MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

VOL. 4—No. 20. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, MARCH 21, 1878.

D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS—$1.50 Per Year. Payable in Advance.

General Business.

Commercial College.

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

WE desire to intimate to intending Students that they need be under no apprehensions as to difficulty of obtaining Board in St. John, as we have made arrangements for their accommodation; and if on their arrival in the city they will drive directly to Mr. Robert C. Quinn's Private Boarding House, 142 Carmarthen Street, they will be kindly cared for.

Rates will depend upon accommodation, and will not exceed those current across the lake.

Circulars, descriptive of course of study, &c., mailed free on application to

EATON & KERR.

St. John, Nov. 9, '77.

HARDWARE.

W. H. Thorne & Co.

HAVE REOPENED AT

MARKET SQUARE,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

and have now in stock

MOWING MACHINES;
Hobbs Hollow Ware;
Nova Forks and Hoes;
Dunn Edge Tool Company's Scythes;
Nails; Shingle Nails;
Oil; Turpentine;
Paints, Oils, Glass, etc.,

And a general Assortment of

SHELF HARDWARE.

Wholesale & Retail.

NEW GOODS BY EVERY STEAMER.

LEE & LOGAN,

MAIN STREET, - - - PORTLAND,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

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

FOLLOWING GOODS,

At Lowest Market Prices.

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

WHOLESALE.

ZELL'S

ENCYCLOPEDIA.

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

EXCELSIOR PRINTING INK CO.

BEST AND CHEAPEST

PRINTING INK IN THE MARKET.

13 Barclay st, - NEW YORK.

July 10

NEW BAKERY

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

A BAKERY,

from which he will deliver

Bread, Pastry, Cake, Crackers,

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

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

JOHN WYSE.

Chatham, 1877.

CUSTOM TAILORING

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a FIRST-CLASS

Tailoring Establishment

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

Gentlemen wanting Clothes made to order for

WINTER & SPRING

will do well to examine his splendid assortment of

English and Canadian Cloths

to select from.

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

A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER.

W. S. MORRIS.

T. F. KEARY,

REAR OF CUSTOM HOUSE, CHATHAM

IMPORTER & WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

Choice Brands of Wines,

LIQUORS and CIGARS,

CANNED GOODS, ETC.

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

W. WALTON

KEEPS constantly on hand all kinds of

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS.

Sign of the

BIG SHOE HAMMER,

GERMAIN STREET, Opposite New Market,
Jul3. ST. JOHN.

J. G. KETHRO,

HAIR DRESSER,

NEWCASTLE.

L. H. De VEBER & SONS

WILL be found at Lawrence's Building, head of King street, and at No. 12 Charlotte street, where they will be happy to meet their customers from town and country.

Spirits and Rye.

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

BRANDY! BRANDY!

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

0 Hhds. Martell Brandy,

60 Quarter Casks.

JOHN W. NICHOLSON,

KING SQUARE.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber has just opened a large assortment of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

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

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

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

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

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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

SPRING GOODS!!

NEW FELT HATS!!!

FOR EARLY SPRING WEAR;

—JUST RECEIVED AT—

J. B. SNOWBALL'S,

WATER STREET, - - - - - - CHATHAM, N. B.

FEBRUARY 25TH, 1878.

BARGAINS!!!

FURS!!

The Balance of my Stock of FURS, (all this Season's Goods) will now be offered at a slight advance on Cost Prices to clear. Decided Bargains will be given in the above Goods for CASH.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

FEBRUARY 27TH, 1878.

MILL SUPPLIES.

Z. C. CARTER,

—DEALER IN—

Particular attention paid to the fitting out of Mills with Rubber Hose

CONFECTIONS, affording a great protection against

FIRE!

Also, Superior, STEAM, FIRE ENGIN. HOSE!

EXTRA STRETCHED AND PATENT SMOOTH SURFACE Rubber Belting.

PURE Oak Tanned AND Patent Riveted SHORT LAP LEATHER BELTING.

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

RUBBER GOODS.

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

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

ALL OUR GOODS ARE BEST QUALITY.

31 KING SQUARE ST. JOHN N. B.

LANDRY & CO.,

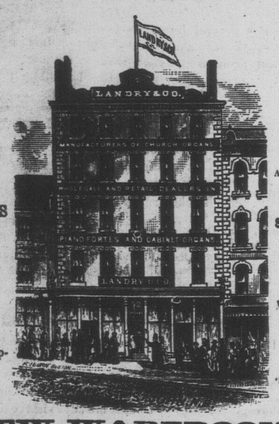
MANUFACTURERS OF CHURCH ORGANS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

PIANOFORTES AND CABINET ORGANS.

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

Prices from $70 upwards.



PIANOFORTES FROM THE BEST MAKERS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS

All orders by mail PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

NEW WAREROOMS:

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

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

GEO WOODS & CO'S

ORGANS

—EXCEL—

1.—In thoroughness of construction and quality of material.
2.—In ORIGINALITY and beauty of design and finish.
3.—In fine musical and orchestral effects.
4.—In quality of tone.
5.—In power, (not noise.)

They have a VALUE in accordance with the cost of their production.
They are THE BEST, consequently they are CHEAPEST in the long run.
Inspection and comparison are solicited. *Cultivated musicians* are especially invited to examine and test these *remarkable instruments* and *every body* should acquaint themselves with their *intrinsic merit*. Circulars and Music free to any address.

GEORGE WOODS & CO.,

CHICAGO, ILL. CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS.

FURNITURE WAREROOMS.

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

(OPPOSITE KING SQUARE.)

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

WALNUT BEDROOM SETS

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

WARDROBES, BOOKCASES, SIDEBOARDS, WALNUT BUREAUS,

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

PRICES LOW, - - - - - - - - - TERMS LIBERAL

STEWART & WHITE.

General Business.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED TO

RE-ICE AND FORWARD FRESH SALMON

at McCrate's harges.

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

Parties interested are requested to forward to the following gentlemen:—

John Shirreff, Esq., P.P., Mess. Loggie & Anderson, Bathurst.

THOS. PIERCE,

Forwarding Agent in connection with C. R.

[Late of St. John, N. B.]

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

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC,

Vocal and Instrumental.

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

Rum and Whisky.

ONE HUNDRED cases Bagot's Hutton Whiskey;
150 cases Dunville Whiskey;
100 cases Kewny's Old Rum.
DANIEL PATTON, St. John.

Sleighs, Pungs, &c.

THE Subscribers have now on hand and are manufacturing

Sleighs & Pungs

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

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

TERMS LIBERAL.

Please give us a call. BAKER & CO.

St. John St., Chatham.

NO MORE

"Mixing Buckwheat Over Night."

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

LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.

St. John, Nov. 23, '77.

BRANDY, WINE, GIN!

DAILY EXPECTED:—

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

HAMS!

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

F. J. LETSON.

FURS, NEW, CHOICE & VERY CHEAP, AT THE

MANCHESTER HOUSE.

LADIES' Real South Sea Seal Muff & Boa for $32.00 per Set, good value.
LADIES' Real S. S. Seal Alpine and Dominio Cape $10.00, to $12.00
LADIES' Real S. S. Seal Top and Mink Band.
" " " " " " " $21.00 "
" Mink Band and Neutria top Cape, at special value.
LADIES' imitation S. S. Seal Muff and Boa $6.50 per Set.
LADIES' imitation S. S. Seal Muff and Boa $9.50 per Set.
The above comprises a portion of the best stock of LADIES' FURS I have offered, they have been bought close and will be sold at less prices than ever offered before.
N. B. An examination of the above goods very respectfully solicited.

W. S. LOGGIE.

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

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

Case Brandy.

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

DANIEL PATTON, St. John.

JUST LANDING.

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

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

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

DANIEL F. BEATTY'S

PIANOS & ORGANS.

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

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

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1878.

The New Brunswick Legislature.

MONDAY, March 11.

DR. DOW, in the absence of Mr. Speaker, resumed the chair.

After Routine

MR. SMITH gave notice of a motion for copies of the Agreements, Tenders, Contracts, Bonds, Advertisements, and other information connected with Bridges erected or contracted for in the Province during the fiscal year 1877.

MR. DAVIDSON introduced a Bill to enable the County Councillors of Northumberland to receive remuneration for their services.

HON. MR. CRAWFORD introduced a Bill to exempt Banking Institutions in Kings from taxation for a certain period.

MR. MARSHALL introduced a Bill relating to the assessment for Schools in the City and County of St. John.

REPORT ON LAW BILLS.

MR. DAVIDSON from Law Bills Committee, reported in favor of the Bill to amend the Parish Courts Act, and the Bill relating to Constables' Fees. In reference to Bills to change the time of holding the County Court of Kent; to limit the jurisdiction of the County Court in Actions on Contracts; to reduce Fees of Attorneys in the County Courts in actions in certain cases; to amend the Landlord and Tenant Law, and to abolish Preferential Claims of Creditors on Goods and Chattles seized under Execution, the Committee reported that they could not recommend them to the favorable consideration of the House. The Committee also reported their opinion that the Bill relating to the administration of justice in York County should be referred to a Special Committee.

CONSTABLES' FEES BILL.

MR. SMITH committed a Bill to amend Chapter 119 of the Consolidated Statutes "Of Fees," Mr. Beveridge in the chair. The mover explained that the measure changed the present Law so as to entitle a Constable to travelling fees from the Magistrate's Court to the residence of the Defendant. He explained how Defendants had in some cases in the past been mulcted in costs by Constables who lived near Defendant sending papers to another Constable living at a distance and thereby swelling up the costs. The Bill was to prevent this. Another provision was to establish a Constables' fee of 20 cents for attendance on Juries. He explained that at present constables received but five cents for attendance at Court and nothing for attendance on Juries, which was not fair.

MR. JOHNSON thought the Bill was intended to deprive Constables of legitimate fees.

MR. RYAN (Albert) quoted the law to show that it was now within the power of the presiding Magistrate to reduce the Constable's Fees, provided he considered them excessive, and said he could not therefore believe the Bill necessary.

HON. MR. CRAWFORD said the Bill was a new departure for Mr. Smith, whose policy was always to reduce fees, for it added a new charge to a table of Fees. He thought such matters were sufficiently provided for as the law now was.

MR. DAVIDSON said Mr. Smith had not departed from his platform, which was one of opposition to Attorney's Fees. He argued that if Constables were entitled to any Fee for attending Court and Jury they should receive more than 5 cents, and he was therefore in favor of the 20 cent Fee for attendance on Juries.

HON. MR. MCQUEEN was of the same opinion, and said that if he were to suggest a change it would be for a still further increase of Fees for attendance on Juries or at Court.

MR. COTTRELL argued that the first provision of the Bill was now virtually in the Consolidated Statutes, if it were but acted upon. He was, however, in favor of establishing the Jury fee as a matter of justice to Constables. Constables were obliged to attend Court when required by the presiding Magistrate, and it was not right that they should spend whole days as they often were obliged to do for a 5 cent Fee.

MR. SWIM said there appeared to be a difference in the wording of the section relating to Constables' mileage expenses between the Revised Statutes and the Consolidated Statutes, the former saying "necessary mileage" and the latter "every mile traveled." It was perhaps well that the Bill should pass, to leave no doubt as to the matter.

The Bill was agreed to.

PAPERS MOVED FOR.

MR. COTTRELL moved, pursuant to notice, for a statement of the Travelling Expenses of the several heads of the Departments during the Fiscal Years ending the 31st October, 1875 and 1876.

HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY said the information would be furnished without the formality of an Address, and the motion was withdrawn.

MR. BURNS moved, pursuant to notice, for a Statement showing the amount to the debit or credit of every Department of the Government, with the Dominion Government, Peoples' Bank or other Banks, Agents or Persons, on the 31st October, 1874, 18th February and 31st October, 1875, 24th February and 31st October, 1876, and 6th February and 31st October, 1877.

HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY gave reply same as above, and the motion was withdrawn.

PARISH COURTS' JURISDICTION.

HON. MR. MCQUEEN committed a Bill to amend the Parish Courts' Act. He explained the measure as one to make the jurisdiction of Parish Courts the same as Magistrates' Courts and to remove the disability under which a non-resident Creditor now lies, who is obliged to bring action in the Parish where the Debtor lives. Under the Bill action may be brought by a non-resident in any Parish within the County where defendant resides. Agreed to.

Recess.

AFTER RECESS.

The Bill relating to the Administration of Justice in York County was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Barker, Marshall, Butler, Davidson and Murchie.

MR. BURNS introduced a Bill to revise, continue and amend the Caraquet Railway Act.

MR. JONES introduced a Bill to amend Chapter 102 of the Consolidated Statutes "Of the Settlement of the Poor."

LANDLORD AND TENANT BILL.

MR. SMITH committed the Bill to amend the Act relating to Landlord and Tenant, Mr. O'Leary in the chair. The mover explained the Bill as one to secure the Landlord, without doing any injustice to the Tenant or other person. It provided that before the goods, etc., could be removed from any premises under Execution that the party holding the Execution should pay any arrears of Rent that might be due, together with what might be accruing and become due on the next ensuing Rent day. Mr. Smith said it was a great hardship for persons who might put, perhaps, all their means in a Store, and rent it to a person of not large means, arranging, with a view of assisting him in business, to make the Rent due not until six months, to find an Execution come in a day or two before the six months were up, and all the goods removed. Under an Execution not only did the Landlord now have no chance of getting the rent due, but the Tenant, having the Store by the year, could retain it, and cause the Owner to lie out of his Rent for perhaps a whole year.

MR. DAVIDSON said that the Bill had been before the Law Bills Committee, all the members of which, except Mr. Smith, were opposed to it. The difficulty to be removed was not sufficiently great to justify the present law being disturbed, especially as Landlords had now every opportunity, when renting or leasing premises, to protect themselves. The present law secured arrearages of rent, even on goods taken under Execution to the extent of one year's arrearages and why go beyond that to lessen the value of any Execution by handing over to the Landlord goods to pay Rent not earned?

MR. SMITH argued that if the Landlords could not obtain the security sought by his Bill, to protect them, in having their premises held by persons who might be sold out under Execution, as he had before stated, there would be small encouragement for people to erect buildings for those who were unable to erect them for themselves.

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL stated the objections of the Select Committee to the Bill, as already given by Mr. Davidson, and said the Landlord's position was now a very strong one, as, in addition to the protection given to him by the law as already stated, he could also secure his rent by Distress, a means which, when resorted to, often caused great inconvenience and loss to the tenant. The Committee, while they did not propose to give the Landlord any better position than he now occupied, were also willing to leave the Tenant and his condition as they now stood. They thought no such change as sought by the Bill was necessary, at least it was not sufficiently apparent to justify the change proposed. He could not understand the justice of giving to the Landlord rent that was not earned out of property which might belong to the Creditors, whose claims might more than cover it. It was well to keep the relative interests of all parties in view, when dealing with the laws and not to legislate in the interest of one class to the damage of another.

MR. SMITH again argued his points, and said the case he had illustrated in his opening remarks was an actual one which had come within his own knowledge. He thought it a hard matter that the law should sustain an outside Creditor in coming in by Execution, and sweeping everything out of a building on which the Landlord had relied for his rent, and leaving him with it tied up in the possession of another, who could and would not pay. In the case he referred to, the Landlord not only lost his rent but was obliged to pay the Tenant $40 to give up the empty premises to him.

MR. DAVIDSON said the man who rented a building ought not to be protected at the expense of the man who sold goods to the Tenant. Besides the bill would not oblige the Tenant to restore the premises to the Landlord until the term of his lease or renting had expired.

The first section of the Bill was voted down and progress was reported.

BILL—ENQUIRIES.

MR. JONES introduced a Bill to enable County Councils to grant relief in certain cases of over assessment.

HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY submitted a Return of the Report on the claim of John Glasier and Hon. B. Beveridge by Messrs. Dawson and Harding in 1856.

MR. WILLIS asked when the members would be supplied with the Board of Works Report.

HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY said the Chief Commissioner would be in his place to-morrow, or next day, and give the information.

MR. COVERT said the country was anxiously looking for the Agricultural Report, in which a great deal of interest was manifested, and he desired to know when members would be supplied with it.

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL said he was gratified to observe so great a demand for that Report, and it was an evidence of the increased interest of the people in the Government's management of Agricultural affairs. The Reports were being furnished as fast as the demand and facilities for producing them would permit.

HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY said the demand was, certainly, great, as he and other members of the Executive had not yet been able to secure their quota. He would, however, look further into the mattter, and endeavour to meet the requirements of hon. members.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12.

After routine

MR. MARSHALL introduced a Bill to alter and amend the St. John Gas Company's Act and to authorise them to issue Debentures, with the petition of Robert Blair, President, in favor thereof.

MR. PHILLIPS introduced a Bill relating to Schools.

RICHIBUCTO RAILWAY.

MR. O'LEARY committed a Bill to revive, continue and amend the Northern or Richibucto Railway Company's Act, Mr. McKenzie in the chair. As explained by the mover the Bill revives the old Act and gives an extension of time for commencing construction and finishing the Road. He said it was not necessary to repeat what he had said on previous occasions, in reference to the Company's position. Bill agreed to.

ST. STEPHEN INCORPORATION ACT AMENDMENT.

MR. MURCHIE committed a Bill to amend the St. Stephen Incorporation Act, Mr. Ryan (Gloucester) in the chair. As explained by the mover, the Bill provides that Rates and Taxes shall be paid before a Ratepayer will be permitted to vote. The Assessors shall be required to place their List in the Collectors' hands *forthwith*, instead of delaying, as they may do under the Act as it stands at present. Other amendments were also embraced in the Bill which was agreed to.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

MR. COVERT moved for a Select Committee to whom should be referred Papers connected with the claims of Hons. John Glasier and B. Beveridge, reported upon by Messrs. Harding and Dawson. The motion passed, and Messrs. Covert, Murchie, McKenzie, Pickard and Leighton were appointed such Committee.

MR. THERIAULT introduced a Bill to exempt from taxation capital invested in Mills and Manufactories of Madawaska for a period of ten years.

MR. BARKER committed a Bill to authorise the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Christ Church, Fredericton, to sell and convey certain Lands, Mr. Elder in the chair. Agreed to after an explanation by the mover.

MR. RYAN (Albert) moved for an Address for a Statement showing the amounts paid in the Province on account of small-pox in the years 1874 and 1875; also, showing the amounts paid to each person.

MR. RYAN also moved for a Statement of the amounts paid to each person on Government Delegations from 1872 to 1875 inclusive.

In both cases the Attorney General said the information would be given without an Address, and the motions were withdrawn.

MR. SMITH gave notice of a motion for papers connected with the claim of E. G. Harshman, J. P., of Westmoreland, laid before the Government in 1874 and 1875.

HON. MR. STEVENSON introduced a Bill to incorporate the St. Andrews and St. Croix Railway, with the Petition of Messrs. Odell, Hatheway, Bradford and others, in favor thereof.

ATTORNEY'S FEES BILL.

MR. SMITH committed a Bill to reduce the Fees of Attorneys in County Courts, in certain cases, Mr. Pickard in the chair. Mr. Smith said the Bill only sought to reduce the Fees of Lawyers in County Court cases, where there was no defence. He held that the Lawyers should be paid for the work they did, and that therefore when they made a Writ, and the party came up and confessed and was willing to pay, then $6 ought to be sufficient for their services. The Bill only relieved in certain cases, because if one were able to pay he would not be sued, and if he put in a defence the fees would stand as they now are. The Bill only reduces the Fees when a party was not able to pay.

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL said that the mover had taken the Lawyers at a disadvantage in this matter. He had looked around, and seeing only Mr. Jones and himself (the Atty. Gen.) he thought he could not get at the Lawyers at a better time than now; he knew it was very popular for members to bring in Bills directed against Lawyers, but he (Atty. Gen.) was satisfied that nobody wanted their work done for nothing. His honorable friend (he might also call him his learned friend, as Mr. Speaker had placed him on all Law Committees since this House had existence) entertained some ideas of law which, certainly, had force. He had what was very frequently found in laymen a very good knowledge of matters pertaining to the law. He (Mr. Smith) said that the poor man ought to be relieved; that was, he ought to be relieved at the expense of the Lawyer. The poor man was to get out of difficulty by making another man poor—by requiring the Lawyer to work for less than he ought to work for.

The real question was not whether the Defendant should get off at a low rate or a high rate, but whether the present rate was too high for the services that were performed. If a man happened to be sued, and Judgment went by default, why should he take the Lawyer's work for nothing? Whose fault is it that he was sued? If he contested the case and had a defence he should receive more consideration than if he was sued and did not contest. If the House was going to lessen the fees in respect of any one at all, it should be in respect to those people who had a defence and contested the case. These should not be compelled to spend too much money. But the people who should not be considered, especially at the expense of others, were those who let themselves be sued and had no defence, but sought to profit by the prospect that they could not be put to any additional expense. In the end these managed to pay, but never until they had paid first; they allowed judgment to go by default, instead of paying when the writ was issued, and they thus received a premium on failing to meet their debts properly—a premium on going on and letting Judgment go by default, because they have only to pay the sum of $6. That was unfair to the Creditor class; because if a Creditor should have a lot of Debtors, and he sued them, and these Debtors knew that they were going to get six weeks or a couple of months' time, and could buy it all for $6, they, instead of settling up when the Writ was issued, would put the party Plaintiff to the trouble and delay of going on and getting Judgment by default, instead of paying. If the House established the Fee, it ought to establish it at the value of the services performed. Was the hon. member (Mr. Smith) prepared to say, or was any hon. member prepared to say what he ought to pay a Lawyer for services in getting a case up to Judgment by default, in issuing a County Court Writ. What was called the Declaration, or statement of the Cause of Action, must go into the Writ. In issuing a Writ in the Supreme Court, the Writ did not contain a Statement of the Cause of Action. It was merely a general direction to the party to come up and appear at a certain time. It was after he appeared that the Statement of the Cause of Action was filed against him, and he pleaded to it, so that it was a very simple matter, and did not cause any mental labor at all, but merely required, at most, a recollection of the form. When a Writ in the Supreme Court was issued, considerable time was left to draw up the declaration, which was often a very difficult matter, and required considerable reflection and study of books, and of the case. In the County Court, a Statement of the Cause of Action was included in the body of the Summons or Writ, the effect of which was that, before the Lawyer issued a Summons in the County Court, he had to decide upon the Cause of Action and the form of the Declaration. He might have to look through books which would take him two or three days; he might have to work in a hurry, when instructed by a party who wanted a Writ issued in a short time, and the Lawyer, knowing that a great deal depended upon the writ, would have to give a great deal of consideration to the matter, attended often with a great deal of anxiety in order to get his Summons right, and the Statement of the Cause of Action right, and this made the matter one of considerable responsibility. If the Lawyer made a slip he was liable for negligence, and perhaps, had to suffer. He (Attorney General) had spent three or four days, not long ago, in getting all the information he could, both as to law by facts upon the form which his proceedings should take in a County Court case, and other Lawyers had, no doubt, similar experiences, and yet, for this and everything which the Lawyer did afterwards, to get a Judgment by Default he was to be paid $6. The customary fee for Lawyers' advice was a guinea, and it was not considered unreasonable, but here, under this Bill, the Plaintiff came in for advice as to the Suit, the issue of a Writ, secured the carrying on of the matter out to the obtaining of Judgment with all the responsibility involved, and, after all, he was only to get $6! That was unreasonable. If a man had a good defence and went into Court to make good his defence, he would have some pity on him; or, if, when he was sued, he went up and paid like a man, he would be entitled to indulgence, but if he merely availed himself of the favor which the Bill proposed to give him, and allowed Judgment to go by default, he was treated with undue leniency at the expense of other people, who had to do hard work for which they should be paid. When the Fees passed in the Consolidation of the Statutes a Fee of $5 for argument before the Judge in Chambers was accidentally omitted. The leaving of it out was prejudicial to the Attorneys and prejudicial to the Clients, because what was prejudicial to the one was prejudicial to the other. That was a sufficient curtailment of Fees without the unreasonable one sought by the Bill under consideration.

MR. MCKENZIE asked what was the difference in the whole Fee under the Bill and how much would the Lawyers lose? What was the general fee that Lawyers got for preparing a case? Would they lose $1 or $2 or $5 by the Bill? As he understood, an Attorney gave advice for which he got $5 and besides that he got a good deal more as Court Fees. There were always two reasons why a man did not pay; because he could not and because he would not. A man would like to pay if he could, but the Creditor wanted to secure himself. He began a suit and the Debtor acknowledged the Debt and did not put in any defence. Both parties understood each other, and the Creditor did not want to put the debtor to any extra expense: why should these parties exclusively interested not be allowed to settle as they wished, without unnecessary expense.

MR. SMITH said he did not wish to argue that, but to lay down a plain fact, and that was that unless this law was passed the Lawyers would charge, as they did charge, from $15 to $20 where the Debt was not more than $21 or $22, and if it was for $40 the charge was no more. His hon. friend (Mr. King) said that for the sake of gaining time the Debtor would pay $6. Did he think that any man who had $40 or $50 to pay, would, for the sake of getting one or two months time, pay $6? Certainly not; therefore this Bill was to relieve the poor man who was willing to pay but could not, and who wanted to secure the Creditor. If the Debtor put in a defence the Lawyers had a good deal of work, and they should get paid for it. He hoped that the House would look at the Bill in that way and consider it as assisting the poor man.

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL said that Mr. Smith argued that if a man was sued for a small amount heavy expenses were incurred. Whose fault was it that the suit is brought in the County Court for a sum under $40, instead of in the Parish Court? It was the fault of the Creditor himself. It was not the Lawyer who was taxing the poor man, for he asked only value for his services? When in Committee on this matter, there was a Bill of Mr. Phillips' also considered, and its object was to enact that the County Court should not have jurisdiction in amounts less than $40, and if any person should sue in the County Court for sums less than $40, or recover less than $40, he should only have Parish Court fees. He (Mr. Smith) opposed that, because Parish Courts could not issue Executions against Real Estate, or land. Then, why should the Lawyers be grudged their proper Fees when they must go to the County Court? It was all the same trouble for Lawyers to draw the Pleadings out, write the Papers, and carry on the business, whether the amount was $40 or $400. The Lawyer had to be equally careful in all his steps, and he had to go through the same proceedings. He had to do all this in the County Court in preference to the Parish Court for the Creditor's sake, and he thought the common sense of the House would say that the Lawyer's fees ought to be fixed at a fair amount. If the Lawyers were paid too highly let the items for each particular service be reduced, but if not, pay whether the amount is small or large.

MR. DAVIDSON said the bill was before the Law Committee and had their full consideration and the members were decidedly opposed to it with the exception of one.

MR. SMITH—There was only one other person there. They were all lawyers but one.

MR. DAVIDSON—It was the hon. member for Westmorland, who was very fond of advocating the claims of the poor men; but let us see whether there is not a little bit of selfishness in this. The hon. member may be doing a large amount of business in Westmorland and may have a lot of French people owing him these small amounts and we will see his reason for so ungently pressing the Bill. He knows that he can go into the Parish Court for $40, but he knows that if he does he cannot get the little lot of marsh, and so he goes into the County Court and does not want any person to be paid but himself. He wants to get his own but does not want to pay anybody else for getting it, and hires a man, perhaps, at a dollar a day to go round and serve the Summonses We have had a Bill brought up here on the subject of Constables' fees—providing that they should receive fees for services—but he thought