1888

The Union Advocate.

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NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1888.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Jamieson, M. P., has given notice in the Dominion Parliament of a bill to amend certain clauses in the Canada Temperance Act. The bill is introduced at the instance of the Dominion Alliance, and it is anticipated if passed, that it will render the Act much more efficient in counties where it has been adopted. Some of these changes are important and it is to be hoped that the good sense of a majority of the house will pass the clauses mentioned in the proposed bill, and thus do away with many of the present uncertainties which exist and make it in many cases almost an impossibility to effectively carry out the law. The following are quoted as the changes proposed :—

The first section of the bill proposes to amend the law so as to allow of the deposit of a petition in either registrars' office, where there are two in a county. The second and third sections make the act applicable to British Columbia, which is not the case now, owing to there being no county organizations there. The fourth has in view making of application to temporary judical districts. The fifth section amends the act so that a repeal vote cannot be taken until after it has been in operation for two years and ten months. The sixth amends the provisions of the law in reference to the sale of liquor for medicinal purposes or for use in art, trade or manufactures. It provides that the druggest or vender shall file certificates and make returns to the collector of Inland revenue. It also proposes to impose a penalty on any medical man giving fraudulent or colorable certificates. The eighth section is intended to simplify the law in reference to the justice of the peace before whom prosecutions are brought. At present there is considerable trouble as to the jurisdiction of the police magistrate. The twelfth section will amend the search clause of the act. It is proposed to give police-magistrates having jurisdiction under the act power to issue a search warrant in the first instance. Other sections will permit of a search warrant being issued at any time ; at present it can only be issued during the day time. The last section provides for the application of penalties. It proposes that when a provincial or other public officer is prosecutor, the penalty shall be paid to him. In other cases half shall go to the prosecution and half to the treasury of the local municipality. The merits of the bill will be discussed at the meeting of the Dominion Alliance, which will be held shortly.

The Scott Act repeal election, which took place in Halton, Ont., on March 1st, resulted in the petition being carried by a majority of over 200. Various reasons are given by the friends of the Act to account for their defeat, which, it is stated has been illegably obtained, and there is talk already of endeavoring to quash the proceedings on these grounds. In the meantime the liquor dealers and their friends are said to be wild over their unexpected success, this being their first victory of the many attempts to repeal the Act in various constituencies.

The resolutions of the Grit Convention held in Quebec in October last have been laid before the Ontario Legislature and have been severely critized by Mr. Meredith. As these resolutions will be before the local lagislature of New Brunswick for discussion, we may expect to hear more about them from our own members. In the meantime we publish the editorial comments of the *Empire* of March 2nd, on Mr. Meredith's speech.

"Mr. Meredith's speech on the Mercier resolutions was undoubtedly one of the ablest ever delivered in the Legislature of Ontario. Mr. Meredith was in good "form;" his voice was clear, his matter well arranged, his choice of words all that could be desired, his mental attitude bold, aggressive and commanding, his arguments well-knit and conclusive—all backed by a moral power to which the justice of his cause and the fairness and manliness of the speaker's character lent irresistible force. His exposure of the purely party character of the Grit caucus which assembled at Quebec to frame amendments to the Dominion constitution, in contrast with the self-sacrificing and patriotic conduct of the Reformers and Conservatives who, laying aside all party feeling, met in the same city in 1864 to frame a new constitution for the scattered Provinces of British North America, was most effective. His treatment of the disallowance question supplies one of the ablest arguments yet advanced on that subject, while his citations from the speeches of reformers who took part in framing the constitution, from Hon. Edward Blake when Minister of Justice, and from all who, irrespective of politics, could speak with authority on so important a subject, left the Ontario Government utterly powerless to frame an argument in reply. Mr. Meredith's exposure of Mr. G. W. Ross's attitude in support of disallowance in the House of Commons, where that inconsistent gentleman moved a resolution, the effect of which was to require the Dominion Government to reto the educational legislation of New Brunswick—a subject which the Legislature and courts of New Brunswick, the Dominion and Imperial Governments, and the highest Court of the Empire, successively maintained was within the exclusive jurisdiction of the province—proved a demoralizing blow for Mr. Ross, who, in his reply, danced all around the subject but was careful not to come to close quarters with Mr. Meredith's damaging expose.

"As the resolution moved by Mr. Ross on that occasion was sustained by the whole of the Ontario Reform party, the ground is cut clean from under them as defenders of provincial rights and opponents of disallowance, and their nakedness is exposed. On the question of the disloyal reputation of some of the delegates to the Mercier Conference, Mr. Meredith was particularly strong, his scarification of a Ministry that did not hesitate to strike hands with men who would not even sit at the conference table until an "understanding" had been arranged that they would still be at liberty to labor for the destruction of the Confederation by any means they pleased, was an example of powerful discriminatoin and forensic eloquence. Indeed, it is difficult to discover in Mr. Meredith's great effort a single weak point. He did not waste his strength in dealing with the petty details of the resolutions but went straight to the heart of the proposed amendments to the constitution—the disallowance question, the return to "Downing Street dictation" in regard to Local legislation, the proposed destruction of the Federal franchise, the "reform" of the Senate, and the new financial terms—handling every subject with marked ability and cutting out work for every Government speaker that would follow. The fairness of the argument added weight to the power of the blows dealt at the caucus resolves. The closing appeal to the Ontario opponents of Confederation to abandon their unceasing and mischievous agitations of twenty years and devote their time and talents to the development of the country met with a hearty response in every loyal breast. Altogether, the speech was one worthy of Mr. Meredith's high reputation as a legislator, an orator and a patriot, and worthy of the legislator of the premier province of Canada.

"We should expect to hear that steps have been taken to distribute at least one hundred thousand copies of this speech throughout the Province and the Dominion."

Departmental Report.

The report of the Postmaster General has been received. The report shows a large increase in numbers of post offices as well as in mileage, there having been 239 new post offices established throughout the Dominion, increasing the total number of post offices in operation to 7,534, and that the mail service has been augmented by the organization of 1,920 miles of additional post route, and of 514,467 miles of additional annual mail travel over the various post routes of Canada.

The number of letters passing through the mails is estimated to have increased to a yearly total of 74,300,000, and of post cards to 16,356,000.

The report also refers to the arrangements entered into for the conveyance of parcels through the mails between Canada and the United States, which was to come into force on the 1st of March, (but of which no official notice appears yet to have been made) the rate of postage to be one cent per ounce prepaid.

In reference to the total revenue and expenditure, the following figures are given:—The Postal Revenue for the year was $2,603,255, and the expenditure included in the accounts was $3,458,100, showing deficit of $854,845. The deficit on the accounts of the year 1886 was $911,031, a difference in favor of last year of $56,186. In reference to this fact the Postmaster General says:—"This reduction in the comparative amount of deficit, or insufficiency of the revenue from postal rates to meet the expenditure required for the due maintenance of the postal service, shows a tendency, for the first time since 1883, towards a higher comparative rate of increase in revenue than in expenditure.

"The estimated number of registered letters passing by mail in Canada during this year was 3,560,000. The casualties affecting safe carriage and delivery applied to 166 cases out of this number, a result which does not vary from the ordinary average of one in every 21,400 letters registered. In this aggregate of casualties are reckoned registered letters lost or destroyed by fire or other accidents while under conveyance, as well as letters stolen by burglars or miscarrying from other like causes beyond the controlling power or influence of any registration system. In 34 of the remaining cases included in the 166, the miscarriage, or the responsibility for it, was traced by the registration to negligence on the part of persons in the employ of the Post Office, by whom the amounts contained in the lost letters were made good."

The total number of money orders of all classes issued during the year was $74,899, an increase over the previous year of 45,441, the amount for which they were issued aggregating $10,328,983.

Rich For One Day.

A correspondent in Maine sends us the following account of a man from Miramichi who was made happy for one day :

A man belonging to Chatham, now working at Greenville, Me., on the Short Line, who had read the many editorial puffs given in the *Advance* to the Louisiana Lottery Co., and who was simple enough to believe that the editor of that paper was acting honorably with its readers, thought he would try his luck in a drawing. He therefore invested in a ticket, telling his companions in the camp what he had done. Some of his companions, who knew how much disappointment followed upon putting faith in the alluring statement of the editor of the *Advance*, thought they would lighten his ultimate despair by a little temporary pleasure, and therefore filled out a draft for $5,000 and sent it to him. The man from Chatham was a strong Salvationist and when he heard of his good luck told his companions he would build a barracks in his native town with the money. First, however, he would subscribe for the *Advance* for another year, as it was the means of bringing him all his supposed good luck. He then gave away all his spare clothes, boots and socks to his companions and started for Bangor. When he found out he had been sold he was badly "broken up."—His boots and socks were returned to him, and as the vision of wealth took its flight and left him with only his pick and axe to help him on to fortune, he said he supposed it served him right for not accepting the public's estimate of the editorial statements of a certain newspaper.

Personal.

Thomas Robinson, one of the foremost cattle artists in the United States, died at Providence, Thursday, of heart trouble and apoplexy, from which he had suffered for some time. He was born in Miramichi, N. B. He was 63 years old and leaves a widow, having married about a year ago.—St. John *Globe*.

Mr. Temple, M. P. for York county, was run down by a toboggan at the Rideau Hall grounds Ottawa, on Tuesday night, the 28th ult. He was severely stunned but escaped with only a few bruises.

Mr. Frank Kennedy, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Chatham, has gone to Montreal to take the joint charge with Mr. T. V. McDonald, of the head office, of a new branch of the bank about being opened in that city.

Mr. F. R. Morrison, the agent here is appointed to succeed Mr. Kennedy and asumes the joint management of the Chatham and Newcastle agencies.

Obituary.

Mr. James Johnston, the much respected Postmaster of this town, died at his residence in Newcastle, on Wednesday afternoon, February 29th. About 2 years ago he was thrown from a cart while crossing the railway track and received injuries in his head which gradually led to paralysis, and for some months past he has been almost entirely unconscious, appearing to suffer very much. All that loving and kind attention could do for him was done, and after gradually becoming weaker and more and more helpless the end came. He was 58 years of age. He came to this country when about ten years old with his father and mother and a large family of children, in the fall of the year 1839 or 1840, from Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. They resided in Napan for a few years and then moved to a new farm on the Bartibogue where his father and mother yet reside, the former being close on to ninety years of age and the latter over eighty. Mr. Jas. Johnston, taught school in Napan and at Oak Point, in this county, and then came to Newcastle where he taught for about two years, when he accepted the office of Postmaster of the town of Newcastle upon the resignation of Mr. Jared Tozer, which office he held until his death, a period of about thirty years. He leaves a wife and family of five boys and a girl. Much sympathy is felt for them in their affliction.

Flags at half mast were kept flying over the Post Office and Masonic Hall from the time of the death of Mr. Johnstone until after the funeral on Saturday afternoon. On Saturday flags were also flying at half mast from the railway station and at the American Consul's. The deceased was for many years a member of Northumberland Lodge, No. 17 F. & A. M., and at his wish the members of the Lodge made the necessary preparations to inter the remains of their late esteemed brother with Masonic funeral ceremonies. Shortly after 1.30 the members of the Lodge were called to order, a very large gathering being present. St. John's Lodge, Bathurst, was present in force, and in the large room adjoining the Lodge room was organized in due form by its Worshipful Master, Mr. Stewart. Northumberland Lodge was organized in the Lodge Room, W. M. McLellan presiding and D. D. G. M., E. Lee Street acting as Dir. of Cer. There were a number of members present from Chatham and Campbellton. Shortly after two o'clock the procession started from the hall, St. John's Lodge leading to the residence of the deceased, from thence to the churchyard, where prayer was offered at the grave by Rev. Mr. Aitkin, after which the beautiful and impressive Masonic services were proceeded with, the W. M., W. W. McLellan conducting them. The funeral dirge was sung, a Masonic apron deposited in the grave and then the deposit of sprigs of evergreen by the brother members of the Lodge. Then the grave is filled in and nothing is left to his sorrowing family and friends but remembrance of the past and hopes for a future happy greeting in the mansion above.

We also have to record the death of an old and respected resident of Newcastle, Mr. Edwin Parker, who died on Monday evening, Feb. 27th, after a short illness. He was a kind husband and father, honest in his dealings, and was a good type of an English gentleman.—His remains were interred in S. Andrew's Church burial ground on Wednesday afternoon last.

Curling.

We stated last week that three rinks of the Newcastle Curling Club were to leave for Fredericton on Thursday morning. They arrived in due time, and on Friday played matches with three rinks of the Fredericton curlers with the following result:—

Fredericton.		*Newcastle.*	
J. D. Hazen,		H. Williston,	
A. F. Street,		S. Craig,	
H. C. Rutter,		R. H. Armstrong,	
D. L. Babbitt skip	21	John Ferguson skip	14
Geo. W. Hoegg,		Joseph Russell,	
G. Brown,		P. McKvoy,	
W. K. Allen,		T. W. Crocker,	
F. S. Hilyard skip	17	J. R. Lawlor skip	15
Geo. W. Hodge,		Joel Call,	
J. S. Neill,		E. Hutchison,	
E. H. Allen,		Chas. Ramsay,	
J. H. Hawthorn skip	18	John Morrissy skip	9
Totals	56		35

Provincial Farmers' Association.

This Association will meet in Fredericton one day before the sale of the Government Stock Horses. Mr. H. B. Hall, the Secretary informs us that one or more of the following subjects will be discussed :—

The best way to make the future of the Association a success.

The winter feeding of cattle with reference to ensilage.

The preparation of land for the seeding, and harvesting of the oat crop.

The preparation of land for the seeding, cultivation and harvesting of the potato crop.

A Canteen.

For some time past the canteen in connection with the Infantry School Corps, at Fredericton has had a good deal written and said about it by friends of temperance, and Fredericton being a Scott Act city, objection was raised to the members of the said corps being able to purchase beer there at a very low price. Efforts have been made to have the sale of malt liquors abolished in the canteen, and thus put temptation away from the young men who compose the corps, but so far without success. It was hoped that in General Middleton's report he would have alluded to the efforts made to prevent intoxicating liquor being sold in the canteen, but in place of noting the objections raised in his general reports, "says, he thinks the infantry schools would be benefitted by a well organized canteen, where 'good' beer is obtainable at almost cost price."

It would have been better if the General had followed Lord Wolseley's view and had recommended 'tea.'

Death of Mr. John Guthrie.

There are few people in St. John who will not entertain kindly recollections of Mr. John Guthrie, who, for a large number of years, was the proprietor of the Waverley hotel on King Street. Since giving up the hotel, a few years ago, he has been living on his farm, running into town occasionally to mingle with his old friends, and talk over "the good old times." A little over a week ago he was stricken with illness which resulted fatally this morning. Mr. Guthrie, although pretty well advanced in years, had a vigorous mind, and his genial disposition won for him many friends, who will hear with regret of his death.—*Globe, 28th.*

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A Well Deserved Punishment.

The charge against the captain and mate of the *Vancouver* for practicing or allowing the inhuman treatment of members of its crew has been tried in St. John and resulted in the cancelling of the certificates of the captain and first mate. They have no doubt come to the conclusion by this time that there is both law and justice for the British sailor in St. John. The following is Capt. Scott's judgment:—

Wreck and Salvage Act 49 Vic., cap. 81, section 8: Having carefully weighed the evidence of the officers and seamen who lately served on board the ship *Vancouver*, while on the voyage from Liverpool to St. John, New Brunswick, I am led to the conclusion that the captain and the first mate were guilty of gross acts of misconduct and tyranny, and that it is the duty of this court to cancel the master's certificate of Abner Tedford Porter, No. 1882, and also the mate's certificate of Ralph Herbert Goudey, No. 2240, late mate of that ship and they are cancelled accordingly.

Given under my hand at St. John, N. B., this 2nd day of March, 1888.

P. A. SCOTT,
Commissioner.

49 Vic., cap. 81, section 12: The above according to law, is submitted for the minister of marine's approval, whose decision is final.

An Important Notice.

A large number of New Brunswick teams have been engaged during the past winter in the lumber woods of the State of Maine and on railway works. Such teams entering the United States were required to pay duty on the value of the team. Those engaged in the lumber woods can be returned without paying the Canadian duty, but no mention is made of those engaged in railway work. Why allow one class the privilege and not the other. The following is the official order in reference thereto which is copied from Saturday's St. John *Sun*:—

Henry Webber, collector of customs, St. Stephen, has received the following telegram from the customs department: "You may allow horses working in United States lumber woods to be returned to Canada free of duty, although they have paid duty in the United States, provided you are satisfied of their identity as Canadian horses sent out for that work in November last or since, and that they have not changed owners or been employed otherwise than lumbering."

Recent Publications.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for March contains :—"Bismarck in his Garden—Frontispiece ; The Home Ranch ; Lifted Veils ; The White Terror's People ; Hercules a Hero ; The Lost Bird on Shipboard ; The Graysons ; To a Veteran ; Salisbury Cathedral ; Abraham Lincoln ; An Eastern Legend ; A Far Cry to Heaven ; Some Pupils of Liszt ; Coming Shadows ; An Large ; Franklin's Home and Host in France ; Russian State Prisoners ; Bismarck ; Colonel Rose's Tunnel at Libby Prison ; The Roads that Meet ; Immigration by Passport ; Auspicium ; Topics of the Time ; Bric-a-Brac." Published by the Century Company, Union Square, New York, at $4.00 per year.

LITTEL'S LIVING AGE for February 25th and March 3rd contain :—"Darwin's Life and Letters ; Cabot's Life of Emerson ; Personal Experiences of Bulgaria ; The Evolution of Humor ; Home Rule in Norway ; A Jacobean Courtier ; Mary Stuart in Scotland ; A Night in the Jungle ; Some Wiccamical Reminiscences ; The Romance of History—Bayard ; Unser Fritz ; Thackeray's Brighton ; A Tumbler of Milk ; The Five Horseshoes and Poetry."

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low ; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4.00 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

OUR LITTLE ONES and The Nursery for March is well filled with interesting matter for the little ones, the articles being profosely illustrated. Published by the Russell Publishing Co., 36 Broomfield Street, Boston, at $1.50 per year.

THE PANSY for March has come. For once let us tell what is in it.

Pansy's story on the Golden Texts for the month. Pansy's other story, Up Garret. Margaret Sidney's story, The Old Brimmer Place. Mrs. Archibald's story of a disagreeable girl. A cat story. Mrs. Livingston's Pansy Society story. A Sea story. Several Missionary sketches. The Indian school at Carlisle. Baby's Corner. Pictures, a dozen or two. A lot of letters to Pansy from boys and girls. And a queer story.

$1.00 a year, 10 cents a copy.

D. Lothrop Company, Boston, will send you a sample copy of *The Pansy* (back number) if you send five cents and ask for it.

Bank of Nova Scotia.

In another column will be found a card of the Bank of N. S. one of the most reliable banking institutions of Canada. It allows interest at four per cent. upon deposits, said interest being paid up to the date of withdrawal. It issues drafts throughout Canada and all parts of the United States, as also sterling exchange on Great Britain. The General Manager is Mr. Thomas Fyshe, a banker of eminence and experience in the country. The President is Mr. John S. MacLean, well known on the North Shore of New Brunswick as a leading merchant of Halifax, N. S.

Equity Court.

In Letson vs. Johnson, a Northumberland case, the parties agreed that an order for foreclosure and sale should be made. Usual order made. Damages assessed at $2480.33. Proceeds of sale to be paid to plaintiff except $300, which is to be paid to Henrietta Johnson. Mr. M. B. Dixon for the plaintiff, and Mr. G. G. Gilbert for Henrietta Johnson.—St. John *Globe*, 3rd.

Town Property for Sale.

Mr. C. E. McKeen offers for sale his new and commodious residence in this town. The house is thoroughly well built of the very best materials, and is one of the most desirable residences in town. He also offers for sale the two tenement houses in rear, situated on Regent street. As Mr. McKeen is leaving the place the property must be disposed of and somebody will get a bargain.

New Shingle Mill.

We are informed that Mr. Siddall Carter, who resides within a short distance of the Bathurst railway station, has leased a mill site on his property to a Mr. Stacey, of Boston. An extensive shingle mill will be constructed on the said site which will contain four machines which will be driven by an engine 16x20 inches stroke, fed from two horizontal steel boilers now being built at Matheson's foundry, New Glasgow.

Scrap Iron.

The I. C. R. authorities advertise for tenders to purchase the whole or part of two thousand tons of scrap cast iron car wheels, to be delivered at any station on the I. C. R.

Blue Ribbon Band.

On Monday evening last the following were elected Office Bearers for the ensuing year:—

Pres.—W. R. Robinson.
Vice-Pres.—Mrs. G. W. Mersereau.
Sec.—Bertie Russell.
A. Sec.—Lizzie McKeen.
Treas.—Annie Smith.
Chap.—Rev. S. J. Archibald.
Marshal.—M. Smith.

Banking.

Change of hours. During the rest of the winter and until navigation opens the office hours of the Bank of Nova Scotia here will be from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. with no closing hour at dinner time as heretofore. Saturdays, close at 12 o'clock instead of 1 p. m. as formerly. 1 m.

Skating Rink.

The Derby Band will be in attendance at the Newcastle Skating Rink on Saturday night. A Leap year skate is on the programme, and much fun is expected. We sincerely hope our young men will not be too bashful to accept the attentions of their lady friends on that occasion.

TO RATEPAYERS.—Read the Assessors notice in another column.

Died.

Suddenly, in St. John, on the 1st March, SYLVESTER ZOBESKI EARLE, M. D., in the 66th year of his age.

At Caraquet, N. B., on the 22nd inst., from Congestion of the Brain, FRANCIS A. VAUDIN, of St. John's Island of Jersey, Agent for Messrs. William Fruing & Co. Aged 35 years.

At Newcastle, after a lingering illness, JAMES JOHNSTON, a native of Dumfrieshire, Scotland, aged 58 years.

At Newcastle, on the 27th February, 1888. of Bright's disease of the kidneys, EDWIN PARKER, a native of London, England, in the 77th year of his age.

P. E. Island papers please copy.

Correspondence.

DARTMOUTH, N. S., Feb. 28th, 1888.

To Editor Newcastle Advocate.

DEAR SIR,—I noticed in a recent issue of the "Educational Review" an extract from your paper on School Savings Banks. I gathered from it that the question had been discussed in your County and decided upon adversely by the teachers. I may say, so much the worse for your teachers. School Savings Banks like many other good things have come to stay. I find that your teachers settled the matter as they did because they thought the children of poor parentage suffered when the children of rich parents were open to the same privileges, as the latter would be able to make larger deposits and hence would put on the airs of a bloated millionaire. You, Mr. Editor, struck the nail on the head when you remarked, that such an idea would possibly vanish when the scheme was set in operation just as lots of phantoms connected with free schools have vanished. Such, sir, I am glad to say is the case. In our school system here we have a registration during the *year* of about 1050. For the present term the number enrolled is about 875 af these over 500 are in the School Savings Bank, the deposits to date eleven weeks are in round numbers $5.25. The scheme works harmoniously, there has been no booming or advertising. Now as to the point at issue. I find that the heaviest deposits are *not* made by children of rich parents, but by those far from rich, a *newsboy* is away up, putting away his weekly savings. Not in a *single case* is a child of wealthy parentage a larger depositor. This can easily be explained as they may already have a Post Office Savings Account, or a Savings Bank Account. In the highest department children of well to do parents have deposited sums as small as *three cents*. In fact the criticism urged has no foundation whatever. Your suggestion to give the scheme a trial before condemnation is worthy of the person who wrote the scholarly article on the subject. Any scheme so highly endorsed as this is by the greatest nations on earth, where a person who is not thrifty has no show in life, should be *tried* before being condemned.

In Dartmouth we have not heard a word against the working of the experiment (for it is an experiment in Canada,) Dartmouth having the high honor of being the first town in Canada to introduce School Savings Banks into her public schools.

We are fairly well assured that many a boy's future will be made successful by the lessons on thrift and *self denial* in small matters that will be impressed upon him in such a practical way. The teachers lessons can be acted upon.

Many are the plans now forming of doing regular work for small pay, of working a garden plot, of many an industrious moment to be spent, that the little account may grow larger. Such a training, one of industry and self denial for future good is a training that will injure no one, teachers not excluded.

Quite a number are saving their cents to purchase school books when grading time comes. Is not this an improvement upon the daily trade at the candy shops? Is this a sign that they are wealthy offspring?

So well assured are we that it is a very valuable adjunct to our juvenile education that we are at one in its praise after the trial we have had, I feel like urging upon every town in this broad Dominion, the establishment of these banks, and if the towns where they are planted are blessed with as good, as faithful, and as earnest a staff of teachers as Darmouth has, the School Savings Bank will be a success that will pass all expectation.

I may add in closing that any information as to their establishment will be gladly given on application.

Thanking you for so much space in your valuable paper, a paper, by the way, that is evidently up to the times,

I remain,
Yours truly,
H. S. CONGDON.

St. John Letter.

Advocate Correspondence.

St. John, March 5th, 1888.

A thousand voices blended as one! What a terrific din they make. I heard that hoarse sound twice last week in the Victoria Rink and upon each occasion trained athletes responded to the shouts and redoubled their energies to get there first. If New Brunswick can claim the championship of any sport she can claim that of skating. From Grand Falls to St. John, from Moncton to St. Stephen, every town and village has some kind of a skating rink of which the championship is claimed by some one of speed and muscle. McCormick is the greatest skater I have ever seen. He stands head and shoulders over such men as Paulsen, Dowd, Whelpley and Laidlaw. Every move he makes is full of grace and strength. His body is as supple as a reed and as sinewy as a willow. When he is skating alone on the rink course, bent almost double, he makes no noise. Every stroke is clean and noiseless and in this he gains a great advantage over all who oppose him. He is a credit to the province and worthy of his honors because he is an honest sportsman. No man can accuse him of selling a race ; no one ever saw him in a contest when he did not do his best to win. Skating is a grand sport in which every native takes the greatest pleasure. His craving for excitement is satisfied when, one of a thousand, he urges by hoarse shouts three or four of his trained favorites to their greatest speed ; and they, with every muscle strained, leaning forward, hearing the stirring strains of music on the one hand and the hoarse shout of the populace on the other crying "the last lap" is it any wonder that power and skill and muscle return and breast to breast they sweep as one line before the judges.

St. John mourns the loss of another prominent citizen in the person of Dr. Earle, who died suddenly last Thursday. At the time of the great fire of 1877 no man was so popular, no man so honored as Dr. Earle. The citizens elected him as their Mayor and reposed every confidence in his honesty and judgment. Ever since he came to St. John, some 24 years ago, he has been a prominent citizen, holding some of the most responsible offices in the gift of the people and the government. For more than a score of years he was sole coroner of the city and during that period he investigated some of the darkest crimes, bringing out evidence that in the end convicted the offenders. His head was always clear, his judgment could be depended upon, and his legal or medical opinion was worth as much as that of any lawyer or doctor in the province. He was always cheerful and full of anecdotes of which he had an inexhaustible fund. Young and old delighted to assemble in his residence knowing always that they would be as welcome as the day. Is it not strange that a man who has so long been coroner and held so many investigations into sudden death should himself be called away without a moment's warning?

Spring has fairly opened in town and our merchants are happy. Everything looks bright and no person wants them to lose a mite of their lustre for the next four months at least. Then we will all go to the country. The schemes of the Trade Promoting Company are maturing slowly but surely and if they secure the necessary legislation there is no doubt the promoters will make a big "boom" in St. John. "We have all to gain and nothing to lose" is the cry and inactive business men who have, up to this time, only moved in the little circle of their own trade and patrons, are peering out and around widening their commercial sphere and increasing their connexions. Mr. George Robertson informed me that he had received hundreds of inquiries from all over Canada for information concerning the Argentine Republic trade. A large barque will be chartered and already applications for space are coming in so rapidly that he has no doubt about getting a full cargo. If St. John can establish lines of packets between the West Indies and South America there is little fear that the trade will seek another outlet.

At the present time the carpet and furniture dealers are doing a rushing city and country trade. Theirs is a peculiar business. Mr. A. O. Skinner, the well known carpet merchant, told me a few days ago that he did more business in the three spring months than during the other nine. He said :—"There are always lots of houses to be equipped and the more the better. Only a few months ago I carpeted the Victoria Hotel from top to bottom. That is an order not to be got every day, but when it is to be had it generally comes to the best carpet establishment in town," and he pointed with pardonable pride to the immense room, the sides of which were lined with large rolls of Brussels and Tapestry carpets of the latest designs. Skinner's carpet warerooms is a household phrase in St. John. For 20 years he has had the confidence of the purchasing public and the experience he has gained in that time stands him in good stead now when competition in his, as well as all other lines of business, has grown keener. Commissions are unknown to him and his customers reap the benefit of his direct connexion with the manufacturers. A Montreal traveller said to Mr. Skinner a few days ago, "Your show room is the largest and your stock the largest and most complete of any Canadian dealer," a compliment which any one can prove by visiting the establishment. Prices are as low as last season and when a housewife can see what she proposes to buy spread out before her in the extensive show rooms she is better able to come to a decision which will please her so long as the article wears, and if she wants draperies to match she can accommodate herself on the spot.

We are about to import another clerical light to illuminate our wordly path and keep us in it. It seems strange that if a prominent clergyman dies the congregation looks upon every Canadian applicant with suspicious eyes. That is a kind of patriotism of which every right thinking Canadian must disapprove.—Professional positions of honor in Canada should be filled with Canadians instead of Englishmen, many of whom have never given Canada a thought beyond the prevailing and shivering idea that it is under the shadow of the North Pole. It takes an Englishman a year or two after his arrival to get rid of his preconceived notions of our country. Then he begins to understand and appreciate us, but in the meantime instead of him teaching us he has been the student. I heard an Englishman who ranks high in the New Brunswick Episcopal Church exclaim once, "I can always tell a New Brunswicker out of New Brunswick by the way he uses his pepper box. He always taps it." There's a new national peculiarity for you.

Some of the Nova Scotia journalists propose to meet March 15 and form a press association. The suggestion has been made that the organization should be Maritime and aim to regulate some matters which for a long time have been running themselves as well as arrange for an annual excursion of the members.

No one wants to purchase the Mechanics' Institute and the chances are that unless the Salvation Army comes to the front the Building Society will foreclose its mortgage on this historic structure.

SANTA CLAUS.

Local Legislature.

[Continued from first page.]

Estimates of the probable income and expenditure for the current year will also be submitted to you, and I think you will find that the estimates of expenditure have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the requirments of the public service.

The resolutions of the Inter-Provincial Conference, agreeably to one of the conditions upon which the same received the unanimous support of the conference will be submitted for your approval,

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

In addition to the measures I have indicated,—

A bill to make provision for the organization of the Public Departments.

A bill for the consolidation and amendment of the laws relating to lands and other property of the crown.

A bill relating to mines and minerals.

A bill for the consolidation and amendment of the game laws ; and other measures of importance will be laid before you, and with full confidence in your patriotism and zeal in the public service, I leave you to your deliberations.

Mr. Phinney moved and Mr. Morrissy seconded the address in reply to the speech.

MR. PHINNEY

said—relying upon the forbearance and favor which I am pleased to learn is usually extended by the house to new members who are called upon to discharge the duty which to-day devolves upon me, I desire to occupy your attention, sir, and the attention of the house for a short time while I briefly refer to some of the important subjects of legislation and of public interest mentioned in the speech of his honor and in the reply which I have had the honor of moving. It must be a matter of satisfaction to members of this house, sir, that notwithstanding the statement that is so frequently made by chronic grumblers and pessimists that the province is not making satisfactory progress, that his honor has felt justified by the condition and prosperity of the country to make use of the expression contained in the first paragraph of the address. I feel assured, sir, that with the industrious, enterprising and patriotic people we possess, aided by proper legislation and good government, New Brunswick will continue to progress in the future as she has in the past. It is certainly a matter of congratulation that the long standing claim for interest arising out of what is known as the Eastern Extension claim which has been so persistently pressed by different governments of the province has at length been recognized by the Dominion government. The

PRESENT ADMINISTRATION AT OTTAWA

as well as the government of this province are alike to be congratulated on the result. There are many important subjects of legislation proposed in the speech and which taken in connection with the legislation passed by this house during the past few years go far to justify the existence of the local legislature as an important factor under our own Canadian constitution and to contradict the statement we sometimes hear made that since the union of the provinces the local legislatures have sunk into insignificance and that the legislation with which they have had to deal is of very trivial importance. It is true that since confederation many of the important questions which hitherto came before the local parliament have been relegated to the dominion parliament.—Much is still, however, reserved for the consideration of the local legislature, and it is highly desirable that the rights and privileges reserved to the province under the constitution should be strictly guarded and protected. In this view the resolutions adopted by the interprovincial conference recently held at Quebec, and which, we are informed, will be submitted to the house, become of considerable importance. As they are not yet submitted to the house it will not be in order, nor will I be expected to refer to them in detail. I may be permitted to say, generally, that it is no reflection upon the statesmanship of the prominent Canadian statesmen who framed the B. N. A. Act, that after a lapse of 29 years important and serious objections should be raised to the working of the act in some particulars, and to defects which equally wise statesmanship should now seek to remedy. The act of confederation was a new departure in the government of British colonies and it is not too much to say, that in some respects, especially so far as the rights, powers and prerogatives of the provinces are concerned, it is capable of improvement. One of the objections to the constitution, and one to which the resolutions may be expected to refer, is extensive veto of the power given by the constitution to the Dominion government, a power which is not limited or defined by any express words, and the proposed exercise of which has already given rise to strong remonstrances on the part of the government and legislature of New Brunswick.—I refer sir, to the remonstrances made by the government of this province to the proposed disallowance of the school law.

[Mr. P. here referred to the opinion on the question expressed by Mr. Justice King or Mr. Justice Wedderburn, then attorney general and provincial secretary of the province.]

I do not refer to the question for the purpose of recalling any discussion on the school law, now so happily settled, but for the purpose of the constitutional question raised at that time. With the view then expressed by the leaders of the local government all will now be disposed to agree.

There are other kindred questions dealt with by the resolutions which will be considered when they come up for discussion. They will I believe, be found framed on a broad and liberal basis, and in no way can they properly be construed as an attack upon the present Dominion government, or at all compromising the friends of that administration in this house. They will, I trust, be considered by the house in that patriotic and non-partizan spirit in which all constitutional questions should be considered and with the sole desire to preserve intact our rights under the constitution. Another important report that will, we are informed, be laid before this house is that of the law commissioners. Their labors, I am informed, are not yet completed, but it will be found that they have made very considerable progress. I am not prepared to indicate the exact character of the changes they propose, but from the recognised ability and professional standing of the gentlemen who constitute the commission, I have little doubt that the recommendations will have very great weight with, and be adopted by the house. Within the past few years very important changes have been made in connection with the constitution and practice of the higher courts, and further amendments in the same line would be approved by the legal profession and the public generally. The commissioners may be expected to deal with the constitution of the courts of probate and the inferior courts. The office of J. P. is one of the most ancient and honorable known to English law. I am pleased to know that the large majority of the gentlemen who hold the commission of the peace throughout the province are well qualified for that position, but it is no reflection upon them to say that they are not all qualified to preside as judges and try and determine the rights of suitors, and that the number of trial magistrates might very properly be limited.

The important subjects of agriculture and the agricultural interests of the province are brought before our notice in the 6th and 8th paragraphs of the address. This is one of the most important subjects that can be brought before this house. In all the provinces of the Dominion and by the general government it is receiving year after year enlarged attention with a view to realizing the very best results. In some of the provinces it is under the special control of the executive, and in the province of Ontario it is now proposed to establish a special department of the government with a minister of agriculture. It is a question whether a department of a somewhat similar character would not be advisable in this province. The board of agriculture as now constituted does not give satisfaction. Its members only meet once or twice a year and are engaged chiefly in auditing the accounts of the local societies and very rarely originate anything of a practical character in the interest of agricultural improvement. Nearly all the legislation that has been enacted in that direction has originated with the executive of the province. The distribution of the provincial grants amongst the local societies also calls for consideration. Under the present law only four societies can be established in any county, whether large or small, and as the grant must be equally divided, great injustice is done the larger counties. The time is opportune for the consideration of the whole subject. The advisability of

CONTINUING THE STOCK FARM

is also a question for the consideration of the house. The results do not justify its retention. Out of an annual expenditure of $3,000, only some $700 or $800 is realized, while only some 17 or 18 colves are raised each year. The money it is thought, can be more beneficially expended in the importing of stock and its distribution over the province. The importation of horses recently made by the government has given very great satisfaction and further importation of a like character would meet with approval. The advantages of New Brunswick as a sheep raising country are well known, and particular attention is now being directed to that branch of agricultural industry. If a large importation of high grade sheep were made and distributed to all parts of the province very much better results would follow from the expenditure of the provincial grant that now results from the stock farm.

The important subject of mines and minerals is also brought to our attention and legislation is promised on it. The state of our legislation on this subject has never been creditable to the province and in this respect our neighbors and sister provinces are very much in advance of us. Our mining interests are, it is true, limited, but are no doubt capable of considerable extension under proper legislation. All the subjects to which I have referred, Sir, are as I have remarked of very great importance, and when supplemented, as I trust they will be, by a good lien law adapted to the wants and requirements of our mechanics and lumbermen, and a law largely extending the franchise—manhood suffrage if you will, tend very largely to improve the material and political condition of our people and make them contented with their lot, resolved to do their part in building up our province and making it, as it is well calculated to be, one of the most important sections of our great Canadian federation under the folds of that flag that—

Has bra