No better remedy in the w has yet been compounded for the renet and cub-Female Complaints of the ordinary, kin than VEGETINE. It seems to act in these cas with unwonted certainty, and never falls to give new and healthful tone to the female organs,

A Splendid Medicine.—Heart and Kidney Disease, Female Weakness.

Gregogwille, Ill., July 25, 1878.

H. R. Steven's, Boaton-Derr Sir: I was afflicted with Heart and Ktinger disease, and other fee male Weaknesser, and doctored with several physicians and received no benefit, mrill I tried you Yegotine, and after taking two bottles I was completely cured, and have been a healthy woman ever since, although I are a woman in my sixty sixth year. I do heartly recommend it as splendid medicine to all afflicted as I have been and I bless the day that it fell into my hands.

MRS. MARIA HOBSON.

For all Ladies who are Sufferers, Cincinnatti, O., March 23, 1877.

MR. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I have taken several bottles of your Vegetine for Female weakness; and in justice to the medicine, and to all ladies who are suffering from such complaints. I will recommend the Vegetine. I must say it has helped me very much; indeed it is invaluable for such complaints.

MARY E. MEREDITH, 160 East ave. It is What is Needed - Female

Weakness. Des Monies, Ia., Sept. 6, 1878.

Mr. Stevens—Dear Sir: For a long time I have
been troubled with Female weakness and a weak
sinking feeling at the Stomach, and through the
advice of a friend I tried your Vegetine, and find
it just what is needed. I can recommend it to all
suffering from these complaints.

Yours, respectfully, MRS. ANNABELLA HARWOOD, 312 Fourth St. Scrofula, Ler Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness. H. R. STEVESS, Boston; I have been practising medicine for 25 years, and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyapepsia, Rheunatism, Weakness, and all Diseases of the blood I have never found its equal. I have sold Vegetine for seven years, and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier.

Dr. W. ROSS, Druggist, Winton, Ia.

Vegetine.

PREPARED BY H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., & Toronto, Ont. Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Lime Juice.

1 Cask Montserrat Lime Juice from the PURE JUICE OF THE LIME FRUIT,

For sale low by

100 Kegs, CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS AND BEST REFINED IRON, all sizes.

HARDWARE

ver offered for sale in Miramichi.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage calling before buying elsewhere. Prices are low. J. R. GOGGIN

FISHERMEN!

Nets, Seines, Traps, Etc. 



NETTINGS

H. & G. W. LORD, Fishermen can be supplied at A. & R. loggie's, Black Brook.

Parish Returns and County Accounts.

All Parish Officers who have not yet made the turns, and all persons having claims against Jounty, are hereby required to render the same ny office forthwith.

Dated at Nawyanta 21st December 1899. SAM'L. THOMSON, Secy. Treas. Co. North'le

In Store.

50 CHESTS TEA, very good and cheap. 100 Bbls. and half bbls. HERRING.
100 Qtls. CODFISH.
20 Bbls. and half bbls. MACKEREL

Pork, Flour, Meal, Molasses, etc. Any of the above will be sold low

ALSO, IN STOCK,

a full stock o General Dry Goods.

At remarkable LOW PRICES ARGYLE HOUSE. CHATHAM.

> WM MURRAY For Sale.

For sale by the subscribers, their valuable property situate in the centre of the town of Chatham, being the stand and premises where they formerly conducted their business, it is large and commodious, has a large wharf frontage on the river, is a desirable site for a steam mill, and warehouses or erections of any descriptions of the property of the standard property o D. & J. RITCHIE & Co. Newcastle, N. B.

LANGUAGES.

FOR SALE

1000 Qtls. COD FISH

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - - - MARCH 10, 1881.

Governmental Reform Mr. J. W. Lawrence of St. John, formerly a member of the Legislature, and one of the ablest writers and soundest thinkers we have, has given a letter to the public on the question of reform in the Government of the Province-the whole of which the ADVANCE. It deals with questions which will, undoubtedly, form planks in the platform of candidates who will be before the people in the different constituencies of New Brunswick at the next election for members of the Assembly-questions which elector for himself, in order that he ture has. Yet we do not hear of one reaching than many have dared to may make up his mind in reference thereto for the day when he shall be forming themselves into a "Governasked to assist, by his vote, in bring-ment" as heads of departments, with ing about reforms which are great little to do save draw large salaries. needs of the country. There is no- If a Treasurer, at a reasonable salary, thing that we can add to Mr. Law- can do all the necessary management rence's statement of the questions dis-ot a city's finances, when such finances cussed by him, which will place their are as important as those of a pro general features more forcibly and vince, why should a province have a effectively before our readers, yet it "dummy Secretary-Treasurer," under may not be amiss to supplement them the name of Provincial Secretary, the breadth of the field to which workers for legislative and governmental reform are invited.

It is a suggestive fact that although the Legislature has had nothing to do. since Confederation, with such questions as Finance, Customs, Post Offices, Criminal Legislation, Harbors, Lights, Fisheries, etc., we have as many members of Assembly as when those subjects were all within our exclusive control, while the personal indemnity of these members has been. by their own vote, increased to twice or, perhaps, three times what it then was. Thus, while the work has been lessened very materially, the same number of men are kept employed in doing it, and they have, besides, helped themselves to increased pay for

lessened services. The members of Government ar not less in number than before Confederation, nor has their pay been lessened, while such items as indemnity, travelling expenses and coachhire have increased. This proves that the gentlemen who form the Govextravagant or less honest than thos who composed the Executive before Confederation.

In the year 1870-three years after Confederation-when the present Executive may be said to have first come into power, the cost of administering the Government was, in round numbers, \$64,000. In 1880 it wa \$105,000!! When it is remembered rom all sources for the last year was \$675,000 it will be realized that the nanagement must have been very reckless when it absorbed so large a roportion of the revenue.

In the item of interest for debt contracted mainly because of the Gov- ecutive, as at present constituted. ernment's efforts to hold itself to- might not be done away with entiregether, there has been an alarming in- ly, and the system of management crease. Under this head we paid in through permanent employees, ac-1870 only \$4,508. In 1880 we paid countable directly to the people's \$49,150!

representatives substituted. Hidden within and behind these It is not difficult also to discover ncreases of public expenditure are advantages in having the representainefficiency, mismanagement and cor- tives in the "provincial council" or ruption. When members have dis- legislature chosen differently from the overed the Government's inefficiency present mcde. The Municipal Counand mismanagement, they have, on cils are composed of representative several occasions, been silenced by men in their several localities. These a railroad expenditure, a delegal are elected through a liberal franchise tion trip, an appointment in the and it would not seem out of place Government or elsewhere-all involv- for the general Council of the Proing corrupt expenditure of public vince to be the complement of these County Councils. We can imagine onev. It is the legislative history a local parliament at Fredericton-in of the past ten years that men have ferior in no respect to the present one gone from the constituencies condemn ing Governmental extravagance and pledged to reform, yet before their and Mayors of incorporated towns fiscal year ended 30th June last, now will recede from a position into which term had expired their voices were and cities,-presided over by the stilled, while the expenses of public Lieut-Governor-who would transact the provincial business more expedimanagement increased, or they were found to have accepted positions tiously and at much less expense than in the camp of those whose extravathe present Local Legislature does. gance and corruption they had de-We contend that the latter body as now constituted-with its mode of nounced. The most bitter denuncia tions of Provincial mismanagement and of the gentlemen who compose the Government from 1870 to 1874 were those made by three gentlemen who are now in the same Government. from the Throne," and Address in re-One of these—the most honest of the trio-says he finds it impossible to effect the reforms he cried so loudly for. He seems to forget that instead of "swallowing the anaconda," the anaconda has swallowed him. An other now says the dignity of the Province demands that the machinery be kept running at even increased cost, while the third simply pockets a large salary, large travelling expenses and no end of contingencies, choosing use of the Legislature are very differto ignore his former arraignments of ent from what they were when the was greater contrast than between the others who spent less public money body was established. The fact that course of two successive Governments in than himself in the same department. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward this respect. The Liberal Government And it is a fitting commentary on the Island maintain their Legislatures, as like in the preparation and presentation And it is a fitting commentary of the present formerly, is not a valid reason why of their annual reports. There was a to the hotel. Later several members were past, contended against the waste of made in New Brunswick. It only the session. These reports were placed public money which it entails, are shows that the people of those pronow foremost in declaring reform im- vinces are as incapable of taking a of every newspaper representative, so spent the night will never be known, as possible. This has practically been practical view of the question as we that not only Parliament, but the people he was in his room alone. On Thursday possible. This has practically been done by Messrs. Landry, Hanning are in this province. Neither is there on all public affairs. The present Mindre on all public affairs. The present Mindre on all public affairs. tou and Adams, who voted for the anything in the "dignity" claim that on all public affairs. The present Minister of Marine is a member of the him before going to breakfast. Mr. Gillamendment to the platform of the is sufficient to stand in the way of Commons, and it has been the invaria-Opposition during the past week—a placing the management of provincial ble practice when printed Departmental be returned, about ten o'clock, he found platform with which all their utter- affairs on a sensible, business-like reports are submitted, that they shall Mr. Covert lying on the floor of his room ances from '70 to '74 showed them to basis. The mind that can pride it- be laid before both Houses simulta- partly dressed, face downwards, bleeding be in accord. Their change of senti- self over the dignity of a provincial neously, yet strange to say when the ment must, therefore, be mainly at- governor in cocked hat and gold lace, report of his Department was brought, tributed to their having joined the "honored" by a guard of half-drilled down the Serate got it one day in Government, whose interest it is to militia-men, a local band and salute advance. discrement, whose interest it is to minimate, a recent perpetuate a system which puts of old cannon, when he proceeds to a here as to the remarkable course of the hours before.

necessary institutions and the example entrusted with the control of public of others is too often the only defence matters assembling with the self-rewe publish in the present number of reducing the Executive. We should rected, are the outgrowth of abused our large Canadian city councils have the Government refuses to deal-the interests to manage as great and public will recognise the pioneers of a ought to be earnestly studied by each diversified as the Provincial Legisla- reform that will yet be more far-

Our Ottawa Letter.

quarter of the membership of each hope.

ence and can be dispensed with.

When in 1872 Sir Hugh Allan spoke of them is Sir John Macdonald himself, with a few points serving to illustrate who does no practical work and sim- his chief Lieutenants in the House of the Maritime Provinces. ply explains matters connected with Commons being Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Leonard Tilley and Hon. Mr. Langevin. his department in a prefunctory The other members of the ministry in manner, as any committee-man does the Commons, Bowell, Mouseau, O'Conin our municipal councils. In this nor, J. H. Pope, J. C. Pope and Caron connection we do not refer personally don't count for much. They sit in the to our present Provincial Secretary, House when their chief is in his place, whom we regard very highly, but to like well instructed little boys whose the principle involved in having such | business is to be "seen and not heard." an officer. The Provincial Secretary It is said that the chieftain once gave a might be taken out of the office at subordinate minister a hint to "keep Fredericton, and, we have no doubt, his eyes open, his ears open and his the men who do the real work theregood advice, and as I have intimated is whose combined salaries about equal pretty well observed when Sir John is the money paid to the chief-could explain the finances to a committee passage of the Pacific Contract, Sir of the House, so that the latter could John has been a great deal absent. Sir place them in the form of a report | Charles Tupper has been dangerously and make up a Budget quite as effec- ill and, of course, absent from his place. Sir Leonard Tilley has been in attendtive in the public interest as that now brought down and annually wrangled ance, but his one specialty of Finance engrosses his attention so much that he over by the ins and outs. The same has scarcely the time, if even he had may be said of the management of the the fitness to take charge of the Govern-Crown Lands and Public Works. The ment. Mr. Langevin, who is cool and regular paid officers of those Depart- shrewd, and knows his own department ments could do all the work and be well, has done his best, but notwithaccountable yearly to the people's standing this, things have got terribly at representatives, who might have the sixes and sevens. Several of the little necessary oversight during the year ministers who obey Sir John when he is Charles' strong will, which is strongly would be amply compensated by the asserted at times, refuse to obey any travelling expenses now taken by one else, and go "sloshing about" in heads of departments. The large very promiscuous style. Of this class salaries paid have a corrupting influ. are the two Popes, Ministers of Agriculture and Marine and Fisheries re-Much of the work done by the De-spectively. Whether the Pope at Rome is or is not infallible, it has been unanipartments might, with benefit to the mously settled that the Popes at Ottawa public, be placed in the hands of the are fallible to an unlimited extent. County Councils. The details of Then there is the Minister of Justice, services, Aims House management, the Minister of Justice is the Attorney local or county legislation, etc. General for Canada, and has importan legal functions. He should know all suggest themselves as subjects that the law, while but for his title no one might properly be referred to the would suspect that he knew any law at counties severally interested. It is a all. During the Christmas recess, Mr. question, therefore, whether the Ex-

Blake was speaking at a public meeting,

and having occasion to refer to the mul-

titude of lawyers great and small, con-

cluded by remarking that "even the

Minister of Justice is a lawyer !" The House has been since my last letter, chiefly engaged in Committee of Supply, voting the moneys for the various branches of the public service. Even this business tests the capacity of -composed of the County Wardens what these reports have to do with the of the people in regard to the bill, he election, the parade it makes at the mental reports still coming down in the be allowed to shut down our mills for opening of its annual sessions, its ex- closing weeks of the session-reports for want of logs hung up at the caprice of a cessive pay and indemnity to its Ex- the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1880 ecutive and also to its ordinary mem- while we are voting the money for the brought to market at the expense of bers, its Upper House, its "Speech same services for the fiscal year ended June 1882. The other day, when the selves. ply thereto, its Gentleman Usher of laid on the table, it was in manuscript, report of the Minister of Justice was the Black Rod, its Sergeant-at-Arms, tied up with red tape. Imagine two its retention of control over matters | hundred members of Parliament trying properly belonging to County Coun- to find out from this huge bundle what cils, its unseemly squabbles be- the Department of Justice had been tween Government and Opposition doing! From the discussion that followed, it would appear that the Minister in which he spoke with unusual force and nothing to recommend it but usage, did not know either what the report vigor, but he companied contained or what it should contain. It in the region of the heart, both while which has not changed although the said that comparisons are odious, but speaking and afterwards. While at tea, circumstances of the country and the contrasts are not always so, and in this he was taken suddenly very ill, and was

change in the whole management of Provincial affairs than any yet definitely proposed is necessary. Custom has much to do with maintaining unterpolations and the serious public business to which the people's representatives should address themselves. It would be much better to find those down yesterday. Strange to say, there is not a single document among the paset up against the suggestions of prac-spect and quiet dignity of business pers but those brought down last yeartical sense and business experience. men. avoiding all unnecessary parade Important papers are kept back. Sir New Brunswick is, as Mr. Blair, M. and foregoing pop-gun sensation, tin- John Macdonald says they are "confi-P. P., recently expressed it, but a sel and mimicry of pretended state. dential." Meanwhile it turns out that chair to learn the sad particulars. Both large Municipality. Such being the These things, together with the more the money sent by Canada was not exfact we ought to go even further than weighty matters of extravagance and pended to relieve immediate distress as till Friday, and meetings of all committees abolishing the Legislative Council and reckless management so long uncormised by Sir John Macdonald, but went reorganize the Legislature through- custom. The time is ripe for reform or build breakwaters on the Irish Coast! out, and do away entirely with the and in such men as Mr. Lawrence and Virtually our money has gone to build three years of age. - Globe. system of paying a few members those who have recently attacked public works in the United Kingdom, thereof large salaries for doing com- some existing abuses in the Assembly and the imperial exchequer gets the paratively nothing. Almost any of at Fredericton,-abuses with which benefit of our donation. This is bad enough, but the suppression of the papers that would throw light upon the transaction gives an ugly look and makes matters worse. "If we had all of the papers we should know all about it," said Mr. Blake. Can the reader imagine any proper motive for the con-

The prorogation will probably be in the Canadian Cabinet, three or four the taxpayers, borrow sixteen millions

hold the entire control. First among more, and spend the whole of it-the millions in the West, the hundreds in K. The Lumber-Driving Bill. Almost everybody interested in the Miramichi Lumber trade has suffered, is a strong institution-as strong, though either directly or indirectly, from the want of organization among the owners of drives in the main river. For many years complaints have been made of detained logs, first by one operator, then by another, until almost all were ready last spring to fall into some improved arrangement by which the round lummouth pretty well shut." That was ber, on which the mills were depending, a representative. Mr. John Young is an might not be "hung up," or even delay- excellent business man and deserves great ed. It is not our purpose to find fault | credit for his enterprise in that way, but present. But unfortunately, since the with any particular persons in this con- when he touches politics he appears to benection, but it is fair to say that the come demoralised-a fact which we are parties who were to blame for the "hanging up" of the twenty millions acter of his political company, rather than feet which reached the mills so very late to personal depravity. last fall, ought to be the last to exercise their influence against the bill now be fore the legislature for the incorporation of a Lumber Driving Company for the Southwest Miramichi. It was publicly stated, several times last season, that application would be made, at the present session of the Legislature, for the ed the St. Lawrence Hall and arrested incorporation of the proposed company, him on a capias for \$2,400 at the instance and so far as we know, it was taken for of Messrs. McKenzie, Powis, & Co., from granted that the necessity for such an | whom he had made some purchases. zation was so manifest that every person interested would be only too glad | happened to meet Mr. Hague, the general to further the objects of the promoters | manager of the Merchants' Bank, who of the bill. It is, therefore, surprising to learn that somebody has secured "the inevitable petition" against the measure, and sprung it upon the legislature just when the bill was presented.

his mind to oppose the bill, but he al capacity, rather than as a representative of the people. The legislature may Brook is in favor of having the lumber procured on the Southwest Miramichi, driven by an incorporated Company after hit reaches certain points on the main river. If there are valid objections to such a Company, they have not yet been stated in the county. If any private rights are menaced by the proposed bill, the fact has not been stated by or through any paper in Northumberland. It is certain that those wh desire to promote the interests of the the little ministers somewhat, as each lumber trade by means of the lumberminister is expected to understand the driving company, have no desire to do wants of his own department, and be so to the injury of any individual or prepared to answer any questions about other interest, and it is, therefore, it. It is quite ridiculous to notice the ignorance of departmental business displayed by the Minister of Marine, the in view, to resort to the dodge of smug-Minister of Justice, the Secretary of gling petitions, surreptitionsly obtained State and others. One thing that into the hands of a respectable member should not pass unnoticed, is the fact of the legislature, and inducing him to that several of the annual Departmental give his professional support to them. reports have not yet been presented. We are quite sure that when Mr. Let the reader reflect for a moment.

Davidson understands the real feeling the House, or if laid, why not in its jourmore than eight months past, and he he has evidently been misled. All reawill see how negligently the public busi- sonable guards for the protection of priness is managed. This is the regular vate property and interests should be Tory practice, however: "Get as much provided in the bill, but the factious money voted as possible, spend it as opposition of a few misinformed petilavishly as you please, and render actioners, who would perhaps as readily count of it only when it can no longer sign a memorial asking for the decapibe put off." So we have the Depart- tation of their grandmothers, should not

> more enterprising operators than them-Death of John Covert, Esq., M. P. P. John S. Covert, of Sunbury, died at the Queen Hotel Fredericton, at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning last, of heart disease. sion, till be was brought when the was about to be taken, at which time he was much better. Although suffering, he said but little about it. After adjournin company with him at the hotel, and although pale, he was not complaining, somewhat at the nose, and when Dr. Vail arrived, a few minutes later, there was still a slight flutter in the region of the heart, but life was gone. Mr. Covert died in the political harness, having finished one of his ablest speeches only a few

"throne" to read the stereotyped Government on the matter of the \$100,- When the House met on Thursday 100 Bbls. MACKEREL.

The main conclusion to be drawn from the facts is that a more radical is always opened, is scarcely fit to toward the relief of the distress in Ire
Government on the matter of the \$100,000 voted by Parliament last year toward the relief of the distress in Ire-

coming. It was, however, brought announce the sudden death of an honorable member of this House." Another pause, in which a moment's suspense seemed an age, and the Speaker mentioned the name of the honorable member for Sunbury. The House was paralyzed for a moment, and all gathered around the Speaker's Houses at once adjourned in consequence No inquest was held. The remains to purchase seed, buy boats and repair | were taken to his home at Maugerville on Friday morning. Mr. Covert was fifty

> That Offer to Mr. Ryan, M. P. P. In closing the debate on his reform re

Wednesday last, Mr Blair said : When the Provincial Secretary brought lown his hands and absolved the the words of the poet, "O, matchless in trepidity of face," occurred to him, and h ered the Secretary had great confi dence in the gullibility of the house, and if the clap-trap was taken from his remarks, nothing would remain but scraggy and fleshless bones. The statement of the When in 1872 Sir Hugh Allan spoke of "the inferior members of the Cabinet," he made a distinction between two classes of ministers that is very clearly recognized here. For instance, among the thirteen gentlemen who hold seats in the Capinet three or four three capinets are capinets that is very clearly recognized here. For instance, among the forty three millions which ministers ask for and the Government will not be disables bones. The statement of the Chief Commissioner shows the natter was taked over by the Government did offer, there could not be a doubt. The Attorney General said it was a bosom friend of the mander three statement of the chief Commissioner shows the natter was taked over by the Government did offer, there could not be a doubt. The Attorney General said it was a bosom friend the shelless bones. The statement of the chief Commissioner shows the natter was taked over by the Government did offer, there could not be a doubt. The Attorney General said it was a bosom friend the shelless bones. was. It was the first cousin of the President of the Executive Council who made the overtures to Mr. Ryan, and he (Blair) was authorized by Mr. Ryan to say the President of the Council threatened him at the time, that unless he accepted the offer he would be opposed in his constituency by his brother, Mr. John Young.

That Young combination in Gloucester scarcely be strong enough to turn Mr. Rvan out. It is unfortunate that a dis pute on the point of veracity between Hon. Mr. Young and Mr. Ryan should have occurred, but the County of Gloncester will find as hittle difficulty in deciding which of the two to believe as between P. G. Ryan and John Young, which to choose as nclined to attribute to the rascally char-

A Capias Difficulty. In July, 1878, W. H. Shaw, a Toronto merchant, was in Montreal en route for Hugland. He was about to take the Quebec boat to join the steamer sailing on the following morning, when a bailiff eute this very awkward position, Mr. Shaw accepted his cheque for the amount. Mr. Shaw returned from England and instituted an action against Messrs. McKenzie, Powis & Co., for \$100,000 damages for arrest without probable cause. Justice Johnson dismissed the action, holding that Another surprise to the trade here lies people should not leave the country while in the fact that one of our Miramichi owing debts. Hon. Mr Justice Ramsay, members, Mr. Davidson, has made up in the Court of Appeals, confirmed the decision of the Court below, the Chief Jus-The case was then appealed to the Suprem Court, was argued at length by Mr. Mcrest assured that the informed sentiment | Laren for the appellant and Mr. J. Doutre, of the people from Boiestown to Black Q. C., for the respondent. The Supreme Court has rendered judgment reversing the judgment of the Court of Appeals and awarding to Mr. Shaw \$500 damages with all costs against the respondents.

The Government and the Legislative Council.

Continued fom 1st page.

AS ONFARIO HAS NO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, WHY ONE IN NEW RRUNSWICK ? why ose in New Brunswick:

1. The Governor, at the opening of the session of 1879, having stated the attention of the Legislature would be directed to the propriety of doing away with a second propriety of doing away with a second Chamber, why was no action taken by the Government until five days before its

2. After the Government appointed two ng of a single Chamber, and reported That the present system in Ontario had been a complete success, and no leading men of either party in politics in that Prowince had suggested a return to legislation by a Legislative Council and Assembly, nor was there any desire to do so at the present time.

on the motion of a member of the Government appointed a committee, "To take into consideration the propriety of amendthe constitution, by vesting the power Legislation in one elective chamber." Why was no request made to the House, or action taken at the session of 1880?

4. Is the country to accept as a reason the statement made in the Upper Chamber, "That members in another branch wished to make applications of the statement of the statement made in the Upper Chamber, "That members in another branch wished to make applications of the statement of th as the matter to a division, it being ap trap for electioneering purposes?"
A charge of that kind in the days that.
A. Wilmot and Charles Fisher represented, York would have called forth ocches electrical, the shock from which few persons who want their lumber the Upper Chamber never would have recovered. Even in the first years of their parliamentary history, they grappled with the Council the days they were giants in its Chamber. Are there none in York to gird on their armour?

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE

No one can be more sensible of the cur

tailed powers of your Chamber than your-selves. That it has survived its useful-ness, none know better than its old memers. The time chosen in late years in making The time chosen in late years in making appointments to your body, viz., at the close of the last sessions of the House, is not as in the days of old. In 1874 there were three from the Lower House added to your body and four in 1878. There is a feeling in the constituencies that the Upper House is retained by the Executive as a "House of Refuge" for its supporters, who, throughout the duration of the House, have shown the greatest fidelity to the Government on divisions. he Government on divi amounts to double what memhers received before the Union, and that when the news of the world for the last twenty-four bours can be obtained every morning for two cents, and for fifteen Beaconsfield's "En-

dymion," or John Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," When banking and commerce were repre-Todd, farming by a Harrison and Perley, the law by a Hill, Hazen, Kinnear and Chandler, the indemnity received was only four dollars. THE SESSION OF 1879 AND THE LEGISLATIVE

Of the sixty-five bills assented to by the Governor in 1879, the last session held in the "Old Province Hall," not one originated in the Upper Chamber, and of all

punged, and the admission fee fixed at not less than "twenty dollars." Had these changes not been made, the public interest (the chief end of legislation) would in no way have been imp rilied. All that is necessary to avoid elerical errors, is the appointment of a law elerk for the session, to examine bills and assist the committees to whom they are referred. Is it not asking too much of the country constituencies, to look quietly on, and witness an annual expenditure of over

witness an annual expenditure of over \$10,000 in keeping up a Legislative Coun-cil, whose chief work now is to place dots over the letters "i" to cross the letters "t" of St. John bills, and fix the mini-mum admission to its clubs?" Sir Alexander Galt truly said, after the Union of the Provinces, "Their Legisla-tures will have to deal rather with Muni-cipal than great questions." cipal than great questions."

If the sum now expended in keeping up

a second Chamber, was laid out on the bye-roads of the Province, and thus lighten the labor of the pioneer of the forest, all classes would be the gainers.

THE DUTY OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. At a time when the Council was felt in moulding the Legislation of the Province, Charles Simonds, dafa is Brown and Charles Connell left it to return to the Lower House, feeling there, and not the Upper Chamber, was the greater field for usefulness. Of the appointments to the Council since

the Union, one alone was a member of the legal profession. It was not long before he found if he was to take part in the shaping of legislation, and escape from an enervating atmosphere, he must resign and while it may be an open question a to how far the country has benefitted fron the change, there is no doubt it has prove

For the first fifty years of the Council, t ranked among its members the Chie stice and the assistant judges, serving like their colleagues without compensation To-day the Council has not one of the proession among its number, a profession re presented in every live organization in the

If the members of the Council wish t do service to their country, there are larger and more inviting fields before them. Why linger then, waste their time, and at a great expense to the Province, in searching for "air streaks" in the work of the House? It was left to Gov. Chandler, who 'honorable" in the page of New Brunswick "honorable" in the page of New Brunswick history, associating them with its first council, the Ludlows, Putnam, Allen, Upham, Winslow, Bliss, Hazen and Odell. Should the Council, on the other hand, be so unwise and unpatriotic as to take an unpatriotic position to the public sentiment of the country, which declares an Upper Chamber is no longer required, the end its members will be one of disaster, and worse, dishonor. On the walls of their "Old Chamber" was written, MENE, MENE, TEKEL, AND UPHARSIN.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL HAS NO VESTED In 1833 the Legislative Council dis-charged Executive duties, dispensing the patronage of the country with all that imwas gone. In 1844, largely through the efforts of Charles Fisher and L.A. Wilmot, Gentlemen's and Youths Garments

seats.

If the seats of four members could be taken of in 1844 to meet the public exigencies, why not fourteen in 1881? so as an appointment to the Council no As the Lieutenant Governor no lor

As the Lieutenant Covernor to long-is styled "His Excellency" but "His Honor," the members appointed since the Union, like that grand army of the J. P's, It is one of the rights secured to the Act" to deal with this question.
Sir John A. Macdonald and Hon. Alexander Mackenzie felt and the twelve ander Mackenzie felt and the twelve years experience in Ontario confirms, that Legis-lative Councils and large Executives since

lative Councils and large Executives since the Union are not required.

In Outario, with a population over five times larger than New Brunswick, with an Executive of only five, Hon. Messrs, Young and Hanington report, after an enquiry at Toronto and Ottawa, "that no difficulty had arisen from only one Chamber, but, on the contrary, the result had been as well considered and as prudent legislation as had ensued under the old system, when the check of the Legislative Council existed."

If the Legislature supposed the country is indifferent to this question, bronch he.

is indifferent to this question, brought be fore it in 1879 by the Lieutenant Governor, they are unstaken—it is one of the living issues of the day. If any are obstructing the reduction of the Executive, or refusing to aid in closing the Upper Chamber, and are laying plans to escape the ordeal of the coming aleating that the chamber and are set of the coming aleating that he was a set of the coming aleating the chamber and a set of the coming aleating that he was a set of the coming aleating the set of the set are laying plans to escape the ordeal of the coming election, they have read to but little purpose the political history of New Brunswick, if they have not learned of the shipwreck of hopes and disappointed expectations of some, who reached the expectations of some, who reached portals of office and yet never entered. At the election of 1850 the political watchword was "Retrenchment," and so effectively drl it work, that, of the forty-one returned, twenty-three were new members, and among the defeated several were leaders. It will be wisdom, therefore, on

leaders. It will be wisdom, therefore, or the part of members of the present House to remember that "history repeats itself." DUTY OF THE HOUR.

1. The reduction of the number of the Executive.
2. The abolishment of the Legislative

Council.
3. Economy in the Departments, Executive and Legislative.
4. Moutes received from the Dominion Government in payment of claims, to be applied to reduction of the Province debt. 5. No further subsidies in land or money duties of the law officers in connexion with legislation, the criminal business should be largely attended by them. 7. No further creation of Justices of the Peace, except to meet the requirements of new settlements.

new settlements.

8. As the Local Legislature has under the "British North America Act" control of municipal institutions, and generally all matters of a local or private nature in the matters of a local or private nature in the

to see there are no favored classes, and that Dominion, like Provincial officials and other subjects, loyally bear their share of the "MUNICIPAL" burdens. the "MUNICIPAL" burdens.

CONCLUSION.

At the general election 1850, in my 33rd year, I stood on the Hustings a "proxy" for an absent candidate who was returned at the head of the poll. Of the fifty five members of the present Legislature, one alone was in the House and two in the Council. When at a later period I became a member, not one of the present House

Council. When at a later period I became a member, not one of the present House had a seat, while of my colleagues the greater number are on the roll of the dead, Barbarie, Montgomery, Reed, End, Sutton, Johnson, Hevre, McPhelim. Desbrisay, McLeod, Earle, Ryan, Simonds, Brown, J. W. Chandler, S. H. Gilbert, John Earle, Landry, R. K. Gilbert, John Earle, Landry, R. K. Gilbert, Connell, Perley, Mackintosh, McPherson, Hatheway and Chas, Fisher, others having "actieved greatness or had greatness thrust upon them, are riding on the high places of the land," while two are members of the Legislative Council, and verging on the form score years. May they, as the closing work of their lengthened parliamentary career take part in the work of the "Crowning of the column," viz: One Legislative Assembly for New Brunswick, as in Ontarlo, Manitona and British Columbia.

J. W. Lawrence. J. W. LAWRENCE. St. John, N. B., Feb. 23, 1881.

Cut this Out—It May Save Your Life.

There is no person living but what suf-fers more or less with Lung Disease, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. the "Old Province Hall," not one originated in the Upper Chamber, and of all over fifty-five passed without any amendments, and the few in which changes were made, all or nearly all were from St. John, and were in the largest sense "Homopathic." Two alone received the three months hoist, one relating to St. John Civic Elections, the other the killing of "Caribon."

Caribon."

Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately be not introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonishes every one that trys it. If you doubt what way in print, cut this out and take it to your Druggist, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for Total Charles, and Taxes, the word the sample bottle for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for CHATHAM, N. B.

General Business.

DRESSMAKING.

MRS. JAMES CORMACK begs to inform the ladies of Miramicni, that she is prepared to attend to any orders in the above line with which she may be favored. She has associated with her her sister, Miss Mayberry, who has had an experience of several year at the business in Boston, and is confident of being able to satisfy patrons in both styles and and prices.

William Rae, Upper Water Street, Chatham, N. B.

Italian, Sutherland Falls and Rutland Marbles.

--- MANUFACTURER OF--Grave Stones and Monumental Memorials, in Foreign or Native Stone. A good selection on hand.

WHISKEY WHISKEY. Just received per Steamer Austrian from Glasgow, via Halffax:—

100 Cases Finest Blended Glenlivet JOHN W. NICHOLSON.

TIN SHOP.

SHEET-IRON, GAS-FITTING.

TINWARE always on hand, which I will sell low for cash. PLOUGHS.

Also, a nice assortment of Parlor and Cooking Stoves

Shop in rear of Custom House.

ChathamJuly 22. ARCHY M'LEAN Practical Tailoring.

CANADIAN TWEEDS English Coatings, Broadcloths Doeskins, etc.,

is now on inspection, for which orders are solicit ar Opposite the Golden Ball, Chatham

Restaurant.

OYSTERS, by the Pint, Quart, or Gallon Oysigns, served at short horice, in an the ordi-try styles.

Also, HOT COFFEE, BREAD, TARTS, PIES, id CAKES on hand. 'At Next door to Ullock's Livery Stables. CARD.

T M. HARRINGTON.

THE PIANO AND ORGAN would respectfully announce that he is prepared to give MUSIC LESSO'S on very reasonable

**COFFINS & CASKETS** 

which he will sell at reasonable rates

WM. M'LEAN. UNDERTAKER

Chatham, Nov. 1, 1880. G. A. BLAIR has on hand, a superior assortment of READY - MADE CLOTHING,

-COMPRISING-Men's, Youths' & Children's Suits, IN CLOTH, TWEED & VELVET.

UNDERTAKING.

UNDERTAKING BUSINESS and is prepared to furnish

All orders left at the Subscriber's house Chatham, St. John St., JAS, A. CORMACK.

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Tonsorial Artist. PHYSIOGNOMICAL HAIR DRESSER Facial Operator, Cranium Manip-Shaves and Hair Cuts

GEORGE STAPLES Canada House Building

Chatham, September 8th., 1880 TIN CASES.

FISH, MEATS OR FRUIT.

H. P. MARQUIS, Tinsmith. Chatham, N. B. THE CHATHAM

CASKETS & OFFINS,