces to confine their efforts in the way of improving the laws to subjects within their own sphere of action, he must protest against that paragraph in the address, even in its modified form.

He dissented from the paragraph relating to the enlargement of School Boards in Cities and Incorporated Towns. Large bodies were unwieldy, larger quorums would be required, seven members were quite sufficient and the change proposed would be an unwise tinkering of the law.

He blamed the Government for not pressing the Eastern Extension and other claims more persistently, and thought they would have been more successful had they done so. After referring to Dr. Tache's researches in connection with the subject of Leprosy, he argued that it would be the duty of the Dominion Government to relieve this Province of the maintenance and management of the Tracadie Lazaretto.

In reference to the Penitentiary matter, he argued it was not clear that any exception should be made by the Dominion Government in reference to Penitentiary prisoners from or belonging to this Province. He admitted that the Province and City and County of St. John had claims in connection with the matter but they should not take the form of exceptions in reference to a certain class of prisoners.

He complained that the Address was barren on the important subject of Provincial Railway expenditures, and that it set forth no results in connection with the very large expenditure being made on that account. No effort appeared to have been made to examine the Grand Southern Railway, which was the subject of serious question and complaint last session. There was absence of reference to the Consolidation of the laws also, while the Government seemed to blame Providence for the trade depression, while thanking it for the abundant harvest.

MR. SWIM, by consent of the House, amended the fourth paragraph of the Address, so as to make it read, "We will attentively consider of an Address," etc.

MR. DAVIDSON moved to amend, by striking out "attentively consider of," and inserting "we will take into serious consideration the propriety of joining in," etc.

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL said, as a question of order, the amendment of Mr. Davidson ought not to be received, as it was in effect the same question as the original motion, and was merely a verbal alteration—an excessive refinement and hair-splitting.

After several members had expressed their views on the point,

MR. SPEAKER said he thought the amendment substantially the same as the proposed paragraph, which it would change in phraseology but not in effect. The paragraph, as changed by Mr. Swim, with the consent of the House, did not commit any hon. gentleman to the address proposed on the subject of a change in the criminal law. He, therefore, ruled the amendment out.

MR. DAVIDSON said that so long as His Honor, the Speaker, declared the paragraph did not bind him or the House to the change proposed he was satisfied.

MR. BURNS said the Government had failed to do its duty in the matter of the Liquor License question, not only to the temperance people, but also to those engaged in the Liquor business which, at all events, was a legal one.

He was in accord with the course of the Government on the Maritime Union question; he believed the Government was not sincere when they expressed their willingness to change the phraseology of the paragraph relating to the proposed change in the Criminal Law on the ground that they had inadvertently framed it so as to commit the House on the subject. He took it as a continuation of their usual policy—that of carrying their wishes through the House in the most high-handed manner possible. The same argument that was applied in the temperance matter, also held good in this, because there was a measure dealing with the subject before the Dominion Parliament, and the Government might as well await its passage before taking action just as they were doing in the other case. As the Minister of Justice had a deputy in this Province, and our representatives in the Dominion Government, Senate and Commons were conversant with the effect of the present law, he did not think the statement of the Attorney General, to the effect that the Minister had no direct means of informing himself as to Criminal Law administration, held good.

He believed the House ought not to commit itself to the enlargement of School Board, for reasons already advanced in the debate.

He believed that lack of necessary influence and ability lay at the bottom of the Government's failure to secure justice for the Province in the matter of the Eastern Extension and Immigration claims.

The Government had his endorsement in pressing upon the Dominion Government the propriety of relieving the Province of the maintenance and management of the Tracadie Lazaretto, which was a matter of quarantine fairly chargeable to the general Government. He took, per-