# THE WATCHMAN.

VOL. II. SAINT JOHN N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1877. NO. 46



## New Advertisements.

**GOLDEN BALL CORNER PHARMACY,**

Just received:—

HAYATT'S LIFE BALSAM,
Ayer's Sarsaprilla,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Mott's Cough Syrup,
Hall's Honey of Hoarhound and Tar,
Brown's Ext. Ginger;

Together with a full assortment of **Drugs, Medicines and Perfumes.**

E. G. BLAKSLEE.
nov11 Cor. Union and Sydney streets.

**Call and Examine.**

WE would call attention to our stock of WOOL KNIT GOODS, which we are offering at a large reduction.

LADIES' PROMENADE SCARFS, in White, Navy Blue and Cardinal Red. These goods are clean and fresh and are really a splendid lot;
CHILDREN'S POLKAS, GAITERS and TIES;
MEN'S CARDIGAN JACKETS;
LINED GLOVES and MITTS, KNITTED VESTS;
We wish the public to understand that the reduction on these goods is genuine.
We have also in stock Matalasse Braid and Buttons, Smallwares, Trimmings and Gent's Furnishing goods;
Cardinal Red Silk Scarfs in great variety.
A few doors below Hanington's dying store.

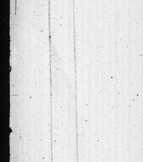
SCOTT & BINNING,
dec30 38 King street.

**DENTAL NOTICE.**

George P. Caldwell, M. D., D. M. D.,
(HALL'S BUILDING,)
Cor. King and Germain Sts., St. John, N. B.
June 30 1y

**Portland Foundry.**

JOSEPH McAFEE,
(Late ANGUS McAFEE,)
WAREHOUSE:
Main Street, - - Portland, St. John, N. B.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.



MANUFACTURER OF
COOKING STOVES,
SHIP, PARLOR AND OFFICE STOVES,
MILL CASTINGS.
Ship Windlasses, Capstans, and Ship Castings of all kinds made to order.
PAYNE & FRAZER'S PATENT SHIP PUMP, with Copper Chambers.
Lead Scuppers and Water Closets, and all Goods in my line for Ships' use.
☞Work done to order with quick despatch.☜
july29 1y

February 14th, 1877.

**FISH ! FISH !**

IN STORE—
1000 QUINTALS CODFISH,
500 quintals POLLOCK,
100 quintals HAKE and HADDOCK,
4000 boxes SMOKED HERRING.
ALSO,—Labrador, Shelburne and Eastern Shore Herring.
TO ARRIVE.—100 half-bbls. FAT SPLIT HERRING.
For sale by

feb17 GILBERT BENT,
SOUTH WHARF

**GRAND CLEARANCE SALE !**

OF

**DRY GOODS!**

JOHN K. STOREY

WOULD respectfully inform his Customers and the Public generally that he is now making extensive preparations for a Grand Clearance Sale of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, &c., the Sale to commence immediately in order to effect an entire clearance before the first of May. The Stock is New and Fashionable, and consists in part of the following Goods:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Rich Black Lustres,** at Former prices, | 15, 18, 20, 25, 30 cts. 9 yd. 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 " " | |
| **¾ Fancy Dress Goods,** at Worth | 12, 15, 18, 20, 25 " " 25, 30, 35, 40, 45 " " | |
| **Japanese Poplins,** at Former prices, | 15, 18, 20, 25, 30 " " 25, 28, 30, 35, 40 " " | |
| **Rich Black Silks,** Worth | 75, 85, 90, 100, 110, 125, 140, 150 1.00, 1.10, 1.25, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00 | |

**Pim Brothers' Irish Poplins,** very low.
**Lyons Poplins** at 75 cts., worth $1.00 per yar .
**Black Cashmere** at 70 and 80 cts., former prices $1.00 and $1.25.
**Scoured Winceys and Dress Tweeds** at 10, 12 and 13 cts., worth 15, 18 and 20 cts. per yd.
**Scarlet and White Flannel,** very cheap.
Also—GREY FLANNEL from 25 cents per yard.
An endless variety of **Canadian Tweeds,** from 50 cts. to $1.00, all wool, worth from 75 cts. to $1.25 per yd.
**Tweeds for Boys' Suits** at 30 and 40 cts. per yard.
Also, a good assortment of Haberdashery and Small Wares at nominal prices.
A Choice Lot of Silk and Cord KID GLOVES at 75 cents, worth $1.10 per pair.
**Silk Velvet, Velveteen and Patent Velvet,** all colors, very low.
HOYLE & SONS' Celebrated **Prints,** newest patterns and warranted fast colors.
**Grey and White Cotton,** very cheap.
**Brown Holland Stripe Hessian Towels and Toweling.**
Bleached and Unbleached **Table Linen,** from 25c per yd.
White and Colored **Counterpanes,** very low.
A choice lot of **White Blankets,** from $2.00 per pair.
Also, **Grey Blankets** at very low prices.

Parties in want of any description of Dry Goods or Millinery, should not fail to call and examine the above Goods, as they will be found on inspection to be the best value ever offered in the City, and will be sold at prices to suit every one. Inspection invited.

JOHN K. STOREY,
Imperial Buildings,
feb 17—10t No. 2 KING STREET.

**New Books.**

THE BASTONNAIS, a Tale of the American Invasion of Canada, 1775, by John Lesperance.

THE HOME COOK BOOK, from recipes contributed by Ladies of Toronto.

SIDONIE, from the French of Alphonse Daudet.
This Book has reached a sale of sixty-five thousand copies, and has been crowned by the French Academy.

THE SHADOW OF THE SWORD, by Robert Buchanan.

HENRY R. SMITH,
feb 14 KING STREET.

JAMES H. PULLEN,
CHARLOTTE STREET.
Has on hand a Splendid Assortment of
PAPER HANGINGS,
IN ALL THE
LATEST STYLES,
selected personally, and workmen
To Hang Them in First-Class Style.
PAINTING, GRAINING, GLAZING, &c.,
DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

## New Advertisements.

WHAT THEY SAY OF IT! A FEW FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.—There are but few preparations of medicines which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any great length of time. One of these is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Read the following and be convinced:—Thos. Robinson, Farnham Centre, P. Q., writes, "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and since then have had no attack of it. I would recommend it to all"—J. H. Earl, Hotel Keeper, West Shefford, P. Q., writes, "I have been troubled with liver complaint for several years, and have tried different medicines with little or no benefit, until I tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which gave me immediate relief, and I would say that I have used it since with the best effect. No one should be without it. I have tried it on my horses in cases of cuts, wounds, etc., and think it equally as good for horses as for man."—A. Mayhew, Merchant, Warkworth, writes, "I have sold some hundreds of bottles of Eclectric Oil, and it is pronounced by the public, 'one of the best medicines they have ever used;' it has done wonders in healing and relieving pain, sore throats, etc., and is worthy of the greatest confidence."—Joseph Rusan, Township Percy, writes, "I was persuaded to try Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a lame knee which troubled me for three or four years, and I never found anything like it for curing lameness. It is a great public benefit."—A. W. Hamilton, Warkworth, writes, "For weeks I was troubled with a swelled ankle, which annoyed me very much. Mr. Mayhew of this place induced me to try Eclectric Oil, and before one bottle was used I was cured. It is a remarkable medicine."
S. N. THOMAS, PHELPS, N. Y.
And NORTHRUP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont.,
Sole Agents for the Dominion.

NOTE.—*Eclectric.*—Selected and Electrized.

READ CAREFULLY.

Samuel Osborne, Sophiasburg, says—"I was affected with Dyspepsia for nearly four years, my lungs becoming affected towards the last. I was induced to try the 'Shoshonees Remedy.' After using three or four bottles I felt much better, and gained strength rapidly, my functions being healed to health, and rapidly, and when I had taken three or four bottles more, I was quite restored to health and strength, and have not experienced better health than for twenty years before. I had been under the treatment of physicians before, but never received any benefit until I used your medicine."
A McKay, Truro, N. S., says—"he was very bad with Liver Complaint, but used the 'Shoshonees Remedy,' and is a sound man was as well as he had ever been in his life. I am now in business and wish you to send me three dozen by steamer."
A. Wood, Consecon, says—"That he has tried the 'Remedy' for Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia with great success, and more also used the 'Shoshonees Pills,' and find that they are as good as any I ever tried."
Rev. John Scott says—"Mr. McKenzie Botting suffered from an attack of rheumatism, and was unable to move without help; but 8 or 10 doses of this, and that he would have had the use of his limbs as well as ever."
Price of the Remedy in pint bottles $1; Pills 25 cents a box.

**For sale Wholesale by T. R. BARKER & SONS and A. CHIPMAN SMITH, St. John. AVERY, BROWN & Co. and FORSYTH & Co., Halifax.**

**CATARRH.**

Constitutional CATARRH REMEDY.

**CATARRH** CANNOT BE CURED BY Snuffs, Washes or Local applications, as it is a constitutional disease, developing itself in the nasal organs first, afterwards extending to the throat and lungs, ending generally in Consumption, if not checked by proper remedies. Pains in the head, back, loins, and weakness in the kidneys, are its attendant diseases. More people have Catarrh than any other disease, children as well as adults. It is easily cured. Thousands of cases, some of FORTY years standing, have been entirely cured by using the GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY. Price $1.00 per bottle. For sale by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers. Send stamp for Testimonials and Certificates to back the above, to
T. J. R. HARDING, Brockville, Ont.,
sep 25 1y Agent for the Dominion and Provinces.

Established 1865.

**GILMORE & CO., Attorneys at Law,**
Successors to Chipman, Hosmer & Co.,
629 F Street, Washington, D. C.
American and Foreign Patents.

Patents procured in all countries. NO FEES IN ADVANCE. No charge unless the Patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office. Extensions before Congress. Infringement Suits in different States, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. SEND STAMP FOR PAMPHLET OF SIXTY PAGES.

United States Courts and Departments.

Claims prosecuted in the Supreme Court of the United States, Court of Claims, Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, Southern Claims Commission, and all classes of war claims before the Executive Departments.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS wounded ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension, many now pending pensions are entitled to an *increase*. Send stamp and information will be furnished free.

Claimants, whose attorneys have been suspended, will be gratuitously furnished with full information and proper advice upon application to us.

As we charge no fee unless successful, stamps for return postage should be sent us.

United States General Land Office.

Contestes of Land Cases, Private Land Claims, Mining Premption and Homestead Cases, prosecuted before the General Land Office and Department of the Interior.

Old Beunty Land Warrants.

Wepay cash for them. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

Mail Contractors and others.

We act as attorneys for such in procuring contracts, making collections, negotiating loans, and attending to all business conducted by us.

Liberal arrangements made with attorneys in all classes of business.

Address GILMORE & CO.,
P. O. Box 44. *Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 24, 1876.*
I take pleasure in expressing my entire confidence in the *responsibility* and *ability* of Attorneys at Law, Patent and Collection House of GILMORE & CO. of this city.
GEO. H. B. WHITE,
*(Cashier of the National Metropolitan Bank.)*

**INSURANCE**

**Boston Marine Insurance Co**

JANUARY 1, 1877.

CASH CAPITAL,.....$500,000.

**Accounts Current for the Year 1876.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount insured, | $48,656,797.00 |
| Premiums received, | 962,398.00 |
| Premiums earned and terminated, | $839,447.77 |
| Interest, | 33,329.86 |
| Increase in value of securities, | 3,988.45 |
| | $876,757.08 |
| Losses paid and all known and supposed losses, | $418,258.00 |
| Rebates, return premiums, reinsurance taxes, and all other expenditures, | 268,498.71 |
| Net gain for the year, | 156,012.29 |
| | $876,757.08 |

**Assets, Jan. 1, 1877.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash in Banks and Bankers' hands, | $364,249.98 |
| $400,000 U. S. Bonds, | 408,200.00 |
| $75,000 City of Boston Bonds, | 81,375.00 |
| $27,000 City of Cambridge Bonds, | 29,970.00 |
| $20,000 Boston and Albany Railroad Bonds, | 22,800.00 |
| $10,000 City of Bangor Bonds, | 10,400.00 |
| $900 China Mutual Insurance Co. Scrip, | 900.00 |
| Loans secured by first mortgages, | 108,700.00 |
| Loans secured by collaterals, | 94,800.00 |
| Premium notes, | 496,915.97 |
| Unsettled premiums, | 137,560.94 |
| Accrued interest and other items, | 5,684.31 |
| | $1,374,561.20 |

**Liabilities.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Losses due and unpaid, | None. |
| Losses contested, | None. |
| All known, reported, and supposed losses, | $170,710.96 |
| Prem'ns on all risks not terminated at 100 p. c., | 477,099.73 |
| Capital stock paid in, | 500,000.00 |
| Net divisable surplus, | 227,250.51 |
| | $1,374,561.20 |

MARINE RISKS ONLY.

Certificates issued, payable in sterling, at counting house of **Messrs. BARING BROS. & CO.,** London, England.

THOS. H. LORD, Sec'y. H. B. FULLER, Pres.

New York Office, No. 67 Wall Street,
GEO. H. STETSON, Manager.

St. John Office, Smyth Street,
feb8 VROOM & ARNOLD, Agents.

**Seeds ! 1877. Seeds !**

OUR SPRING SUPPLY OF

**Vegetable and Flower Seeds**

were stored yesterday, in good order and condition, having been obtained from the celebrated house of Carter & Co., the most reliable in the trade. These Seeds will not be opened at present, but purchasers in the city and country will please take notice, and give in their orders as early as they may require them put up.

J. CHALONER,
feb19 Cor. King and Germain streets.


## HON. DR. TUPPER'S SPEECH ON THE BUDGET

### A Formidable Indictment of the Government's Financial Policy.

THE SPEECH WHICH THE GOVERNMENT JOURNALS IN NEW BRUNSWICK HAVE SUPPRESSED !!!

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
OTTAWA, Feb. 20.

HON. MR. TUPPER.—Mr. Speaker, I am sure the House will concur in the statement of the Hon. Finance Minister when he opened this discussion to-night, that every member sitting either to the right or to the left must feel alike the deepest regret at the condition of public affairs which he has been obliged to portray; and, sir, I think I can say that in this House and out of it many will be found who will feel more than urgent regard—who, feel not little mortification—that the time has arrived in the history of Canada when it becomes necessary on the part of the First Minister to make the statement as to the condition we occupy that the hon. gentleman has been compelled to make here to-night. I may say, sir, that at this decennial period of our existence—at the close of ten years of national life—we have longed and I think it may not be unwise on the part of the hon. gentlemen charged with the important duty of legislating for their country to calmly consider. We had a period of seven years of prosperous existence of unexampled prosperity, and no country in the world presents a more brilliant example of what a country may achieve and what a country did achieve in such a short period as seven years. But, sir, we have these two periods, a period of unexampled prosperity and that which the hon. gentleman rightly characterized, a few evenings ago in this Parliament, as that during the last three years, sir, we not only have these two periods but we have them separated and divided by a sharp line of demarcation, and that line marks

THE CHANGE IN THE GOVERNMENT OF THIS COUNTRY,

and a change of infinitely greater importance in the policy of this country. I want to ask the attention of the House while I draw their attention to the lesson which I think is taught us from a careful and candid examination of the different policies followed in the past and the present. At the close of seven years, sir, we were able to show that we had not only been able to carry on the service of the Government with the utmost efficiency, but we also met every demand on the public service with the utmost liberality, so great, indeed, that hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House have not unfrequently characterized it as extravagance—I shall by and bye come to the consideration of that question; and at a time when public demands were neither few nor far between, we were able to take from the current revenue a no less sum during the period than thirteen millions to apply to the reduction of our debt. Not only was this the case, but I must add to it as precisely of the same character the sums of money applied to the sinking fund, which is a direct reduction of the national debt, and something like three millions is to be added on that account. Thus, at the termination of seven years, we could show to the people of this country that we had provided liberally for the public service, and at the same time that we had applied the money that had been met on every occasion, the debt of Canada was lessened by some sixteen millions out of the current surplus revenue. And is it not worth while to examine for a few moments

THE POLICY THAT LEADS TO THAT STATE OF THINGS?

We had, it is true, only a 15 per cent. tariff, but we had the highest tariff required in order to provide money for the public service, and it must not be lost sight of that this tariff represented a greater protection to the manufacturing interests of Canada than one of 20 per cent, would to-day. No person who knows anything of the condition of labor and public affairs in the great country alongside of us, which had just emerged from a serious war, can fail to appreciate the fact, the relative price of labor in Canada and the United States was then such as to give to a fifteen per cent. tariff a much higher protection than twenty per cent. would afford in the present changed condition of things. Well, sir, not only was it our policy, therefore, to have as high a tariff as the necessities of the country required, but we endeavored to such as the prosperity and financial position of the country, what did we do? Did we reduce the protection furnished? And when I refer to the protection afforded to the mines and manufacturing interests of Canada I must not forget that part of our policy was that while we imposed such duties on articles coming from abroad into competition with the manufacturing interest, we added largely to this protection by placing on the free list the raw materials our manufacturers were obliged to use. We further, where machinery that could not be manufactured in Canada was required by our manufacturers, allowed it to enter free. So, sir, it was the policy of the late Government to give all possible protection to the great manufacturing interests of Canada. Then, sir, when we found that we had more revenue than we required, and the duty of lightening the burden of the people was consequently imposed, how did we meet that emergency? By reducing the scale of protection? No, sir, but we lessened the burden of the people by a step eminently calculated to further our manufacturing industries by

REMOVING THE DUTY FROM TEA AND COFFEE,

and these amounted to $1,200,000 a year; this was a step in the interests of the employes of our manufacturers. Now, sir, not only was this the case, but I will take the article of Shipping—one of the great manufacturing industries of the Maritime Provinces, and one that has been referred to by the hon. Minister of Finance to-night in such terms as will carry conviction to the mind of every member of this House with regard to its gigantic importance. When the hon. gentleman told the House, as he did, and that correctly, that in ten years the shipping interests of Canada had increased 65 per cent. he gave to the House some little inkling of the importance of the policy of the late administration when they adopted the policy of making everything which entered into the manufacture of our ships free, and thus fostering and protecting that industry in a manner attended with results of which the hon. gentleman is now enabled to boast. Then, sir, having done all that was possible to be done in relation to that matter under the circumstances, and I have explained the case, and briefly indicated the result such as I have detailed to the House on the subject, the opening of a free market for our fish came under our consideration, and by the Washington Treaty the fish which we imposed on the fisheries of Canada was remitted and the markets of the United States were thrown open to the free ingress of one of the great staples of the Maritime Provinces—a staple which taken in connection with the shipping interests of the country, the obtaining of a valuable mercantile marine, and the extending of the trade of the country, is scarcely to be overrated. It is true that the terms of that Treaty have not been observed, that we have not derived the advantage which the Treaty promised to the people of Canada; but I shall have something to say about that by and bye. But having adopted that policy, the millstone which had hung about the neck of the industry was removed by the late Administration, and the markets alongside of us were opened to the fishermen of Canada. Well, sir, the policy of the late Government was not only to do what I have stated, but the question as to how we were met on the other side of the line arose with the view to the adoption of a similar principle and there was a possible struggle for the imposition of a duty upon articles imported into Canada from the United States, which, when imported into Canada from that country, were met by an almost prohibitory tariff. The result of that was that we were called to impose a duty on coal, upon the grains that came into competition with the agricultural interest of our own country, and salt that came into competition with Canadian interests; and what was the result? In the one short year that that policy was given to the people of this country, it was instrumental, I think, in

TEACHING TWO IMPORTANT LESSONS,

and settling two important questions. When the late Government proposed that policy, they were met with the statement that is always in the mouths of hon. gentlemen opposite, that we dared not, and that Canada could not afford to protect her own interests against the United States. We were met with the threat that the United States would retaliate upon us, and so the interests of Canada would be injured. But, sir, notwithstanding [illegible] were enabled to put it [illegible] stead of [illegible] those predictions being realized, that one short year of its continuance was sufficient to enable parties interested in this country in the development of the great coal mining industries of the country, to joint triumphantly to the fact that no such injurious result followed, but that the American duties on coal were immediately reduced from $1.25 to 50c.; the duty on potatoes 75c.—of which there was a considerable export from the Maritime Provinces, was largely reduced, and so was that on lumber and other articles, and instead of the policy resulting as predicted by hon. gentlemen opposite as a failure of the revenue, the result proved to be entirely the reverse, and while Canada derived $800,000 of revenue upon those articles sent by the United States into this country, we saw an immediate amelioration of the tariff which existed in favor of Canadian industries. Now, sir, we also adopted the policy of vigorously pressing

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The hon. gentleman opposite, in his statement to-night—and I was sorry to hear him do so—had spoken in terms of disparagement of railway undertakings of this country. The hon. gentleman intimated that people who invested their money in promoting the railway enterprises of Canada would lose it. I say it was an unpatriotic statement for the hon. gentleman to make.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT—They have lost it.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER—The hon. gentleman says they have lost it. It may be true that in some ill advised and badly managed undertaking money has been lost, but I say, where would Canada be to-day but for the money which has been brought into the country for its development and for the construction of its railways? I tell the hon. gentleman that a large advantage has accrued to the people of Canada from the prosecution of its public works, and in consequence of the expenditure of British capital in the country, and he would be in a worse position even than he is if it were not for the fact that foreign capital has been introduced into this country. We felt, as we feel now, that these public enterprises should be engaged in, and I think before I sit down that I shall be able to show the hon. gentleman that he had gone back upon himself, and that the day is not so far back when he found it convenient to state in a most authentic manner to capitalists of Great Britain the great advantage that accrued to the people of Canada from the construction of public works. The House knows very well that one of the engagements entered into on the confederation of these Provinces was that as soon as the position of the country would permit it, we should enlarge our Canal system and open up the Northwest. The hon. gentleman has now come down with a speech, and he is responsible for it, which indicates that the Government of this country is to shut down upon its half completed policy, and not to keep good faith with its people, as the Parliament of this country provided. There was another feature of our policy, and it was intimately and closely connected with the portion to which I have alluded—I allude to

THE POLICY OF IMMIGRATION.

I can point with pleasure to the fact that under the Right Honorable gentleman who sits beside me, and his policy, this country obtained most satisfactory results. I can point to the fact that his policy was attended with results much more beneficial than that of the administration of the hon. gentleman opposite. Our policy was to bring people into our country, and to furnish employment for them when here. And that is the only policy by which Canada can hope to attain to any position of importance in the world. If we are left to the ordinary material—increase of population, we may go on slowly, and the only conceivable means by which Canada can take the position that nature evidently intended she should occupy, is by a large and extended immigration, and by giving work to people when they come here. There are the fertile millions of acres in the North West which are at present untrodden and unused, for them to occupy. I say the Government of Canada forgets its duty to the people if it does not give to the question of immigration the prominence which it deserves. What has been the policy of the Reformers, as they call themselves? They have reformed all this.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD—Deformed.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER—My hon. friend to my right says they have deformed it. (Laughter.) Those who look at the accurate picture I have drawn of the country when hon. gentlemen opposite came into power, and at the picture protrayed by the hand of the Finance Minister to-night, must feel that the change is one of which they have no reason to be proud. What is their policy now? Their policy did not require to be developed when they took their places on the Treasury benches, for previous to that they to a man had combined to defeat a small measure of reciprocity obtained on products coming from the United States. At the very hour at which my Right Hon. friend beside me was engaged as a Commissioner of Her Majesty, endeavoring to obtain reciprocity for Canada, which was of much importance to us, they combined as a party, with every gentleman they could obtain from this side of the House, to

STRIKE DOWN HIS ARM,

to paralyse it, at the very moment he was most likely to obtain reciprocal trade to a large extent for the people of Canada. That was the first fatal development of the policy they have followed up from that hour. When we had done what I have described in advancing the interests of the people of this country, when this country was united from sea to sea in one harmonious whole, we felt it was incumbent on us to endeavor to accomplish the construction of an easy and rapid means of communication from one end of the country to the other. We therefore took up the Pacific Railway policy as a means by which we could extend and continue a policy having for its object the prosecution of public works, which has been found to be so successful in our country, and a policy was propounded by means of which a hundred millions of foreign capital would have been drawn into Canada, and hundreds of thousands of immigrants would have been annually brought into the country, which would have developed its trade and business as nothing else would develope it. How were we met? Those gentlemen then sat on this side of the House, and every member in the House now and who was in it then, knows there was no obstruction they could throw in the way to thwart that policy that was not placed there. They went to the country at the general election in 1872, denouncing the late Government for attempting to carry out the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway, although it had been definitely fixed that work must be performed by a company, and that the payment was placed at thirty millions of money and fifty million acres of land. Is there a man in Canada—there is not one in this House—who will not say that one of the greatest possible boons would have been conferred on the country by construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, whereby we would have

MADE EMIGRATION AGENTS OF THOUSANDS

of people on the other side of the water, who would have become interested in the construction of that road by having invested money in it. There is not a man in this House who does not feel that a Government which would have accomplised such a boon, to-day could accomplish such a boon, would be worthy of the regard of this country, having contributed in the highest degree to its advancement. These honorable gentlemen, I say, opposed and obstructed us in every possible way, both in the House and out of it, and that successfully, when the project was likely to be floated. When leading capitalists and engineers had undertaken to obtain money for the work and engage in its prosecution, a hue and cry was raised throughout the country, and means were adopted to throw such discredit on the whole enterprise as to beat it down and render its accomplishment for the time impossible. That was the next step in the policy which the hon. gentlemen opposite proposed, and which had resulted in placing Canada in the disastrous position they are obliged to confess she occupies to-day. What was the next step? The hon. Minister of Finance has said to-night that the unpleasant duty of

PROCLAIMING A DEFICIT

has devolved on him for the first time. This is not the first time he has announced a deficit. When Canada was prosperous, when there was no reason for doubt as to the confidence which commercial men entertained as to the condition of the country, the hon. gentleman anticipated the duty which he has honestly performed to-night, of proclaiming a deficit which never had an existence except in his own fertile imagination. The hon. Minister of Finance regretted that there was no gentleman of equal eminence to whom he could address himself. He seemed to regret there was no gentleman on the opposition side of the House who had occupied the high and distinguished position of Minister of Finance, to whom he could address the statement he was offering for the [illegible] House. I [illegible] consideration of the [illegible] sympathize with the hon. gentleman, [illegible] especially when addressing his argument to this House in regard to the loan he had attempted to justify, but which it would require a Minister of Finance in order to feel that the hon. gentleman had extricated himself and satisfied the House that he acted wisely in the matter. But there are those in the House who are able to instruct a Finance Minister. The hon. gentleman has himself told the country that the hon. member for Nanaimo brought forward a proposal to save $1,200,000 per annum to the people, and he rejected it; that he mustered his supporters, and he voted down that proposal to which, in another year, he was compelled to submit. I need not adduce any argument on that question; he has himself admitted it. I read, moreover, in the hon. gentleman's speech in this session, that the Budget Speech of 1876 showed three millions, made on the 1st of July, was a mistake. His own statement in the budget speech of two years ago set forth that the three millions of additional taxation were imposed not so much to meet any deficit that then existed, but to meet further obligations. So, also, the Minister of Justice at Walkerton, I think, or at all events in one of those orations with which he favored the country, and which he would give a good deal to-day if he were able to recall—

Hon. Mr. Blake—No.

Hon. Mr. Tupper—He does not require to be reminded of the old adage, "O, that mine enemy would write a book!" The uppermost sentiment in the heart of the Minister of Justice must be, "O that I had not been so much my own enemy as to make a speech!" But he did make a speech; he said: What reason had the people of British Columbia to complain? Had we not

ADDED ONE-SIXTH TO THE WHOLE TAXATION OF THE PEOPLE OF CANADA

for the purpose of constructing the Pacific Railway? The whole case was given up by the hon. gentleman, for he admitted that instead of additional taxation we had imposed a reduction and a deficit that existed, it was levied for the purpose of constructing a Canadian Pacific Railway. If any further evidence was required it would be obtained in the short period we have been in connection with a matter in regard to which the first Minister of the Crown has unfortunately so failed in his duty to the country as to publicly, and in a way to be carried to the United States Government, make a declaration that nothing could be obtained. Is it any wonder they should refuse to give us what they owe us under the treaty, what they are bound to give, when they know the hon. the Minister of Government of Canada is in to-day, and that, in being in such hands, they are masters of the position?

A CONTRAST.

I have glanced at the policy of the former Government; I have glanced at the policy of the pair; but I have glanced at the policy that the hon. gentlemen opposite have pursued, and with what result? With the result that at the end of three years all appeals for the consideration of the claims to which I have referred is refused. At the end of three years, instead of showing three millions applied from the public revenue to reduce the public debt of Canada, they show that after using all the revenue of the country, they have taken for public works, chargeable to income, over two millions, according to the public accounts brought down to this House, as any hon. gentleman will see at our table, which serves that the mark *minus* supersedes the mark *plus*, which appears in all former accounts,—$2,000,000 over and above the capital expenditure of the country. But that is not all; that is not the loss represent, as the Minister of Finance knows, the great change, the great distress which has come upon Canada. The hon. gentleman knows very well that there being a deficit of $2,000,000, there is a deficit of $5,000,000 to-night. He knows that he levied $3,000,000 of additional taxes on the people of Canada, and he knows that this amount, which was intended to be applied in building a C. P. Railway, is all gone; not a dollar of it remains, and no Pacific Railway is built. No, this magnificent scheme of a Government railway, the hon. Finance Minister tells us—and it seems to be a matter of boast with these gentlemen, how much they can spend in surveys—they place it in the Governor-General's speech as the great crowning effort of the administration, that they have been able to spend more money on surveys than any government in the world had ever been able to spend before. If we had had as many persons pressing us for places as they have, I do not doubt we could have spent as much. The hon. gentleman has spent all this money, but with what result? That, as the hon. gentleman boasts to the house to-night, Canada's debt has increased six millions for the building of a Canada Pacific Railway that is not yet begun—when I say not begun, I mean that no practical step has been taken; that having been taught the folly of departure from the policy of the former Government; having announced a few months ago that they would ask for tenders for carrying out the work in the same way as we proposed, they come down to Parliament and admit that they are

NOT EVEN IN A POSITION TO ASK FOR TENDERS

for the construction of a Pacific railway. And yet they have the boast that they have spent six millions of money since they came into power. Do they remember that in the elections of 1872 they proclaimed throughout Canada that we were going to destroy this country because we proposed to give thirty millions for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, without any further responsibility, risk or obligation on the part of Canada? And yet they boast that one-fifth of that thirty millions they have been able to dispose of within two years, while they have not taken any practical step for the construction of the railway. After putting three millions of taxation on the people of Canada, they come down to-night and tell this House the melancholy tale—the "o'er true tale"—that the money was all spent, and that they are obliged to add two millions more taxation! I was asked, the other day, by my hon. friend, the nuisance, say that the resources of Canada were not yet exhausted. Well, sir, he is exhausting them, I think, as fast as he can, but I must remind him that he has changed his opinion on that subject. I must remind the hon. gentleman that in that lugubrious, that delusive statement which he made to this House when he was first entrusted with the duties of the high office he now holds, he made this statement to the House: "I do not think that more taxation could be safely resorted to." Why, sir, he brought down his tariff, and imposes three millions of additional taxes, and he tells the House that he

HAD TOUCHED THE LIMIT OF TAXATION.

But he went further. He said not only "I do not think that more taxation could be safely resorted to," but he also said:—"Not do I think that we should be called upon to consider the question of taxing any great amount by direct taxation." Now, sir, the hon. gentleman seems to have changed his mind. What is the reason of this? Has he altered his opinion because the country is more prosperous than it was three years ago when this statement was made? Is it that which impelled him with the hopes that he may still be permitted to go year after year to the money markets of the world to negotiate loans, and that he will still be able to assure the capitalists of the world that he has yet untouched large resources of taxation? Now, sir, I wish to say that when the hon. gentleman tells us that if this had not been, he would have forecast the condition of the country very accurately, he is trading very largely upon the credulity of the House now. Whenever the hon. gentleman begins to forecast the condition of the country, I put my pen down. I took upon it as a waste of ink and paper to put down any opinion of the hon. gentleman makes in reference to the future, and I will give the House briefly the grounds on which I make that statement. The hon. gentleman, not very long ago—I have the statement in my hand—said that last year would give us $25,250,000. Well, sir, I think if he deducts the amount that was not obtained, $5,500,000, he will come to the conclusion that it is not very well to forecast the condition of affairs; but I wish to draw the hon. gentleman's attention—I now speak not of the mistake which the hon. gentleman makes and which I freely acquit him of any intention of making, because I am quite sure the hon. gentleman would not venture upon a prophecy in this House when he knew that a few months, or a year at most, would show it to be most fallacious—I freely acquit him of any intention of misleading the House, but I want to draw attention to the fact that the papers published to the [illegible] the country from his own department [illegible] people of the

ARE UTTERLY FAL[illegible]

The Gov[illegible] MISLEADING.

[illegible] ment are obliged to publish a monthly [illegible] ment of receipts and expenditures for the information of the people of Canada, and no public man who is following the course of public events, can intelligently forecast the future, can intelligently study the condition of the country, unless some reliance can be placed in those papers issued from the office of the hon. gentleman himself, from the office of the Auditor, who is an officer under the hon. Minister of Finance. I pressed the hon. gentleman here a year ago, again and again, when we would stand on the 1st day of July, 1876—that was only three months ahead. Did any one ever hear until the last session of this Parliament of any Finance Minister in the world ever undertaking to deliver a Budget speech and so failing in his duty as to refuse to give the slightest statement as to the position the country would occupy three months hence; and yet I pressed the hon. gentleman over and over again, for the best of reasons to give such information, and he declined to do so. The hon. gentleman, standing as he did in the position of Minister of Finance, could not afford to tell the House what he knew to be the truth, what every intelligent man in this House knew to be the truth, that the year would close with a deficit somewhere

IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF $2,000,000,

if not more—but that could not be extracted from him. We have had statements of the expenditures and income printed monthly and signed by Mr. Langton, the Auditor General, which were utterly false and misleading—I want the hon. gentleman to explain this to the House; I want him to justify it if he can. I challenge him across the floor, if he did not pledge to the House that those blunders and mistakes should not occur again, and why, at the close of the financial year, the Canada *Gazette* shows

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT—I will explain to the hon. gentleman. The hon. gentleman is making a disingenuous statement, and one which, in fact, coming from a man who has occupied the position of a Minister of the Crown, is not quite fair. He knows perfectly well that the Public Accounts statement ever published went further than to give expenditures as reported to the audit office. These statements are no doubt literally true, as the expenditures reach the Auditor General. It has never been the practice in Canada, nor is it desirable that it should be the practice, to go on to the close of the year giving estimates of expenditure brought down in the public accounts.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER—I would like the hon. gentleman to tell the House what those statements are published for. Is it to deceive the House? Is it to deceive the country?

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT—I must call the hon. gentleman to order. He has no right to impute intentions to deceive the country. He knows precisely that the same statements were published under his own *regime* for many years.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER—I tell the hon. gentleman he mistakes. When my attention was first drawn to the discrepancy in the public accounts, I went to Mr. Langton and called his attention to it. I told him I was satisfied that

IT AROSE FROM NEGLIGENCE,

by putting capital expenditure to account of expenditure under the consolidated fund. He told me he would look into it, and he subsequently informed me that was how the mistake occurred. It was a mistake, where the expenditure was largely in excess of the expenditure of the country. The hon. gentleman should not put words into my mouth. I asked him if it was intended to deceive the country. It does deceive the country; it does deceive me and every member on both sides of the House who take sufficient interest in the affairs of the country to examine the figures. I say take out the statement from the Canada *Gazette*, and never let it appear in the country, unless it is a statement upon which some reliance can be placed. The statement I say, is misleading to the country, and I should not have to wait to bring from the hon. gentleman the condition of affairs that he knew full well on the 1st day of July, which he ought to have given without a suggestion from anybody. I find a remarkable coincidence in relation to it—I will not say more. There was a mistake in reference to the public accounts of Canada published in the *Gazette* to the extent of $2,983,598. A surplus is declared on the 1st July, 1876, in the *Gazette*, of $1,082,000, instead of a deficit of $1,800,000. The hon. gentleman may say it is ingenuous, but he (Dr. Tupper) said that a more disingenuous statement was never made by any Government. There never was a graver ground of complaint as to public documents either by this Government or any other Government. The hon. gentleman promised to see to it.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT—I beg to contradict the hon. gentleman's statements most emphatically. I did not promise to alter or correct the regular returns as they were always given.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER—Did not the hon. gentleman promise to see to the matter?

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT—No.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER—You did, and I appeal to the House on both sides whether he did not, and I say that the hon. gentleman has forgotten what he promised.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT—I have not forgotten.

Hon. M

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# The Watchman.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1877.

## OUR RULERS.

### What they are Saying and Suffering.

TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION.

They were all assembled; not one of them was missing, not even Pelletier, the overthrown of Kamouraska, who had absented himself from the Senate to devote his time to canvassing for his Rouge successor, with the usual amount of success. They were not in the best of spirits. Matters had gone badly in Parliament as well as in the country. The Opposition were showing great pluck and much fighting ability. The debates had left the largest measure of success with the Opposition. The numerous and annoying returns which had been called for, the revelations of the public accounts, the sullenness of certain quondam supporters of the Government, the bitter doses which others had been compelled to swallow in demonstrating their fidelity to the Administration, all combined to depress the spirits of the gay revellers who shine at Masked Balls, dance cheerfully past the ruins of Canadian industries, and laugh heartily at the idea of there being anything resembling "Hard Times" in this interesting country.

Blake looked exceeding savage. He may have been meditating some slashing speech, destined to annihilate the Opposition, or he may only have been bilious, like the good lady who was in doubt whether it was religion or dyspepsia that was troubling her soul. Mackenzie seemed as sour as sour kraut. Smith pulled down his vest and seemed to be the most cheerful of the party. Vail fixed that "military eye" of his on a cobweb in one corner of the room and studied the predatory movements of the Grit politician known as the Spider, who spends his life in nabbing and devouring. Cauchon was there, restless and cheeky as ever. Burpee had been on a little errand for the Premier, but reached the Council before business commenced.

CAUCHON: Well, wat you say eef we get to beesiness?—Dare is fas' de Graveeng Dock. Ha! I did promees——

MACKENZIE: Promised? Promised what? You denied in the House that you promised. Why, you didn't even know there was going to be a Dock built, did you?

CAUCHON: Ho! Ho! Dat was *pour* dem Opposition fellaire! Ha! Dem fellaire deed bodder me, you see.—I deed promees——

MACKENZIE: O, No! No! You couldn't have promised. You said you hadn't. It's in *Hansard* now.

CAUCHON: *Sacre!* Mus' I be judge by everayting I say on de House? Den I weel say noting! Ha!

HUNT.: Hear! Hear!

CAUCHON: Ha! You did not say 'ear! 'ear! when Sirjohn give you feets 'bout dat coppaire beesiness! Ha! You deed get veray mad, by gracieuse!

BURPEE: There—there now! No—yes, no quarrels—I say—no quarreling! I have here—yes, sir, I would like—yes—very much, sir,—to have,—to have—to have ——

HUNT.: To have, to hold and to enjoy, etcetera.

BURPEE: No! No! Not at all. I want the Minister of Public Works—yes, sir——

HUNT.: You mean you want his portfolio? There would be a high old time in the contracting line then. Eh?

BURPEE: No! No! I want this little contract——

HUNT.: Oh! You want to get a contract yourself? Better yet.

BURPEE: Too-bad! Too bad! No, sir, here's a contract—you see,—a contract to be—what do you call it?—notified—scarified—What is it?

SMITH: Allow me. My colleague has honored me with his confidence in this matter. He wishes the Minister of Public Works to *ratify* an agreement for Towing the Dredge Scows in St. John Harbor, made between parties there and the Department. You are probably aware that there are no tug boats in St. John, and consequently a Yankee tug had to be imported. The rumor is that the St. John City M. P. puts up the money and takes a lively interest in the contractors. It's all right, I presume.

BURPEE: Of course! Of course! Yes, sir—all right—I say, all right.

MILLS: There being no tug boats in Canada we must, of course, go to a foreign country for tugs to tow our dredges' scows. It is a fortunate and a necessary result of Free Trade principles.

SMITH: Speaking of Free Trade recalls the fact that there are complaints in the Maritime Provinces because the Government Railways carry flour 700 miles at a lower price than for 600 miles; and for 800 miles lower than for 700.

MACKENZIE: You mean *comparatively* lower?

SMITH: I say and mean *lower,—absolutely* lower!

MACKENZIE: It's not so.

SMITH: It is so.

MACKENZIE: I say it is *not so*!

SMITH: And I repeat it is so. Flour is carried *for less money* from Guelph to Halifax than from Guelph to Truro, and from Guelph to St. John than from Guelph to Moncton or Guelph to Weldford—which is 120 miles less distance than Saint John. Moreover, a St. John flour merchant can deliver flour, *en route* to St. John, at Moncton or Weldford at a less rate of freight than the Moncton or the Weldford merchant can get it for. How do you account for this?

MACKENZIE: Account for it? I said it wasn't so? The St. John merchant's freight, even if run off at Moncton or Weldford, is virtually Moncton or Weldford freight; the St. John merchant becomes a Moncton or Weldford merchant for all practical purposes. It is therefore untrue that the Moncton or Weldford or Truro merchant is not getting as low rates as the St. John or Halifax merchant.

CAUCHON: Dat ees so! Ha! De Minecstaire from Wasmoreland' deed put hees foot een his mout dat tam. Ha!

SMITH: Do I understand that the Government wish St. John and Halifax to do all the flour business of the railway?

MACKENZIE: You can "understand" what you please. You ought at least to understand that it is less trouble to deal with a few customers than with many. That at least ought to be plain enough.

SMITH: Well, unfortunately the policy that has ruled the railways for the last three years has certainly had that ending. If you wished to thin out your customers, you have certainly succeeded. I am in hope that we shall have a better state of things under the Tariff which I had the honor of suggesting——

MACKENZIE: How is this? That *you* suggested?

SMITH: Certainly.

MACKENZIE: Out upon such brazen-faced assumption. Pray, when did you suggest it.

SMITH: Just before "the very latest" local Tariff went into operation.

MACKENZIE: O, this is too good! Too good! *You* suggested it? As if *I* was not the Minister of Works? As if *I* did not manage those Railways? As if *I* could not frame a Tariff? Heavens! What are this Government and this Party coming to, when a minor Minister assumes to run my Department? Is it I or the Minister of Marine who is crazy?

COFFIN: Mr. Cartwright said to me that he thought everybody connected with the Inter-Colonial Railway was crazy. He said the expense was perfectly frightful, and he could not tell whether there was any receipts or not. Mr. Cartwright told me the accounts were "cooked," whatever he meant by that, and when I said they had better be taken raw, he said that "cooked" accounts were certainly unwholesome and wouldn't save the Government from exposure and ruin. Mr. Cartwright was very cross with the way things was going on that work, and he told me that Brydges was frightfully expensive, and I advised him to have them made of wood in future and save money, and he laughed and said he would think about it. He said Mr. Mackenzie was very much to blame about them Brydges, and if he would take his advice he would get rid of them. That's what Mr. Cartwright said to *me*.

CARTWRIGHT: My dear sir, how *can* you? It is quite impossible that I could have made these remarks to you—altogether impossible. Why——

MACKENZIE: Did you or did you not?

CARTWRIGHT: Now, my dear sir, do not get in a passion. I declare to you, most solemnly, that I don't remember of *ever*——

MACKENZIE: Don't remember! Why can't you say yes or no?

CAUCHON: Dat ees so! Ha! We wan' a catte—cat—cat—wat you call um?

HUNT.: A categorical, paregorical, allegorical and rhetorical reply—all at once. Eh?

CAUCHON: Oui! Oui! Geef us de parregoric ting, Mons. Cartwright. Ha! We wan' dat, right away.

CARTWRIGHT: How? Am I subject to the contractor for Beauport? Am I then really insane?

CAUCHON: Oui! Oui! We 'ear too mooch bout dat. Esmay Minecstaire dat weel talk dat way bout ees Gouverment an' ees partay mus' be lock up! Ha!

MACKENZIE: I insist on an answer.

BLAKE: Stay. All men have rights. All Ministers are men; hence all Ministers have rights. Ministers have the same rights in kind as men, and a right which every self-respecting man reserves to himself is the right to decline answering upon compulsion. This right descends to the Minister, and I know of nothing in Party or Council discipline that deprives the Minister of Finance of the exercise of this most sacred and salutary right,—a right which, in my judgment, he retains in all its oneness and bigness. I have said.

SCOTT: Bedad now, say that again. I didn't quite catch the sperrit of the remark.

LAFLAMME: I tink we better stop dese debate. It will only make some trouble. I have a little plan——

SMITH: It's not a plan of the Lachine Lands again, is it?

MACKENZIE: What dastardly conduct this is!

LAFLAMME: I say I have a little scheme——

SMITH: Worse and worse!

PELLETIER: Dese is not fair play. My colleague have a right to be heard.

VAIL: As there is nothing before the Board——

LAFLAMME: Not so fas'. I say I have a little scheme——

VAIL: Then lay it before the Board.

COFFIN: Mr. Cartwright said to me that too many of his colleagues have schemes, and schemes. He said that Mr. Huntington's schemes and Mr. Laflamme's schemes had got the Government into a great deal of trouble. Mr. Cartwright said that Mr. Vail's Post Office printing scheme and his John Ross Contract scheme were very unfortunate affairs, as they increased the printing expenses by many thousands of dollars and brought contracts into disrepute. He said that Mr. Mackenzie's brothers' various schemes were very damaging to the Premier and all of us, and he hoped the day would come when there would be no brothers and brothers-in-law any more. And he said Mr. Blake's scheme for paying off Moore & Co. for election services by a contract on the Goderich Harbor Improvements was a very dirty business. And Mr. Cartwright said to me that he didn't like the various schemes for rewarding members of the Cabinet with Judgeships and Governorships. He said if the Cabinet would work more and scheme less it would be better all round. I did not ask him about his English Loan scheme. So that's what Mr. Cartwright said to *me*.

CARTWRIGHT: I must positively insist that I have not the slightest recollection of——

MACKENZIE: That will do, sir. If you can't deny more strongly than that, you had better say nothing—nothing!

CARTWRIGHT: Well, really, I almost begin to suspect that I am a fool. I am certainly a fool to stand such insults. Again, I declare ——

MACKENZIE: But will you *swear* to it?

CARTWRIGHT: Will I disgrace myself? No!

MACKENZIE: Then you are of no use to this Government; you are no true Grit. The man who will not follow his leader, bend to his leader, swear to his leader, is not a Clear Grit. It is this very looseness, this abominable habit of private judgment, that threatens our Party with ruin. When we had complete obedience in the Party, when the Browns and I ruled without dispute, when there was complete submission to our instructions, when our followers swore to whatever we required, all went well. But how is it now? Why are we threatened with dissolution? All because Jack is as good as his master; because Cartwright is on a level with Mackenzie; because the Party will not obey the *Globe* in all things; because of the detestable spirit of "independence" which is spreading in our ranks; because the minor Ministers will not swear when they are required to swear; because obedience is at an end.

SMITH: Then you don't think it's because we are overmatched in debate, that we are losing ground so rapidly?

MACKENZIE: Out on such nonsense! We monopolize the talent of the Parties.

SMITH: Or because of our corruption?

MACKENZIE: Who talks of corruption? Show me an iota of corruption that we have ever fathered!

SMITH: That's the idea! There's corruption, but we needn't father it. There's the Anglin Printing Business, for instance; we needn't father that.

MACKENZIE: There's no corruption there. Everything is right and square and defensible.

SMITH: Nor yet the Steel Rails affair?

MACKENZIE: Leave Steel Rail talk to the Opposition! I'm sick of Steel Rails.

SMITH: So am I. Nor the Foster Railway contract on which we paid over $100,000 for—nothing?

MACKENZIE: A perfectly proper undertaking. Foster was a patriot, he helped us with the Pacific Scandal, and deserved all he got. Who says differently?

SMITH: Not I. Then there are the Fort Francis Locks, which, they say, will be quite useless after we have spent $400,000 to $500,000?

MACKENZIE: What an outrage

SMITH: That's what the Opposition say.

MACKENZIE: This is, indeed, outrageous. Why, your breath seems already tainted!

SMITH: Not I. There's a year to come and go on yet. I'm only seeking information, as my constituents are wondering why these things are so.

CAUCHOR: O, dese ees une veray innocent man—dese ees. Ha!

SMITH: Entirely so. I couldn't tell the difference between the man whose crimes smell to Heaven and our present President of the Council!

HUNTINGTON! 'Ear! 'Ear!

CAUCHON: Oui! Oui! 'Ear! 'Ear! Dese man wat cry 'Ear! 'Ear! at noting, he'ave on face of coppaire,—so Sirjohn say. Ha! How ees dat pour de goose 'ang 'igh?

HUNT.: And I? What did *I say*? Did I not challenge Sir John to "formulate his charges?" Did I not throw out my chest to the utmost limits of expansion and defy them to lay their finger on a single——

CAUCHON: Oui! Oui! Une scengle piece de coppaire een all dat mine! Ha! Dat ees so!

HUNT.: Farmer of Lunatics! Trafficker in the most helpless of all God's creatures—as the *Globe* has said! I brand you as a LIAR! Do you hear? A LIAR! (Sensation).

CARTWRIGHT: Why! Why! What do I hear! What do I hear! Can it be? Is it possible there is a single liar in all this Government? No! No!

SCOTT: Bedad, no! Not a liar! We may have speculators and the relatives of speculators, but never a liar. Thank fortune, there's never a liar!

CAUCHON: I dean care wat he say! I know wat he ees. Ha! Dese obuse all pour off me, like de wataire off de duck's back! Ha!

BLAKE: Gentlemen, we must have peace.—Doubtless, these hot words are not intended. I can understand that it was not my good friend, the Postmaster General, that spoke those rash words: it must have been the whiskey. And on the President's side, I imagine it was not himself that provoked the attack: it was probably that evil spirit which attends him. The case is plain. No offence was given, since neither gentlemen of themselves intended or gave any. I have said.

SMITH: Then when you called Sir John and Beverly Robinson "convicted criminals," it wasn't you but something else that spoke?

BLAKE: I beg to assure my colleague that I could not possibly be guilty of unparliamentary language. If you heard anything unparliamentary, you may credit it to some other one.

SMITH: It's a happy thought that by no possibility can any of us do anything wrong. Either those who suffer have no right to complain or those who give the offence deny it plumply. It is most consoling to know that, while our opponents and the great majority of the electors deem us insolent, tyrannical, corrupt and inefficient, they are all really laboring under strong delusions which unseat their reason and render them objects of pity, while we are armed so strong in innocence and honesty as to be able to say with the Pharisee: "God, I thank thee that I am not as other men are." The truth is, we are iron-clad.

SCOTT: Bedad, we are steel-clad, too.

CAUCHOS: An' we have une coating of coppaire! Ha!

SMITH: My friend probably means copper-faced, as the printers sometimes describe their types whose surfaces are thereby hardened.

HUNT.: This, no doubt, is all very amusing, but if you will all reflect for one moment as to where you would all have been but for my Pacific Scandal services, perhaps you might restrain your flow of humor. Did I not create this Government? Did I not overturn our predecessors and inaugurate the new era of purity and corruption? Would you not all have been still in the cold shades of opposition but for my disinterested services? Am I not, then, your parent, your father, your creator; and will you twit me to my very face with indiscretions over which the waters of oblivion should long since have rolled? What sort of return is this for all my labor, my energies, my zeal——

MACKENZIE: You the creator of this Government? Is the man *mad*? Why, you know but too well that we could not take you into the Government until years after the change!

HUNT.: That was simply owing to my MODESTY.

At this point the grave and reverend seigniors broke into a shout of laughter which was loud enough to be heard at Rideau Hall; even Mackenzie forgot himself and joined in the tumultuous merriment; and the roar was continued for full ten minutes. This unexpected display of hilarity rendered further discussion impossible for that day, and the Council adjourned in great confusion, with Huntington in such high dudgeon that Blake and Smith strove in vain to pacify him.

Brockville, Ont., July 5th, 1870.

I was troubled with Asthma for twelve years, until about three months ago, when I tried GRAHAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR, of which I used about two-thirds of a bottle, and have not been troubled with the Asthma since using this medicine. I can confidently recommend it to those suffering from that complaint.

HIRAM FULFORD.

## THE PENITENTIARY.

ANOTHER CHOICE SPECIMEN OF GRIT RULE.

The presence of Director Moylan in our city this week reminds us of a singular episode in the history of the St. John Penitentiary, of quite recent occurrence. It would appear that Mr. Moylan has given some encouragement to the subordinate officers of the institution to maintain a system of *espionage* on Warden Ketchum; at least, the facts we are about to state leave that impression.

A few months ago, Keeper Godsoe addressed a confidential communication to Inspector Moylan at Ottawa, in which he brought a large number of grave charges against the Warden. In the estimate of the under officer the Warden was a liar, and inefficient, and neglected his duty, and was both particularly and generally the wrong sort of person to be at the head of the institution. Inspector Moylan, it is said, being absent, this communication, which was intended to be of a strictly confidential character, reached the Minister of Justice by some means, but its exceedingly confidential character was disregarded, the Minister enclosing it to Warden Ketchum with a request that he would furnish an explanation to the Department. The Warden, very naturally, was surprised. As he had been particularly friendly with this keeper, even on intimate terms, he was probably indignant as well as surprised. He at once assembled all the officers of his institution, including Keeper Godsoe, read to them the letter and the Minister of Justice's communication, and requested from them candid and direct replies on all the points touched on in the letter. He interrogated them as to whether he was a liar, as he had been branded; whether he neglected his duty, and how and when; whether he was inefficient, and in what particulars; and took up all the numerous points made by his subordinate. It was not a very satisfactory tribunal to appeal to, but this appeared to be the only Court or course left open to the Warden. Mr. Keeper Godsoe preserved a masterly silence throughout the interview, and no other officer would state that the Warden was guilty of any of the many sins laid to his charge. The Warden forwarded his report to the Minister of Justice, stating what he had done and the result, and leaving the matter in his hands. (He has not yet received any reply to his communication.)

Shortly after the affair occurred, one of New Brunswick's representatives in the Privy Council, Minister Burpee, happening to be in St. John, as it were, by accident, the Warden called upon him; laid the whole matter before him; impressed him, as he thought, with the impropriety of his subordinate stabbing him (the Warden) in the dark with slanderous charges, and requested that the Minister would secure the removal of the Keeper from the institution. Did the Minister agree with the Warden's view of the matter? Did he see any impropriety in the conduct of the subordinate? Did he admit that all discipline in the institution must be at an end if such conduct could pass without rebuke? We cannot say; but his ideas on the other point—the matter of dismissal—were clear enough. He said he could not do it; that Keeper Godsoe had too many friends; and that the elections were coming on!! And this was all the satisfaction the Warden received from the colleague of the Minister of Justice, the Minister who had called upon him to defend his reputation against the underhanded slanders of one of his Keepers!

Did space and time permit, we might add a number of minor incidents which would probably make this episode in Grit Penitentiary management still more interesting reading, but we prefer to place the bald facts before our readers and leave them to judge of the manner in which public matters are handled by "the best Government that Canada ever saw."

THE TUG-BOAT OWNERS of this port are of opinion that there has not been fair play accorded them in the matter of the contract for towing the scows connected with the dredging at the Ballast Wharf. The Government, it appears, asked for tenders for the work, which, by the way, is expected to extend through some two years. The duty of explaining the character of the work and the character of the steamers required fell upon Mr. McCordick, the commander of the dredge fleet. There was, of course, a printed specification, the terms of which were very stringent, but of this the St. John tug-boat-men do not complain, as all would be served alike. They do complain, however, of the fact that the Government's representative, Mr. McCordick, appeared to depreciate the fitness of certain of the St. John tugs for this special work, but subsequently sanctioned the use of a tug which was brought on from the States, which boat is said to be inferior in power and value to any in use in St. John harbor. They maintain that some of their number were deterred from tendering by the high qualifications demanded by Mr. McCordick, and by that gentleman's representation that the tugs might be wanted at any hour, probably in a very few days, the St. John tugs being at the moment undergoing repairs, preparatory for the Spring work. They little thought that this gentleman would sanction the use of a steamer which he had not seen and of which he knew nothing except by hearsay, or that there would be a delay of weeks before work would commence. They think that one of their representatives in Parliament has had some connection with the awarding of the contract to Messrs. McDermott and Coholan and assisted in the purchase of the boat.

The Government will probably take its stand on the fact that the only tender from a St. John tug was for $6.50 per scow, while the tender from Messrs. McDermott and Coholan was for $3.50. We have already explained how it happened that other St. John tug owners did not tender, and why the figure named for the St. John boat was so high. It is for the Government's representatives to explain why (when, in a port like St. John, where there are a dozen powerful tugs whose owners are anxious to be employed, they received only a single tender for a local boat) they did not ask for further tenders. The necessity for this dredging had been before the Government ever since last summer; there was ample time for perfecting all arrangements; and, certainly, the interests of the port required that these arrangements should include the employment of our own tug-boats, of whom there are more than enough for the work to be done in our harbor. Judicious consultation with the tug owners would have rendered the introduction of a new boat unnecessary, and it is certainly not an unreasonable claim that the public works of the country should be so handled as to provide employment for our own craft instead of for foreign vessels of limited capacity.

DR. TUPPER ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.—On our first and fourth pages we have placed a full report of Hon. Dr. Tupper's speech on the Budget, and we commend its careful perusal to all who take an interest in public affairs. The principal facts and charges which the Doctor has here marshalled remain unanswered up to the present time, and the speech as a whole is a thorough exposure of the mischievous tendencies of Grit administration. All must admire the moderation of the terms in which Dr. Tupper, having so strong a case and having such strong temptation to indulge in invective, placed his unanswerable argument before the House.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT, through the absence of a number of its supporters, narrowly escaped defeat on Thursday on Mr. Austin's resolution, which was tantamount to a motion of want of confidence in the Government's treatment of the "Upham and St. Martins" and "Grand Southern" Railways. Mr. Austin's amendment was defeated on a vote of 17 to 16, Mr. O'Leary and, of course, Mr. Austin voting with the Opposition in this instance.—The regular strength of the Opposition is 17; Government, 23.

OUR WEEKLY "FASHION NOTES" are unavoidably held over this week. A fuller instalment than usual will appear in our next.

## THE INTER-COLONIAL RAILWAY.

THE PLEASURES OF RAILWAY TRAVEL are greatly enhanced by the establishment and maintenance of good restaurants at central points, where a good "square" meal, which travellers never fail to appreciate, may be had at a reasonable figure. Sangster's I. C. R. restaurant at Moncton appears to fulfil all the conditions of a first class eating house. The rooms are spacious and "as neat as a pin." The tables are of suitable size and well laid. The bill of fare represents all the substantials and many of the extras of a good hotel, while everything is well cooked and prepared. The attendance of waiters is all that can be desired; there are no delays, no noise, no bustle or confusion. Sangster himself is always around to see that everything goes smoothly, that no guest is dissatisfied, and that none miss their trains. Altogether, this is probably one of the most satisfactory railway restaurants in America and is worthy of imitation on those railways where a quiet meal is unknown. We only add that Mr. Sangster is the essence of politeness, and that those who fall into his hands generally appear to be anxious to cultivate his acquaintance.

LADIES' WAITING ROOM NEEDED.

The Government of Canada ought not to have expended so largely on the residences of officials at Moncton and in other ways as to be unable to afford decent accommodation to the public at the stations along the line. At Weldford station, for instance, there is not the slightest accommodation in the form of a waiting room for ladies, although a large number of the gentler sex are obliged to take passage at this point. There is here but a single small room, where all passengers are obliged to huddle together. Even if it were convenient for a station master to invite ladies into his own office (which is seldom the case), the quarters of this official at Weldford appear to be too contracted even for his own use. The accommodation for freight at this station appears to be extensive enough, and we hope to hear that the Railway managers have begun to realize the fact that their lady passengers are of as much account as the hay, fish, flour, ship knees, etc., which now have precedence at Weldford.

INFORMATION NOT BEING FURNISHED.

When Mr. Domville moved his thirty odd Resolutions asking for the Inter-Colonial Railway information which the Government had suppressed, Mr. Mackenzie intimated, in substance, that perhaps he might give it and perhaps he wouldn't. Mr. Holton at once called the attention of the House to the sacred character of the "Orders of the House," which should be obeyed in their entirety by the Ministry. It is possible that Mr. Holton may again find it necessary to remind the Government that it is not above the reach of Parliament. We understand there is some shuffling about supplying the information called for. The clerks at Moncton, it is said, have been directed by Mr. Brydges to prepare certain of the returns which the House ordered, but it is said that on certain other returns asked for there is nothing being done, and these among the most important of the lot. It is important the country should know the cost of *that sewer* in the railway grounds at Moncton, of which Mr. Mackenzie flippantly remarked that he had not counted the bricks, as well as the full cost of those official residences on which there were unauthorized expenditures. Unless the Government deal promptly and candidly with such matters, the country will begin to think there is something thereabouts which will not bear investigation. A Government so weak in popular confidence ought to be very careful how it treats the Orders of the House of Commons.

SUICIDE AT WELDFORD STATION.

On Monday night, James Kingha, who had fled from New York in consequence of failure as a Produce operator on 'Change, left the I. C. R. Express bound north, at Weldford Station, and was found dead on the track next morning. The first report was that the man had fallen off a train and been killed; then that he had committed suicide. Then reports and rumors pointed to a possibility of his having been murdered, and finally the public mind is settling down to the belief that it is a very sad case of suicide. From the evidence taken before Coroner Moody at Weldford it appeared that Kingham seemed to the train men to be greatly excited; that at more than one Station between Truro and Moncton he acted as if he was about to leave the train, on one occasion taking his valise and leaving the car; he also acted strangely between Moncton and Weldford and drank from a bottle of liquor. He appears to have left the Pullman at Weldford Station, walked down the track some 150 yards, and sat down on or near a pile of poles. He removed his coat and overcoat; cut his throat from ear to ear; cut his wrists and arms as if attempting to open arteries. Dr. Doherty thought the wounds in the throat would cause death in ten minutes or less time. He thought he might after receiving such wounds stagger twenty feet or so,—that is, to the track where he was found, the down train having passed over his neck. Large sums of money, U. S. bonds, some jewelry, his watch, etc., were found on him, untouched. The affair is one of the saddest possible.

THE RICHIBUCTO BRANCH RAILWAY.—According to the *Telegraph*, the Local Government has decided to enter into no contracts with Railway Companies under the Subsidy Act for the period of one year. We deem this a most unfortunate resolution; we had almost said dishonorable. As regards the Government's attitude towards the Richibucto Branch, we think the latter objective entirely applicable. The Government, it appears, could find funds for the Grand Southern, a road that is wholly unnecessary, save as the small link connecting St. George with the Railway system of the Western side of the Province; for as regards the line from St. George to St. John it is no more needed than is a railroad to the Moon. Few persons in St. John really know that a line is being constructed with Government funds from St. George through Lepreaux to St. John; fewer still care anything about it; and the fewest possible number of people have ever asked for anything of the kind; yet the funds which should be now employed in completing the Richibucto and other roads are being squandered at the rate of $5,000 per mile for at least fifty miles of railroad that nobody wants, nobody ever expected to see built, and nobody will use when it is built. Probably $350,000 will be spent on this Grand Southern where $100,000 would have sufficed for really needed connections. And now the Government of New Brunswick, instead of stopping this wilful waste of the public moneys, coolly "resolves" that it shall go on, and that other useful, needed roads, which it stands pledged to aid, shall get nothing!—We are confident that this disastrous policy will not meet with public approval.

THE FERRIES.—It has been stated, but is not generally believed, that the St. John Corporation intends to make a purchase of steamers in the States for the use of the harbor ferries; and rumor alleges that the Mayor and Alderman Duffell have visited the States with a view of examining suitable boats. Why the Corporation should go outside of St. John, when steamers especially constructed for ferry purposes can be obtained here at a very low figure, is not at all clear. Mr. John Lloyd, in self defence bid in the ferry steamers, which he had previously attached for a debt, and all that he requires is the amount of the debt, which is a bagatelle as compared with the value of the boats. The Corporation, if it wishes, can make satisfactory arrangements with Mr. Lloyd, who is not anxious to continue in the business of ferryman. This will certainly be better than sending the funds of the City of St. John into the States. There has been Corporation blundering enough already over these Ferries: we hope a greater blunder than all,—the importation of more Yankee steamers into our waters when we have suitable steamers on the spot,—will be avoided.

## OUR BOOK TABLE.

THANKFUL BLOSSOM, by Bret Harte. Toronto, Belford Bros.; St. John, J. & A. McMillan.

This little tale of the time of Washington and the year 1779, illustrates a certain phase of the revolutionary war. It is by no means an artistic work, nor does it in any way add to Mr. Harte's reputation. The story is simple and there is nothing in it which lifts it out of the common. There is no character about it, and the incidents are commonplace. The fire and genius which distinguished "Miggles" and the "Outcasts of Poker Flat," and Mr. Harte's other earlier writings, are absent in "Thankful Blossom," and we have only a dull narrative instead, with nothing particularly bright about it. We have a glimpse of Washington and Lady Washington which enhances the story a little, but beyond that the book is so insipid that had it been written by any one with a less fame than Mr. Harte, no publisher would be found with nerve enough to print it. Mr. Harte is falling behind.

Messrs. Belford Bros. announce a new edition of Rev. George M. Grant's "Ocean to Ocean," with a new chapter added.

The same publishers have in press "The Cruise of H. M. S. Challenger," illustrated, which promises to be one of the most interesting books of the year.

Messrs. J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston, have just published in two handsome volumes "The Life and Letters of Harriet Martineau," uniform with "The Life and Letters of George Ticknor." These works, which should find a ready sale, can be obtained at McMillan's.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE is about closing its sessional labors. During the week it has passed the Municipal Corporations Act; so that, presently, a Council elected by the people themselves will displace the present useless Sessions in every County of the Province. It was refused to sanction the erection of new Legislative Buildings at Fredericton, and, at the same time, it has given forth no sound on the question of Maritime Union. Mr. Marshall succeeded in getting through the House a bill which should give satisfaction to those who supply labor and material for house-building, the obnoxious provisions of the Maher bill being absent;—but it was rejected in the Council. The St. John Gas Company's Sewer bill passed. We fall entirely to understand the opposition which this bill has encountered in the Common Council and elsewhere. Several Government bills of a formal character have passed. The Government carried Supply with few or no changes from the original estimate, and their majorities were larger than last year. Mr. Willis' assumption of the Leadership of the Opposition was marked by a vote of 22 for to 9 against the Government. As a whole, both Government and Opposition conducted themselves very creditably during the Session; there were no scenes; members were vigilant and active; and the Session as a whole may be classed among the most useful if not the most brilliant of our Legislative periods.

MR. CARMICHAEL, M. P. for Pictou, obtained his seat by a bare majority. A half dozen votes differently cast would have changed the result. Ever since his election his rural supporters have been leaving him. And he has alienated the entire body of coal owners and miners and their friends. And still Mr. Carmichael maintains his fidelity to the Government, in the face of the fact that the Government policy is ruining his County and that the most influential of his supporters wish him to change his course. Why is it that Mr. Carmichael prefers the Government to his constituents? Is the late Senatorial arrangement for Pictou all a sham, and is Mr. Carmichael to displace the "brother-in-law" and take the Senatorship himself before the General Election?

WENDELL PHILLIPS on Saturday night (Saint Patrick's night) will lecture in the Academy on "*Daniel O'Connell*," on Sunday evening, on *Temperance*, Lieut. Governor Tilley presiding; and on Monday night on "*The Lost Arts*." The Irish Friendly Society are entitled to high praise for securing this fine series of lectures by one of the most unselfish of the public men, and probably the most gifted orator, of America. The daily papers contain particulars of the charges for seats. Many reserved seats have already been secured, and Mr. Phillips will, without doubt, have overflowing houses.

THE GOVERNMENT MAJORITY in the Commons is getting whittled down very thoroughly. The Government commenced its career with a majority of seventy, eighty or ninety, or nearly any figure it chose to name. Session after session the figure has been reduced. On Thursday night there was a test vote on Mr. Wood's amendment to Supply the amendment favoring protection to Canadian manufactures as opposed to the Government's Free Trade policy, Government and Opposition alike declaring this the great question of the day. The Government papers warned us to look out for a majority of fifty or more. The vote really stood: For the amendment, 78; against it, 109; Government majority, 31. The tables are being rapidly turned.

—In October, 1870, when Premier Mackenzie was making an appeal to the electors, he said that when the Government was first formed in 1867 the offices were filled with a great army of employes, the entire expense of Civil Government, including the salaries of the Governor-General and Lieutenant Governors, being $594,445.82. Mr. Mackenzie said that although this was a large sum, it was not found sufficient by Sir John Macdonald, and for two years, increased it to $70,000. One of Mr. Mackenzie's first efforts was to be in the direction of reducing this unnecessarily large sum to a reasonable amount. The pruning knife was to be employed, and the great army of hangers-on dismissed from the service. In 1870, when Mr. Mackenzie was making these promises of reform, and economy, and pure Government, the amount set out for Civil Government was $661,675. By 1873 it had increased to $750,874, and by 1876, by which time the fruits of the pruning knife policy were to be made visible, it had jumped to $841,905—an increase of over $90,000 in three years! The same thing has been going on in every other Department. Now, it stands to reason that when Mr. Mackenzie assured the people in 1870 that if Sir John Macdonald's Government was corrupt and extravagant, he was wilfully deceiving them, or that his own Government was corrupt and extravagant to a larger extent. He can choose either horn of the dilemma he prefers, but we fancy that he will not feel particularly comfortable on either of them.—*Peterborough Review.*

—Touching certain "signs of the times," the Goderich *Star* thus discourses:—"When the Reformers appeal to the country on the Pacific Scandal cry, they obtained an immense majority in the Dominion House, but gradually the electors saw that their votes had been given on a false issue, and every constituency contested since 1874 shows more and more plainly that the present Government has not the voice of the people. When Mr. Moss went to the Bench, a Conservative carried West Toronto; when Mr. Fournier went to the Bench, a Conservative carried Bellechasse; when Mr. Laird accepted a Lieutenant-Governorship, a Conservative carried Queen's, and now that Mr. Pelletier has been elevated to the Senate, Kamouraska returns a Conservative. Only one interpretation can be put upon this record: The Government has no longer the confidence of the electors. They see that the Ministers are place-seekers; that while they preach economy they practice extravagance; that they are utterly incompetent to manage the affairs of the country, and have brought us face to face with a deficit of two million dollars. Whenever an opportunity has been afforded, the electors have uttered their cry of condemnation with no uncertain sound, and the trump of doom for the Reform party will be sounded to a certainty at the next general election."

—The papers in the case of the "Anglin Job" have reached Parliament, confirming in every particular the allegations of the Opposition. What makes the matter somewhat more glaring is, that the receipts for the payments of the money are signed by Mr. Anglin himself. It is clear, therefore, that the Administration have been in collusion with the Speaker of the House to set at defiance the Independence of Parliament Act, which distinctly forbids any representative from being a public contractor, or receiving moneys for work done or goods supplied on public account. The "Party of Purity" used to howl loudly over the honesty of their intentions in such matters, but, as is usual with them, empty professions were substituted for practices.—*London Free Press.*

—We have seen it stated in various papers throughout the country that Agents for the sale of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* were authorized to refund the money to any person who should use them and not be satisfied with the result. We doubted this at first, but the proprietors authorize us to say that it is true.

## BUSINESS NOTES.

FLOUR remains steady at last quotations, but the stocks held here, which were purchased at low rates, are nearly exhausted, and the new importations must bring a higher price than is now asked, in order to pay cost. We quote: Spring extra, $6.75; Fancy, $7 to $7.15; Extra, $7.25 to $7.50; Cornmeal, $5.15 to $3.25.

FREIGHTS, since our last, have still further declined, owing to the large number of vessels offering for charter. The following engagements have been made:—Ship *Lillie Southard*, hence to Liverpool, 28s. 9d., birch, 68s. 9d., deals; ship *Muskota*, Liverpool, 67s., deals; bark *Brazil*, Limerick, 72s. 6d., old charter; bark *Ellerhaused*, St. George to Liverpool, 71s. 3d., cargo delivered. For Cuba we hear of no engagements.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

*St. John.*—Lawton Bros., drugs, about dissolving; P. Keenan, boots and shoes, 68 Germain St., new; O. H. Warwick, crockeryware, 63 King street, about commencing; Nickerson & McKinnon, patent stove cement, dissolved—W. R. McKinnon continues; Aitken, Allen & Co., meeting of creditors March 29th, to appoint assignee; Kerr & Thorne have removed to the City Market Building, 44 Germain street; Watts & Turner, dry goods, will open in McCullough's building, 38 Prince William street; Steeves Bros., dry goods and groceries, wholesale, have removed to the shop lately occupied by Mr. T. B. Hanington, 71 Prince Wm. street; I & F. Burpee & Co. have opened an office and warerooms at No. 8 North Wharf.

—At Mr. W. H. Olive's meeting, Friday, the report of the inspectors was accepted. The inspectors found the books correct, these books covering a period of 15 or 16 months. The meeting, which was stormy, adjourned *sine die*. The offer of 10 cents had been accepted at a previous meeting.

—A. C. Fairweather is appointed assignee estate C. A. McCoakery; J. Morris Robinson and Geo. A. Schofield, inspectors. Offer 20 cts., unsecured, at 6 and 9 months, referred to inspectors. Liabilities, $6,163; assets, $1,921.

—Messrs. Stilwell & Goggin's stock, which has been offered for sale by assignee, has been purchased by a Mr. Lyons from N. S., who, we understand, takes Mr. Goggin in as partner.

—J. N. Wilson's creditors will probably be paid the compromise, 35 per cent. cash and 15 per cent. in Mr. Wilson's paper, next week.

—The appraisers have accorded Watts & Turner $13,000 insurance, and Beard & Venning $33,000. The other parties burned out will receive the full amounts for which they were insured.

—The Stadacona had $3,000 insurance on Blake's rotary mill, which was burned on Tuesday last in Chatham. The poller, we hear, was in favor of a large merchant on the Miramichi.

*Fredericton.*—Gaunce & Russel, livery, dissolved—Gaunce continues; Spafford Barker, meeting of creditors 5th of April, to consider offer to pay twenty per cent., secured in two equal instalments at six and twelve months; E. E. Phair, meeting of creditors March 17th, to appoint assignee.

*St. Stephen.*—Frederick G. Ray will apply for a discharge on the 19th of April.

*Shediac.*—H. S. & T. W. Bell, soaps, dissolved—T. W. Bell continues.

*Gagetown.*—A. Henry Clay, mee

**CLIO'S SPECIALTIES.**—Photography in faithful so-traitare, with the finest re-touched effects.—PICTURE AND MOTTO FRAMING in artistic settings, fine mouldings and lowest prices.—STEREOSCOPIC Views of New Brunswick, as fine as produced in any country, only $1.50 per dozen. Trade supplied low. Cheapest house for Stereoscopes, Brackets, Engravings, Chromos, &c.—Germain St., St. John, N. B.

## Removal Notice!

H. BROCKINGTON & CO.

BEG to announce to their customers and the public in general that they have removed their place of business to the store formerly occupied by MATTHEW WILSON, on Germain street, and would now announce that in addition to the business of Cleaning, Repairing and Pressing of Clothing, which they will still follow up with their usual diligence, they have opened out a stock of

**Superior Cloths for Fall and Winter Wear,**

At remarkably low prices for cash.

H BROCKINGTON & CO.

sep22.

**SMITH & DUNN,**

ARCHITECTS,

MERRITT'S BRICK BUILDING,

Opposite Barnes' Hotel,

Prince William Street, Saint John, N. B.

june 10 1y

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY MONTREAL

FIRE RISKS at ADEQUATE RATES.

Deposit with Dominion Government, $36,000 Municipal Debentures.

EXPERIENCED AGENTS throughout the Dominion.

F. S. SHARPE,

General Agent for New Brunswick,

97 PRINCE WM. STREET,

mar18 1y ST. JOHN, N. B.

## New Advertisements.

WENDELL PHILLIPS,

OF BOSTON, MASS.,

Will Lecture in the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on the

17th AND 19th OF MARCH,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

THE IRISH FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

ON ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT, Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS will deliver his ever popular and justly admired lecture on

"DANIEL O'CONNELL."

On MONDAY, 19th, Mr. Phillips will give his Lecture on

"THE LOST ARTS."

Prices of admission:—Reserved Seats, 75 cents; Parquette and First Balcony, 50 cents; Upper Balcony, 25 cts. Tickets for sale at the bookstores of Messrs. J. & A. McMillan and E. Hanay & Co., and at the door on the evenings of the lectures. Reserved seat tickets can be obtained only at Messrs. McMillan's, where plans of the Hall can be seen.

Doors open each evening at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8.

THOS. GORMAN, SEC. TO COM.

mar17 1i

FURNITURE EMPORIUM,

SMITH'S HALL,

146 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, (up stairs, next door south from Auction Room). This immense Hall has been fitted up by us in a first-class manner, and is now completely stocked with the most superb, elegant, and best assorted class of goods which can be obtained from the most famous establishments on the Continent. We have just received our Spring Stock, which comprises many new styles, and surpasses anything we have heretofore offered to our customers. It comprises of Parlor Suites, upholstered in Hair Cloth and Rep, Satine, Terry and Cotoline, of the most brilliant, gorgeous and lasting colors, and most durable dyes. The carving and gilding on these Suits are master pieces of workmanship; among them will be found those having Sofas 6 feet in height, (this is the very latest style). In Walnut Bedroom Sets we have 20 different styles, including the Mediæval and Eastlake. One of these, a late arrival, is especially worthy of inspection. We have also some very fine Ash Sets, trimmed with walnut, having marble and marbleized slate tops. In addition to these we have 50 odd Top Sets, both in ash and walnut. Our stock of Rockers, Easy Chairs, and Patent Rockers, in H. C., Rep and Satine, is more complete than ever before. In Patent Rockers we are showing the latest improvement. In Easy Chairs we have a most complete variety, some of which cannot be surpassed. As formerly, we are making a specialty of Dining Tables and Chairs; we have some of the latter upholstered, in morocco, of the best styles manufactured. We have also as a special feature, a Dining Room Suite, in leather, Eastlake style. Our stock of Sideboards and Book-Cases, in walnut, is more extensive and superb than ever, and includes 12 in wood and 12 in marble tops. The stock of Book-Cases includes one rolling front secretary book-case, a fine specimen of mechanism; and others of various styles and sizes. We have also an unusually fine lot of Hat Trees, Whatnots, H. C. and Rep Sofas and Lounges; also Lounges in morocco, Library Tables, Card Receivers, Camp Chairs and Rockers, Wood and Marble top Centre Tables, and a full complement of Fine Furniture, in Bedroom Sets, Sinks, Bureaus, etc.

mar17 3m STEWART & WHITE.

1877. Spring. 1877.

NEW GOODS,

EX MAIL STEAMER:—

SATIN STRIPED MUSLINS,
WHITE PIQUE MARSEILLES,
BRILLIANTS, VICTORIA LAWNS,
CHECKED JACKONETS, HAIR CORDS,
TARLATANS AND BOOK MUSLINS,
Ladies' and Gents' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, hemmed and hem-stitched.

A. MACAULAY,

mar17 61 CHARLOTTE STREET.

CHEAP FEEDING MEAL,

IN STORE AND NOW DUE:—

500 BBLS. COARSE GROUND CORNMEAL, suitable for feed.
200 bags COARSE CORNMEAL.

Will be constantly receiving supplies of Cheap Feeding Meal, as well as usual arrivals of best Yellow Kiln-Dried Meal, which will be sold very low.

GILBERT BENT, South Wharf.

mar17

Fire! Fire! Fire!

AT THE PALACE!

GOODS DAMAGED BY WATER!

Damaged Cottons,
Damaged Undershirts,
Damaged Boys' Cloths,
Damaged Blankets,
Damaged Moreens,
Damaged Lace Curtains,
Damaged Umbrellas,
Damaged Counterpanes,
Damaged Mantle Cloths,
Damaged Straw Hats.

The above Goods will be sold very cheap to make room for our NEW SPRING GOODS, which are expected daily.

mar17 JAMES MANSON.

## New Advertisements.

MESS PORK!

Landing from schr. Emma:—

50 BBLS. MESS PORK. For sale very low.

mar17 GILBERT BENT, South Wharf.

**St. John Fire Department.**

TENDERS FOR LADDERS.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the Common Clerk until TUESDAY, the 27th day of March instant, from persons desirous of furnishing the St. John Fire Department with EXTENSION or SPLICE LADDERS and COMMON FIRE LADDERS. Each party tendering to furnish plan and specification with tender.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Any information required as to above may be obtained on application to Chairman or Chief Engineer.

JOHN KERR, Chairman F. D. C.

mar17

JUST PUBLISHED.

**Elementary Geography!**

New Brunswick School Series. 50c.

J. & A. McMILLAN, Booksellers, Stationers, etc., etc., St. JOHN, N. B.

For sale by all Booksellers and dealers in School Books in New Brunswick.

The Publishers will send sample copy, postage prepaid, to any address upon receipt of price. mar10

**Vegetable. SEED. Flower.**

THE readers of THE WATCHMAN are respectfully invited to an inspection of my stock of

CHOICE SEEDS,

now ready for sale at lowest prices, in variety as follows:—Beet 7 varieties; Cabbage 17 do.; Carrot 5 do.; Cauliflower 5 do.; Celery 8 do.; Cress 3 do.; Cucumber 6 do.; Lettuce 6 do.; Onion 7 do.; Parsnip 3 do.; Parsley 2 do.; Peas 12 do.; Beans 14 do.; Pumpkin; Pepper; Leek; Salsify; Radish 8 kinds; Spinach; Squash 5 kinds; Tomato 5 do.; Turnip 7 do.; Herbs 4 do.; White and Red Clover; Lawn Grass 145 varieties; Flower Seeds.

J. CHALONER, Cor. King and Germain streets.

mar10

**TOBACCOS - - - Wholesale!**

In store and to arrive:—

10 CADDIES BRITISH CONSOLS,
20 caddies MYRTLE NAVY,
25 butts MAHOGANY;
50 caddies NAPOLEON;
25 boxes CROWN 12's;
25 boxes MARINERS.

Havana, German and Domestic Cigars.

At lowest cash rates.

M. McLEOD, 65 Charlotte Street.

mar10 4i

HOUSEHOLD LINENS!

Spring, 1877.

WE respectfully desire the attention of Families and Households to the superior stock of LINENS which we now hold in the following makes, namely,

Dunfermline Damasks,
Dunfermline Table Cloths,
Dunfermline Napkins and D'oyleys,
Russia and Barnsley Crash.

Plain and Checked Glass Cloths, Scotch Linen Sheetings, Scotch Linen Pillowing and Towellings, usual makes; Bath, Bedroom and Kitchen Towels; Bed and Table Napery of the best descriptions.

IRISH LINENS.

MACKENZIE BROS., 47 King street.

mar10

OPENED THIS MORNING.

SILVER CARDBOARD,

Buff & White Java Canvas,

All shades, in Chenille, White Zephyr, Shaded

STEEL HAIR PINS.

A. MACAULAY, 61 CHARLOTTE STREET.

mar10

**Stewart's Imperial Cough Balsam!**

A most excellent and certain remedy for

All Lung Diseases, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, &c., &c.

DIRECTIONS.—To an adult 40 to 60 drops three times a day. Children under ten years 5 to 10 drops.

Prepared and sold by

GEO. STEWART, Jr., Pharmaceutical Chemist, 24 King Street, St. John, N. B.

mar10

BUTTER! BUTTER!

20 TUBS BUTTER, just received. For sale at market rates.

JOHN O'GORMAN, 10 and 12 Dock street.

mar3 1m

ANCHOR LINE.

UNITED STATES and British Mail Steamers, sailing **Every Saturday** to and from New York and Glasgow (via Londonderry), and **every alternate Saturday** to and from New York and London.

GLASGOW SERVICE.

| From New York. | | From Glasgow. |
|---|---|---|
| Sat. Mar. 3, at 8 a. m. | CALIFORNIA. | Sat. Feb. 10 |
| Sat. Mar. 10, " 2 p. m. | ETHIOPIA. | Sat. Feb 17 |
| Sat. Mar. 17, " 7 a. m. | VICTORIA. | Sat. Feb. 24 |
| Sat. Mar. 24, " 1 p. m. | BOLIVIA. | Sat. Mar. 3 |
| Sat. Mar. 31, " 7 a. m. | ALSATIA. | Sat. Mar. 10 |

LONDON SERVICE.

| From New York. | | From Glasgow. |
|---|---|---|
| Sat. Feb. 24, at 2 p. m. | UTOPIA. | Sat. Feb. 3 |
| Sat. Mar. 10, " 3 p. m. | ELYSIA. | Sat. Feb. 17 |
| Sat. Mar. 24, " 1 p. m. | ITALIA. | Sat. Mar. 3 |

**Steamers sail from Piers 20 and 21 N. R., New York.**

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Payable in United States Currency.

BY THE GLASGOW STEAMERS:—

Cabin (according to location of Berth), - $65 to $80.
Excursion Tickets, good for one year, - $120 to $140.
Intermediate $50. Steerage $28.

BY THE LONDON STEAMERS:—

Cabin (according to location of Berth) - $65 to $70.
Excursion Tickets, good for one year, - $100 to $120.
Intermediate $53. Steerage $28.

We have also much pleasure in announcing to importers and the public generally, that the sailings of this splendid line of Steamers for Halifax and Saint John for the ensuing Spring have been arranged as follows, viz:—

| From Glasgow. | "SCOTIA," | From Liverpool. |
|---|---|---|
| Saturday, 10th Mar. | | Wednesday, 14th Mar. |

**From London: "Dorian," Friday, March 9.**

(unless prevented by unforseen circumstances.)

The above steamers being well known in the trade, and considerable care having been taken in fixing the sailing dates, we beg to solicit from Importers their undivided support.

Through Bills of Lading will be granted to all the principal points in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Freight taken on as favorable terms as by any other first-class Trans-Atlantic Steamship Line.

No Bill of Lading will be signed for a less sum than half a guinea.

Parties desirous of bringing out their friends should make application to the subscribers, who will grant Certificates of Passage from any place in England, Ireland or Scotland to Saint John, N. B., which are good for twelve months.

Drafts issued payable on presentation in sums from £1 upwards.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cabin, | 13 Guineas. |
| Steerage, | 30 Dollars. |

For Plans of Cabins, Passage Tickets, Drafts or any further information apply to or address Henderson Brothers, 49 Union street, Glasgow; 17 Water street, Liverpool; 19 Leadenhall street, London, E. C.; 30 Foyle street, Londonderry; 3 Rue Scribe, Paris; 86 Washington street, Chicago; 7 Bowling Green, New York, and T. & S. DeWolf & Son, Halifax, or in Saint John to

SCAMMELL BROTHERS, 15 Smyth street.

## New Advertisements.

WHOLESALE

WAREHOUSE,

CANTERBURY STREET.

Ex Sardinian, via Halifax:—

19 PACKAGES,

CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Italian Cloths,
Casbians,
Black and Colored Silesias,
French Canvas,
Prints,
Black Lustres and Coburgs,
Flannel and Cotton Shirts.

TO MILLINERS:—

1 Case Flowers, Feathers, &c.

LATEST NOVELTIES. FOR SALE VERY LOW.

T. R. JONES & CO.

mar10

CYLINDER AND ROLLING FRONT DESKS.

HAVE just manufactured a nice assortment of the above convenient DESKS, which we offer at prices considerably less than they can be imported for.

Have a Cylinder Desk now on Show,

superior to any that has been manufactured in this Province, and of which we solicit inspection.

C. E. BURNHAM & CO., 64 GERMAIN STREET.

mar10

1877. 1877.

SATIN HATS!

SPRING STYLE of GENTLEMEN'S SATIN HATS will be ready on THURSDAY NEXT. Best qualities. Special orders can now be received for immediate delivery.

D. MAGEE & CO., Hat Factory and Warehouse, 57 KING STREET.

mar10

CARROT SEED.

I AM selling CARROT SEED of the best quality very cheap this season. The following varieties are offered by pounds, ounce or paper:—

Early Scarlet Horn; Long Orange; White Belgian; Altringham; New Intermediate.

J. CHALONER, 49 King, cor. Germain street.

mar10

2 Market Square.

NEW GOODS!

SWISS CAMBRIC EMBROIDERIES;
Guipure Collars and Cuffs;
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, Muslin Collars, Lace Collars;
Latest London and New York Styles and Cuffs and Setts;
NEW COLLARS, Pink, Marine, Osborne, Triumph, Gainsborough;
Frillings, Lace, Grenadine and Tarletan;
Damask and Corded Ribbons, in tints;
SASH RIBBONS, last season's, at reduced prices.

W. W. JORDAN.

mar10

BEET SEEDS.

FOR sale in papers and loose, by ounce or pound, at bottom prices.

Long Blood; Long Dark Smooth Blood; Sugar, Chilian or Ornamental Foliage Beet; Turnip Rooted Blood; Turnip Rooted Egyptian; Long Red Mangel Wurtzel.

J. CHALONER, Corner King and Germain street.

mar10

LAMPS, OILS, &c.

1, 2, 3 AND 4 LIGHT CHANDELIERS,

Bracket and Table Lamps, &c.,

Globe, Sun and Argand CHIMNEYS, Burners, Wicks, Shades, &c.

Also, American and Canadian Oils.

FOR SALE BY

J. R. CAMERON & CO., 73 Prince Wm. Street.

mar10

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR CUSTOM MADE SHIRTS.

GENTLEMEN.—Now is the time to replenish your Wardrobes.

The Seamstresses of the city are suffering for want of work. Therefore solicit your orders.

$1.50, $1.75 and $2.00,

are the prices for the

CELEBRATED FOUR-FOLD BOSOM SHIRTS,

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

R. H. B. TENNANT, Shirt, Collar and Cuff Manufacturer, 46½ King street, St. John, N. B.

jan13

CARD.

THE undersigned, thankful to their numerous patrons for the favors conferred during so many years in the past beg to state that they have resumed the

Retail Business,

(carried on during the last two years by A. Wilson & Co.) and have constantly on hand, at their old established stand

No. 25 WATER STREET,

A complete assortment of **Stoves, Grates and Mantle Pieces, Ship Castings and Agricultural Implements,** together with all other articles in the IRON FOUNDRY LINE.

Intending purchases would do will to examine our Stock before giving their orders elsewhere, as we are determined to sell very low for cash, and at prices defying competition.

Orders for Ship Castings, Iron Knees, or Foundry Work of any description, left at above address will receive immediate attention and despatch.

J. HARRIS & CO., New Brunswick Foundry,

aug 28—3m Portland, St. John, N.B.

"RAILWAY" ALMAS!

A CASE NOW OPEN.

Indigo Blue, High Crowns.

At 57 King street.

HAT AND CAP WAREHOUSE.

D. MAGEE & CO.

jan29

## New Advertisements.

HANG UP

THE RIP-SAW AND THE OLD JACK PLANE,

For Turnbull's Mill has

STARTED UP AGAIN!

PLANING, SAWING, MOULDINGS, DOORS, FRAMES, SASHES, &c., &c., AS USUAL.

J. E. TURNBULL.

Lower Cove, March, 1877. mar10 1m

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE undersigned have this day entered into Partnership under the style and firm of

THORNE BROTHERS,

and intend carrying on the

Hat, Cap and Fur Business,

in all its branches, at their store,

64 KING STREET.

S. S. THORNE. J. L. THORNE.

St. John, N. B., March 1, 1877. mar 3—3m

LONDON HOUSE

(WHOLESALE).

MARCH 1, 1877.

Received per Prussian, Circassian, Hibernian and Sardinian:—

64 PACKAGES

New Spring Goods,

FOR

EVERY DEPARTMENT

AND

To be Continued Weekly!

DANIEL & BOYD.

mar8

TEA! TEA!

Per stmr. Sardinian, via Halifax:—

55 HALF-CHESTS New Season's KAISOW CONGOU TEAS. For sale by

JOHN O'GORMAN, 10 and 12 Dock street.

mar3 1m

Tannery Property

FOR SALE.

Will be sold at Public Auction on TUESDAY, the Twenty-seventh day of March next, at two o'clock p. m.:—

THAT VALUABLE SITE ON WHICH THE MONCTON TANNERY formerly stood (the buildings having been destroyed by fire), offering splendid facilities for the re-erection of a Tannery; the Chimney, Heating Furnace and a part of the Vats being in a condition to be utilized.

The property comprises between four and five acres, with a fine pond of water and FACILITIES FOR PROCURING HEMLOCK BARK at a cheaper rate than in any so central a locality in the Dominion, with cheap transit for Goods in all directions, being situated immediately adjoining the Railway Station at Moncton.

Terms of sale—liberal.

By order of the President.

JOHN McKENZIE, Sec. to Company.

Moncton, January 10th, 1877. febl 1 s

SPRING GOODS.

JUST received and opened for inspection, ex R. M. Stearmer *Idaho* from Liverpool, and International Railway from Montreal:—2 Cases and a Bale, comprising Double Milled St. wool dyed Blue Cloth; West of England Woaded Green Vienna; West of England Treble W Black and Blue Mottons; West of England wool dyed Black and Blue Worsted Cloth; West of England wool dyed Indigo Blue Doeskin; West of England wool dyed Black Oxford and Steel Deerskins, with a full assortment of Canadian Tweeds, from the manufacturers who obtained the only Gold Medal granted at the Centennial Exhibition for superior manufacture. Further extensive additions to our stock hourly expected from London, rendering it second to none in the trade, and which being laid in on the most favorable terms, for prompt payment, enables us to offer inducements to intending purchasers, seldom met with.

A. & T. GILMOUR, 72 Germain street, St. John, N. B.

mar 3

1877.

International Steamship Company.

Winter Arrangement.

ONE TRIP A WEEK!

For EASTPORT, PORTLAND and BOSTON.

ON and after MARCH 8th, the splendid sea-going steamer "New Brunswick," D. S. Hall, master, will leave Reed's Point Wharf

Every Thursday Morning, at 8 o'clock,

for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

Returning will leave Boston every MONDAY, at 8 o'clock, a. m., and Portland at 6 p. m., or after arrival of the noon train from Boston, for Eastport and St. John, until further notice.

No claims for allowance after goods leave the warehouse.

H. W. CHISHOLM, AGENT.

mar3

GRANITE WARE.

JUST RECEIVED:—

3 cases of this New Enamelled Ware, comprising:—

COFFEE POTS, OMELET PANS,

STEW PANS, SAUCE PANS,

PRESERVE KETTLES, WASH BASINS, &C.

AT LOWEST RATES.

BOWES & EVANS, 9 Canterbury Street.

mar3—1m

IN STOCK.

CHEWING TOBACCOS.

GOLDEN APPLE (Virginia),
DI VERNON (Virginia),
McDONALD'S NAPOLEON,
LITTLE CORPORAL,
MARIGOLD (Virginia),
BAGELY'S MAYFLOWER,
McALPINE'S VIRGINIA LEAF,
McDONALD'S CROWN.

SMOKING TOBACCOS.

CASWELL'S TWIST (Virginia),
MYRTLE NAVY,
KING OF ALL (Virginia),
VANITY FAIR, CACYQUE,
MAHOGANY No. 1,
MAHOGANY, Rich Dark,
VIRGINIA SHAG.

Fresh cut daily.

M. McLEOD, 65 Charlotte street.

mar10 4i

## Properties to Lease, etc.

TO LET.—To let from the 1st May next, the three-story framed Building, situate on Union street, near Charlotte, formerly owned by T. McCarthy, Esq. Gas and water in the building. Apply to HENRY JACK, North British Building, Canterbury street.

mar3 1m

TO LET.—An Office in the North British Building, adjoining that of the subscriber. The office is heated by hot water, free of charge. HENRY JACK.

mar3 1m

OFFICE TO LET.—A very pleasant Office, with carpet, grate and book-case, in Bayard's Building, adjoining office of Commercial Agency, where application may be made. GEORGE EM. ALLEN.

mar3

TO LET.—An eligible flat, No. 2 Paradise Row, Town of Portland. D. R. MUNRO.

feb24

HARE'S WHARF TO LET.—The Wharf and Sheds will be leased for one or more years, and possession given 1st March. Apply to SAMUEL D. REEVES.

STORES AND OFFICES IN NELSON STREET TO LET.—In Berton Brothers' Brick Building, fitted up to suit occupants, at a moderate rent, and possession first April or first May. BERTON BROS.

feb24 1m

A WELL ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The subscriber, intending to change his business on the 1st of May next, will sell his stock-in-trade of Leather and Shoe Findings, and also the good will of his well established business, on the east side of Germain street, near King street. Lease of shop has 12 months to run from 1st May next. If the stock is not sold by 1st March will be sold by auction, and store let as above. Apply to W. WALTON.

N. B.—All bills not paid before 1st of April will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

W. W.

feb24 1m

TO LET.—Possession given immediately. That House in Bridge street, Indiantown, formerly known as "The Indiantown Hotel." Enquire on the premises, or from the undersigned. E. McLEOD.

feb10 tf

TO LET.—A number of Offices in the Building next South of the Bank of New Brunswick. Enquire of WILSON, GILMOUR & Co., 139 Prince Wm. st.

feb10 tf

## New Advertisements.

ROSMARILINE!

A PERFECT HAIR DRESSING,

POSSESSING the Invigorating and health-giving properties of Rosemary, in combination with the purest Oils, delicately perfumed. It stimulates and cleanses the Scalp, removes Dandruff, promotes the growth of the hair, and gives it a smooth and healthy appearance.

Price, - - 35 Cents.

PREPARED ONLY BY

HANINGTON BROTHERS.

☞ The genuine has our name stamped on the bottle.

feb 24—1m

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

W. W. JORDAN, - - 2 Market Square,

SELLING HOUSEHOLD GOODS at lowest possible prices.

NAPKINS 75 cents per dozen;

UNBLEACHED TOWELLINGS 30 cents per yard;

White Tabling IRISH LINEN, 50 cents;

TOWELS 50 cents per dozen and up;

QUILTS, full size $1.00;

SHEETINGS, White, Grey and Scoured, in all widths;

PILLOW COTTONS, White Cottons, Grey Cottons, &c.

mar3

The Travelling Public

WILL FIND A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Trunks and Valises

AT HUTCHINGS & CO'S

SPRING BED, MATTRESS AND BEDDING WAREROOMS,

95 GERMAIN STREET.

mar3

OAK HALL,

160 PRINCE WILLIAM ST.

CUSTOM TAILORING!

JAMES CONNORS

BEGS to inform the public that he has opened a New Store for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring Business.

A choice selection of FANCY TWEEDS, DIAGONAL and WORSTED COATINGS always on hand.

P. S.—Gents furnishing their own materials, can have them cut, trimmed and made. Style and fit warranted. New York Spring and Summer Fashions now on hand. Prices moderate.

T. MADDOCK, Cutter. JAMES CONNORS, Proprietor.

mar3 1m

CHEAP FELT HATS.

A FEW CASES of Men's Black and Colored FELT HATS slightly damaged.

Will be sold cheap.

D. MAGEE & CO., 57 King street.

mar 3d

THE PALACE,

FEBRUARY 26th, 1877.

IMPORTANT TO ALL!

TO those of my customers and the public who take exception to the frequency of CHEAP SALES, I would respectfully state that my sole reason for instituting these sales is simply on account of my having a wholesome dislike to carrying over season's goods, preferring rather to make any sacrifice in the price of certain portions of my stock to EFFECT A THOROUGH CLEARANCE, rather than allow goods to accumulate, for which the demand has partly ceased.

I therefore defend this system of having a Clearing Sale at stated periods, by observing that it serves the double purpose of giving my customers and the public the opportunity of getting EXCEPTIONAL and GENUINE BARGAINS, and affording myself the pleasure of having a fresh stock to show my patrons.

Immense Reductions!

Annual Stock-Taking Sale.

To detail the bargains in each department would be impossible. Bargains in

SILKS, SHAWLS, STUFFS, COTTONS, MILLINERY, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, CARPETS, &c.

Open for Inspection and Comparison.

JAMES MANSON, The Palace.

mar3

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

Fancy Goods, Toys, Cutlery, &c., BY AUCTION.

I am instructed by Messrs. Delia Torre & Co. to sell at Public Auction, at their store, 38 King street, commencing on MONDAY MORNING next, March 12th, at 11 o'clock, and continuing each morning, afternoon and evening, until everything is sold—

THEIR WHOLE STOCK OF CHOICE GOODS, in Cutlery, Plated Goods, Toys, Jewellery, Writing Desks, Musical Instruments, Vases, Work Boxes, Shell Goods, Albums, Opera Glasses, Games of all kinds, Purses, Satchels, Brushes, Combs, and an immense assortment of other goods, including Show Cases, etc.

This stock was more or less damaged by fire and water a few days since, and will be sold without reserve for cash. Jobbers, traders and the general public will get bargains at this sale.

T. B. HANINGTON, Auctioneer.

mar12 1i

## New Advertisements.

STADACONA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - QUEBEC.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $5,000,000.

ASSETS, DEC. 31, 1875, - - - $293,797.

Insures all classes of Risks

AGAINST FIRE!

AT MODERATE RATES.

Board of Directors for New Brunswick:—

ZEBEDEE RING, Esq., CHAIRMAN.
HON. T. R. JONES,
W. H. TUCK, Esq., Q. C., D. C. L.
JAMES DOMVILLE, Esq., M. P.
STEPHEN S. HALL, Esq.

WARWICK W. STREET,

Secretary and Agent for N. B.

OFFICE:—

MERRITT'S BUILDING, PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.

oct28

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ST. JOHN.

ESTABLISHED IN 1846.

THE insured are Shareholders, under the terms of the Act of Incorporation, and receive annually two-thirds of the Net Profits.

The Declared Dividends for 29 Years have averaged 24 per cent., and have in some years been as high as 60 per cent. on the Premiums of the Year.

Each risk is separately considered, and rated on its merits, by the President and Directors, who attend daily at the Office of the Company.

☞ Losses are paid in full, without deduction or discount.

No charge for Policies, or for alterations or endorsements by endorsement.

OFFICES—13 Wiggins' Building, Princess Street.

JAMES HARRIS, PRESIDENT.

O. D. WETMORE, SECRETARY. dec 4—1y

FIRE and MARINE

INSURANCE AGENCY.

OVER THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS DEPOSITED AT OTTAWA.

Aggregate of Cash Assets exceeds Twenty-three Million of Dollars.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company, of London. ESTABLISHED 1803.

The Ætna Insurance Company. INCORPORATED 1819.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company. INCORPORATED 1801.

Phenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn. ESTABLISHED 1853.

Dwelling Houses, whether built or in course of construction, as well as Furniture contained therein, Insured for terms of one or three years, at lowest rates.

Steam Saw Mills, Vessels on the Stocks or in Port, Warehouses, Merchandise and Insurable Property of every description covered on the lowest possible terms.

British America Assurance Company. INCORPORATED 1833.

The Merchants' Marine Insurance Company, OF CANADA.

(Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.)

Capital One Million, with power to increase to Two Million Dollars.

Risks taken on vessels, cargoes and freights to and from any part of the Commercial World. Time and Voyage Policies issued at once, terms and conditions as customary in St. John. Rates moderate, and losses promptly paid in cash.

Apply at Insurance Rooms,

CORNER PRINCE WILLIAM ST. AND MARKET SQUARE.

ROBERT MARSHALL, Agent.

may 15

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

THIS compound of the vegetable alteratives, Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillingia and Mandrake with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, makes a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflicting. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humours in the system, that undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors, that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ or organs, whose action they derange, and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leuchorrhea, arising from internal ulceration and uterine disease; Dropsy, Dyspepsia Emaciation and General Debility. With their departure, health returns.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS.

Sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine

A. CHIPMAN SMITH, Wholesale Agent, ST. JOHN.

july29

SHEEPSKINS!

3000 SHEEPSKINS.

FOR SALE BY

JARDINE & CO.

jan13

Go and See Them!

LADIES' SERGE CONGRESS BOOTS FOR 70 cts.

Ladies' Serge Slippers for 50 and 60 cts.

Ladies' Grain Calf Foxed Button boots for $1.85.

Ladies' Grain Calf Balmoral Boots, Sewed, for $1.50.

OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION, AT

GEO. A. KIMBALL'S, KING STREET.

jan27

HARD FELT HATS.

FIVE CASES NEW GOODS.

Men's Sizes. Medium Quality.

JUST OPENED,

HAT WAREHOUSE, - - 57 KING STREET.

D. MAGEE & CO.

feb3

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THE firm of DOUGALD McLACHLAN & SONS has been dissolved, John McLachlan retiring therefrom.

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St. John, N. B., February 17, 1877. feb24 1m

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869 AND 1875.

CANADA, Province of New Brunswick, City and County of St. John, } In the County Court for the City and County of Saint John.

In the matter of WILLIAM LORIMER, an Insolvent.

ON TUESDAY, the twentieth day of March next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Acts.

Dated at the City of Saint John this twelfth day of February A. D. 1877.

WILLIAM LORIMER, per X. H. VAIL, his Attorney at Litem.

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[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

under the guise of a change of gauge they can put the whole road in first-class condition. But there is one point in this Budget speech, stating that one of the changes he insisted upon putting to revenue, was the substitution of steel for iron rails. Now, I wish to know what he has in view in that statement of putting $89,257 to capital expenditure, as relaying, not with steel but with iron rails, on that portion of the Government railway between Halifax and Windsor. Then, sir, I think he will admit there are receipts that do not belong to the receipts of the year—the $25,000 of Secret Service money replaced to the credit of the Government.

Several hon. members—Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER—And while hon. gentlemen are saying hear, hear, I will draw their attention to the $5,000 Secret Service money drawn out of the Treasury to put into the hands of the Hon. George Brown, when he went to Washington. I do not know what sum it was found necessary to place in his hand for Secret Service, or anything else, but it appears he was enabled to hand back $5,000 unexpended. The hon. gentleman can hardly say that belongs to the receipts. And therefore we must add the $30,000 to this amount of the admitted deficit, making $2,010,542, and when we come to get the steel rails on the provincial railways of the Maritime Provinces, how much has been borrowed from the Canadian Pacific Railway that does not appear on the accounts? But, sir, it is large enough in all conscience, and when I add half a million, or take one-half what the hon. gentleman himself would claim under the circumstances, and did claim on a former occasion under like circumstances, a million from the Customs receipts, I think that the figures are such as would present a still more melancholy and more truthful picture than that presented by the hon. gentleman to-night.

Now, sir, the hon. gentleman tells us, and it would be a very grave statement if it was correct, that they intended to

MEET THE DISTRESSING CONDITION OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

by economy. That the country requires economy no one can deny, for if ever any country was in a condition that behoved the Government to exercise all possible retrenchment and carry out the policy on which these hon. gentlemen obtained possession of the benches which they now occupy, I say it is such a policy; but I regret to state that I can not claim the confidence of the people of this country on such a ground, and that at the time when disaster, depression, loss of trade and loss of revenue are paralyzing the resources of the whole country, instead of practising economy, everything else but it is practised, and if there has been any economy shown in the expenditure, it has been exhibited with reference to the public works of the country, while the expenditure has been most lavish where the personal interests of the hon. gentlemen were concerned. This economical Government, sir, succeeded in power about the 7th of November, 1873, really about the 6th of November of that year, and they are always throwing in our teeth the expenditure of 1873-4, but is it a fair or just comparison to compare the expenditure for that year with subsequent expenditure? I say that it is true that we prepared the estimates, but we did not expend the money; we were four months of that year in power, and had charge of the expenditure for that period, while the hon. gentlemen were for eight months of the year in power, and had charge of the expenditure for that time, and I need not tell the House what everyone knows; that they have been long out of office, the hon. gentlemen had around them a

HOST OF CLAMOROUS FRIENDS EAGER FOR OFFICE AND EMPLOYMENT;

and these offices and these buildings, through which the hon. gentlemen used to regret that they could scarcely pass from one end to the other for the messengers and clerks with which they were filled from cellar to garret, were found altogether inadequate for their purposes, and these hon. gentlemen immediately had to take steps to increase to the utmost to fill these buildings still fuller with employes, and the room being insufficient, they erected a new building in which they provided for a few more of their friends. I say that, the comparison I have mentioned is unfair. The true and just comparison would be to compare the last whole year—1873-4—as we were in power, with the first whole year these hon. gentlemen were in power, and what does that show? The House will be startled when I tell them our expenditure was $19,174,141 in 1872-3, but no sooner were these hon. gentlemen for one whole year in power than they managed, I believe, to spend a much larger sum without the slightest difficulty, nay, with the greatest ease, ably assisted by the distinguished talents of the financier who has proclaimed here to-night not only that there was no foeman worthy of his steel in this House, and not only that he is called upon to negotiate loans and borrow money for Canada, but also to spend it too. The hon. gentleman, however, has gone further, and I am afraid, sir, that we shall lose him; I am afraid that when the speech made by the hon. gentleman to-night reaches Washington, Congress being now in session, and when they find that the Secretary Treasurer knows nothing about the administration of the affairs of that great nation, and that all they have to do in order to place their country in a condition which would give it the greatest possible prominence, all their hopes will be centered in the importation of the distinguished gentleman.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT—The hon. gentleman runs no such danger.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER—The hon. gentleman from his seat in the House has to-night instructed the United States as to the mode in which the financial affairs should be managed, but I trust that we may not lose him. I feel, however, that the hon. gentleman ought to have a body guard to prevent his being carried over the lines, or being at all events taken possession of for the purpose of teaching the Secretary-Treasurer of the United States how to reduce the public debt, how to levy taxes on the people, and how to dissipate them after they are levied. The hon. gentleman, during the first whole year they were in power, managed to spend $4,538,430 MORE THAN WE SPENT DURING THE LAST WHOLE YEAR

we were in power, and that is not all. I will take this extravagant year concerning which, having had material resources that enabled us not only to largely reduce the public debt, but also the taxation by $2,000,000 per annum, besides carrying on the public service in the most liberal manner, and being flushed with hope respecting the resources at our command, we managed to expend, assuming expenditure for 1873-4, and I find that our outside expenditure was $23,316,316. But did the hon. gentleman intend to be economical? If they did they took a curious way of showing it. What did they do? What was the first step? They came down to Parliament and said that it was unfortunate for the people of Canada that these extravagant gentlemen occupied the Treasury benches, but did they state that they would be economized? Did they declare that they did not want anything like the expenditure which had been provided for before? No; their first move was to get their supporters in this House to place at their disposal for expenditure—and this during their first year of power—$23,800,000. Their estimates, and the amounts voted by this Parliament to these gentlemen, were no less than $5,483,648 more than the largest expenditure by the late administration. But I will now come down to

THE EXPENDITURE ITSELF,

and what do we find? That our expenditure for 1873-4, claiming it to have been ours, according to, their own showing, unfair and unjust as this pretension was, and that their expenditure for 1874, for which they will have to admit that they were responsible, exceeded the amount mentioned by $3,096,665. This is in accordance with their showing, and they must add to that amount $65,000 of Customs refunds taken over during, and which were of course placed to the charge of, that year. Something further was to be added: the change made in the way of keeping the Railway accounts. With regard to the two years in question, the money Parliament voted for capital expenditure, and which we expended on capital account, they charged to current expenditure for 1873-4, to the extent of half a million. They then came in, and turning round, took half a million of money voted by this House for current expenditure, and charged it to capital account; so they will see that they must make the account correspond for the two years, and for a fair comparison there must be added to their expenditure in all $1,700,260 more than the largest previous expenditure recorded in our history, and this illustrated to the people of this country how economical the hon. gentlemen were! And if the expenditure for 1873-4 is contrasted with that for the past year, the comparison is still stronger, exceeding by $1,172,056 that which they declared to have been the most extravagant ever witnessed in this country; and if you come down to the present estimates, they say, and some people who know nothing about public affairs accept the statement, and have been led to believe that because these gentlemen have reduced the estimates, they are saving money, but how? Because they chose to ask the House to vote $28,000,000, which they could not spend within three millions, and then, discovering their blunder, correct it by asking for two and a half millions less. Is that reducing the estimates? It is, but it is not effecting a saving. They pretend that it is so, but the statement lacks bottom, and these hon. gentlemen know perfectly well that as far as the country is concerned, any person who places the slightest confidence in the reduction of the estimates as a reduction of expenditure, is entirely misled and completely deceived. We have the expenditure for our last year in power, 1873-4, $23,316,316, and the estimates for 1876-7 are $274,314 less, but there is a little item of which perhaps the House has lost sight, and turning to what appears to be a reduction in the expenditure into an excess over as regards the present estimates. I dare say that the House did not pay particular attention to

A LITTLE ACT,

which the hon. gentleman slipped quietly through Parliament before they rose last session, by which, through an Order-in-Council, more money could be placed at the service of the Government than Parliament supposed they would have for the year. The hon. gentleman knows that the late Government determined that the representatives of the people in Parliament should have complete control over the expenditure of the public money, and passed a law directing that any money voted by this House which was not expended on the 1st of July should lapse and go into the consolidated fund, and thus the people, through their representatives had fair, legitimate and distinct means of knowing what was being expended. And what was this little Act? It quietly enabled these gentlemen to sit down in Council, and by Orders in Council to pass over these lapsed balances for three months. I have spoken on the subject, and think that the hon. gentleman would only have acted courteously, as the notice could not be reached in time, if, for the full information of the House, he would, prior to this discussion, he had anticipated the resolution and laid the statement of these lapsed balances on the table of the House. Still, returning to the public accounts, hon. gentlemen will see that these hon. gentlemen, on page 278 of part second, I think, have carried over the lapsed balances, quietly added to the estimates that which had been voted—$778,587; so that at this moment they had at their disposal

HALF A MILLION MORE

for these reduced and economical estimates than had ever been included in the largest previous expenditures of this country. Then, sir, take the estimates for 1877-8, and you will find that they are $148,628 less than the expenditure of 1873-4, but what will they be when we get the supplementary estimates? I would like to ask the hon. gentlemen sitting behind me near when the sunburnt upon the tenter-hooks about this. They will, no doubt, stand by the Government and carry them through the session, notwithstanding the outspoken sentiment that has been used in every section of the country. Let them stand by the Government and wait for the Supplementary Estimates, and we will find this balance of $148,000 one way turned into half a million the other way, and a good many disappointed faces will be seen. They have made some reduction. How have they made it? By scattering to the four winds of heaven those officers who formed the passages of the Government offices so that the Premier could not get his portly form among them? (Laughter.) No; it was by reducing the vote for immigration from $312,573 by $220,550 to only some $98,022. Why, if they would reduce the expenditure in the extravagant department in London, and use the balance for the purpose of a wise and judicious immigration, everybody would be willing for it, but it is no part of their policy to reduce official expenditure, whether on this side of the water or not. Then we find

IN THE PUBLIC WORKS

a reduction of $1,826,000. I do not think there is much economy in that. One thing is certain, either the public buildings or works of the country are all that is necessary or they are not. If they are not, then this is an unwise and irrational reduction and economy; if they are complete, no person can thank them for not spending money that they are not called upon to spend. For lighthouse service there is a reduction of $150,984, and the same remarks will apply to that item. If that service is so complete that the hardy mariners have all the protection they can ask for, then the reduction will be well enough, but if they have not, it will be an unwise economy, and not an economy which in the true sense of the word entitles the Government to claim any credit. In the Public Works portion of estimates, these estimates brought down in the face of the deficit of $5,000,000, as compared with the period at which these gentlemen took office, show an estimate of $87,668 more in the Canadian element than the largest expenditure we ever had in the country. Perhaps I may be permitted to remind the House that we, with a 15 per cent. tariff, collected a very much larger revenue than these hon. gentlemen at a much greater cost to the revenue. Then, for the Excise Department, I find an increase of $34,265 provided over and above the largest expenditure we ever had in that department, and again, in the Post Office Department, there is an estimate of $332,530 more than our largest expenditure. For pensions and superannuations, we show in many cases, a public money, such as I don't think this House will be disposed to sanction,—because it provides for the application of public money for the pensioning of able servants of the country, and the burdening of the treasury of the country with the expense, with a view to placing other officers at higher salaries in their places,—there is $107,550 more than the largest expenditure we ever made; so that in the concurrent estimates we have no less than $572,013 for Customs, Excise, Post Office and Superannuation, over the largest expenditures we ever had, or when the revenue of the country was put on the market that it is likely to be for the coming year. I think the statement of the Customs revenue of 1873-4 was $14,325,192; for 1875 it was $12,823,357, or $1,501,835 less under the increased taxes, than we collected in 1873-4, and what is more, it cost the country to collect the $14,300,000 $658,299, and it cost for the collection of the $12,800,000 $721,008, or $62,709 more than we expended. (Hear, hear.) I will not occupy the time of the House longer, because it is unnecessary, in order to show that at a time when the country demanded and requires at the hands of these gentlemen the utmost economy, so far from anything like economy being found, we have the very reverse. (Hear, hear.) There is a decrease in the estimates for immigration of $55,606, for public works $223,050, for subsidies $170,508, for lighthouses $47,741, or half a million, while there is an increase on the other hand in one estimate of over our largest expenditure of half a million to counterbalance it. I think that if the country is not able to continue these subsidies, as the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick require, of course we must submit. If the Government have not the sentiment and Parliament cannot provide it, difficult as it will be, the Governments of these Provinces will have to submit to the reduction, but, if submitted to it will be submitted to with a bad grace, and it will be known that while money cannot be found for the continuance of these subsidies, an extra half million of money could be found to expend on the deficit session. gentlemen sitting here the honor to preside over at the present time.

THE FINANCE MINISTER'S LAST LOAN.

Now I come to a very painful portion of my remarks, and that is the criticism of statements made by the hon. gentleman with reference to his loan. Anything that assumes in this House a personal character, is always painful to any hon. gentleman, and anything that has the effect of reflecting in any way upon the integrity, upon the capacity of hon. gentlemen, has an unpleasant effect upon the country, and its necessity is to be deplored by every member of this House. I was in hopes that I would have been spared the painful duty of reviewing the conduct of the hon. gentleman in reference to the loan. I do not wonder that the hon. gentleman wanted an audience of Finance Ministers to address, because I am certain that his arguments failed to bring conviction to the minds of all who, like myself, are only plain members of Parliament. I can quite understand that finance ministers may have spectacles of their own through which they may look at these things. I can quite understand that it may be pleasant to go across the Atlantic to negotiate a loan, and which the hon. gentleman seems to take pleasure in performing annually. Although he has said that it is a very unfortunate thing to go over there and borrow money, the hon. gentleman seems to have changed his opinion on that point, as he has done with reference to many others, and he has come to the conclusion that an annual trip to London is a pleasant if not profitable occupation for a Finance Minister. It was my duty to criticise the hon. gentleman's mode of putting a loan on the market some two years ago. I then objected to his fixing the price himself, and pointed out that it took away the only safe guard that existed between the pockets of the people and what might be the cupidity of the Minister. I acquitted the hon. gentleman of having acted in any other than an honorable and straightforward manner, but I did hope that the criticism, which was duly impressed on the hon. gentleman's mind, would not have been effaced so soon. He afterwards negotiated another loan, and he was congratulated on having done justice to the people of Canada, inasmuch as he invited tenders in the markets of the world for these debentures. The result of placing the loan upon the open market and inviting tenders was eminently satisfactory. The hon. gentleman stated that it was satisfactory. It was satisfactory to this House, and I am sure it was satisfactory to the people of Canada, to learn that the hon. gentleman had placed himself and every person connected with the loan above suspicion by the course he then pursued. Now, sir, I want to know, if that course was satisfactory,

WHY HE WENT BACK ON THAT POLICY

and placed this last loan on the market under the circumstances in which he did. I have listened to the hon gentleman's speech with a most sincere desire to hear him make statements in reference to this transaction which would, in my judgment, justify it in the presence of the House and before the country; and although he labored long and hard, and resorted to every sophistry of which he is master, and that is saying not a little, he sat down, having utterly failed to show the House why Canada, standing in the position she did, in consequence of the management by the late Government, was, in reference to her loan, treated in that way.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT—Hear, hear.

Hon. Dr. TUPPER—The hon. gentleman says hear, hear, but the hon. gentleman knows that when he went to London he used every argument to show the people of England the high position Canada deserved to occupy in consequence of the successful administration of affairs under the late Government and not under his own (hear, hear.) That was the evidence, the reluctant testimony, borne by a hostile witness as to the position the country occupied when we resigned the Treasury benches, and to the end of time it will show the appreciation we received from the people of this country. The hon. gentleman says he had a difficult task to perform. Why, the task was performed when he put his name to that statement, which, it will be seen, was in antagonism to what he said to-night, and to the statements put into the mouth of the Governor-General when he opened the Legislature. He wanted to address his arguments to a Tilley, a Rose, a Galt and a Hincks. Why, sir, they are here—if not in person, their example is here (laughter). And I want him to show me a single instance in which these hon. gentlemen negotiated a loan that has not given the most palpable evidence against him. He says that

THE FINANCIAL AGENTS MANAGED THE LOAN.

While I speak of the financial agents, let me say that I have not got a word to say against them, but I say that the hon. gentleman cannot shelter himself behind the financial agents of the country. We have the honor of knowing the Barings and Glyns, Mills & Co., and I have every confidence in them, but I say that they are British capitalists, and they want to make all out of their money that they can, and they know enough of their business to know whenever they can to make £50,000 or £100,000 legitimately, as they do make it legitimately. If they make it in accordance with arrangements with the Finance Minister, they make it. He says they pressed him to fix the price. No doubt they did. Were are the brokers that would not want him to fix it at a rate that would put a good fortune in their pockets? Why, the hon. gentleman says that at his earnest entreaty they took a million. Does he suppose they would take a double share or moiety of any person in the world unless it was a good transaction? I tell the hon. gentleman that the responsibility of this transaction rests upon himself and his alone, and not upon the agents. Sir, when the Finance Minister of Canada is in London we have no financial agent but him in that city. There is not a distinguished man in the money paradise that would not reject advice from an interested party, and does the hon. gentleman mean to tell us that in a transaction of that kind the men who are going to put a million of money into it have not the object of fixing the rate at a sum that will be a remunerative one to them? The hon. gentleman talks to us of the pride he felt in view of the conditions under which France negotiated the loan? That broken by war, her credit depressed and her position altered in face of all Europe, her situation was one entirely different, I am proud to say, from that which the Dominion occupies in regard to its financial credit. Does he not know that a nation so situated would have largely to

SUBMIT TO THE DICTATION OF A HOUSE

like the Rothschilds, who would say they could negotiate the loan at a certain fixed price, and could not do it otherwise. The hon. gentleman then wanders away to Brazil and Chili, and tells us these countries have negotiated fixed loans, but is Canadian credit so broken that she has to borrow money at eight per cent, and is obliged to consent to a loan at a fixed price in order to negotiate it? Let the Hon. Minister of Finance look at the quotations in regard to Brazil and Chili, and he will find the position they occupied totally different from that of Canada. Their financial credit in the money market of the world was as different from that of the Dominion as it is possible to conceive. I have quotations at hand showing the price of Brazil and Brazil 4½ per cent. bonds, at which went to prove that the hon. gentleman was proceeding without knowledge on the question when he addressed his arguments to the House. It is not that did the hon. gentleman do? I will not quote a hostile witness, I will take the *Daily Globe*, the organ of the Government. The London correspondent of the *Globe* wrote that the loan was put on the market at 90 per cent. Canadian debentures were selling at 94½ and 95, and that ex-dividend.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT—The hon. gentleman is entirely wrong.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER—I have the documents here.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT—I do not care if you have.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER—Then the hon. gentleman seems to have rushed blindly forward with midsummer madness. I have here the London stock and share list for 1876. The dividends on Canadian 4 per cent debentures are payable on the 1st November, and they were quoted at 93½ and 94½, business done at from 94½ to 93½ ex dividend. Will that satisfy the hon. gentleman?

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT—Certainly not.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER—The hon. gentleman says what is quite true, that no Finance Minister could put 2½ millions on the market and obtain the current price at which small portions of securities are selling. I freely admit that, but I would like to know from any capitalist in this House who knows anything of financial matters if there was any reason for fixing the price so much below that at which business in small parcels of debentures is being done. No man who knows anything of finance will be able to find any good ground. The London correspondent of the *Globe* wrote that there was a good deal of comment and criticism as to the mode in which the Finance Minister placed the loan on the market, but he wrote:—

"THE BANKERS AND BROKERS SAY IT WAS A CAPITAL WAY."

It was no doubt an excellent way for bankers and brokers, but not for the people of Canada. The hon. gentleman knows there never was a time in history when money was such a drug in the London market, as when the loan was negotiated, when the banks were swollen with millions drawing one half per cent interest, and in many cases probably less, for safe keeping, and when, in consequence of the condition of Continental affairs, money was being refused for any investment, such as the Canadian Government had to offer. In that position of affairs the hon. Minister of Finance ventured to decry the character and credit of the debentures of Canada, and to lower them by his prospectus to practically below 90. I placed a motion on the notice paper, asking for a return showing the names of the buyers. The hon. gentleman says it would be unpleasant to give names. Why should it be unpleasant? The people who obtained Canadian securities on such terms had no reason to be ashamed of the fact; they had reason to boast of it. Why should the hon. gentleman not give the brokers' names? The reply given was that it was altogether informal. There was, however, nothing discreditable in having obtained such favorable terms. The hon. gentleman had laid a most unsatisfactory paper on the table in answer to my motion for these returns. Two years ago, when I made a similar motion, the hon. gentleman was able to give in detail the amounts allotted to the various parties. Why should the honorable gentleman return to Canada without such information, to afterwards inform Parliament, which was then sitting, that the reason that the information was in England? That information was furnished on a previous occasion

BUT IT WAS REFUSED NOW.

Why? The fact is this, and the people may as well at once understand it, that at least 2 per cent. on 2½ millions sterling has been taken out of the pockets of the people of Canada and distributed among the happy parties who have had the good fortune to obtain this loan. If there were no other transactions in connection with this Government that ought to deprive them now and forever of the confidence of this House and the country, this is sufficient: that two days after the happy individuals had secured the loan upon the terms fixed by the Finance Minister, the financial intelligence of England raised our credit, thus depressed by the hon. gentleman, and those very debentures sold by him at below 90, were selling, as evidence under my hand shows, at over 2 per cent. premium. I want to know, on behalf of the people of Canada, where is that money? Who has it? Who has obtained the securities on these terms? Were we so flush of money, when the Government coming down with the humiliating confession that they had made away with five millions of surplus in three years, it was all disposed of and gone? Are we so flush of money we can afford to give fifty thousand pounds sterling to be divided among anybody, and that which was fifty thousand then, is now one hundred thousand pounds, which was made in two days by the rise in price of securities. The hon. gentleman says:—"I am glad to be able to leave so unpleasant a part of the painful duty which devolves on me, which performed once, is performed forever." I have shown the hon. gentleman that he is not supported in his action by precedent afforded by any previous Minister of Finance.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT—What about Sir Alexander Galt?

Hon. Dr. TUPPER—He never negotiated a loan for the Dominion. I could excuse Sir Alexander Galt, for the time he effected such a loan was in the days of Old Canada, when, we are told, credit was broken and securities selling for 74 cents on the dollar.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT—That was in 1860, eight years before Confederation.

Hon. Mr. TUPPER—He was driven to adopt such a policy. There is a book—"Fenn on the Funds" in the library, and if any gentleman wants to satisfy himself of the condition in which a country ought to be placed before it resorts to fixed loans he had only to peruse that work to become satisfied that the course pursued by the Minister of Finance is utterly unjustifiable.

Now, sir, the hon. gentleman

COMES DOWN WITH HIS POLICY.

What is it? Has he got anything to offer? He has described the condition to which the country is reduced; he has described the fact of the deficit, which is to be proclaimed to the country and to the world by Hansard, and he has described the effect of that must be upon the character and credit of Canada. What solution has he to offer? Why, sir, he has borrowed the policy of the Opposition. The House will remember the member for Stanstead, (Mr. Colby), and has relieved, as he has said, the people from an unjust tax of something like $1,200,000 per annum. But what does the hon. gentleman say in his Budget speech of 1876? He says: "Things are in a bad state, but we want more time." Well, sir, we have had more time; we have had a year, and where are we? There is no improvement, no alteration, nothing to justify the hon. gentleman in refusing to so readjust the tariff of Canada as to protect and preserve her credit, which has unfortunately been placed under the hon. gentleman's care. Not only that, but to-night he comes before the House and says the Government of which he is a member, have nailed their colors to the free trade mast, and that sooner than yield, they will go down with the ship; and down they will go. I have no hesitation in saying that, fortunately for the people of Canada, the hour is near when the unjustifiable expression of the people of Canada will place the administration in the hands of those who will do justice to her interests, and I rejoice that I am on this side to say, what I could not otherwise say, that although gentlemen opposite will

GO DOWN WITH THEIR FREE TRADE COLORS FLYING AT THEIR MIZZEN,

as it appears, but that they will not be able to drag Canada down much further with them. The time will come when the same policy under which Canada flourished before will be the policy of Canada again, and with like results, and when we will be able to go again to the money market of the world and present a position similar to that in which the hon. gentleman was able to show on attaining office. One world think we were listening to the U. S. Secretary of the Treasury, so fully did he place the United States affairs before us. Fortunately, the affairs of that great country are not in the hands of the Finance Minister of Canada. He tells you that those who are protected are suffering more than those who are not. I will give an authority which ought to be good, as to the results of the protective policy, which he says is ruining the trade of the United States. The President of the United States sent his message to Congress the other day, and put this statement over his own signature. Did he say that, in the trade of Canada, they were rolling up an additional public debt year after year, and that their public expenditure had exceeded their income last year by more than $2'000,000? Did he say more has been imported into Canada from Great Britain in 1873 than in any other year? Did he say more has been imported into Canada from Great Britain, amounted to $68,292,716. In that year the goods imported from the United States were $47,745,676, so that we were receiving from Great Britain four years ago $20,687,000 more goods than from the United States. Where are we to-day? These trade returns show that for the year 1876 our imports from Great Britain have gone down to $46,000,000, and our imports from the United States have gone up to $46,000,000, instead of $20,000,000 more from Great Britain than the United States. The whole story is changed, and, we have imported $6,000,000 more of goods entered for consumption from the United States during the past year than the total imports from Great Britain. Then, take the exports, and what do we find? That the exports to Great Britain in 1873 amounted to $29,000,000 than to the United States; but, sir, we find that the exports of 1876 are $21,000,000, nearly $20,000,000, less to the United States than to Great Britain, so that the country that, as I said before, is receiving our products with open arms, is the country that is to receive our consideration. At the hands of the Government of Canada. And from this point of view, sir, I believe it is entitled to and deserving of consideration. Whether you look at it, sir, in relation to revenue; whether you look at it as a means of getting a reciprocity treaty; whether you look at it as a means of giving a just, fair and legitimate protection to the great industries which I have referred to, and to the great agricultural interests of this country; look at it from what point you may, a policy the very reverse of that which is pursued by this country is demanded as the policy of Canada. Boards of Trade, representing the commercial and manufacturing interests of the Dominion, have dealt with this question, and in no uncertain way. They have asked that the tariff should be reconstructed as not only to preserve our credit intact, but to foster and promote our industries. The question which the right hon. gentleman (Sir John A. Macdonald) moved, the policy on which the party he leads have taken their stand, appeals to the country that sitting opposite should be given to the suffering industries of the country.

IT HAS FOUND A HEARTY RESPONSE,

not in a political chamber, but in a chamber where the independence as well as the manufacturing and commercial interests are represented, and yet the Government turn a deaf ear to all that, and say, "All that we will give you is time." I have said, sir, that the country has shown what its sentiment is in relation to this matter. The hon. gentleman at the head of the Government labors under the impression that the agricultural sentiment of Ontario at all events is opposed to any protection of agricultural interests. I say, sir, that the hon. gentleman's eyes ought to be opened by this time. He had evidence enough to the contrary offered to him in this House last year. But what has taken place since? Why, at the recent contests in agricultural sections where the different policies have been fairly and squarely debated by the ablest men representing the hon. gentleman opposite, what could have been put on the platform, the result has only been their defeat, and not only an intense expression of public sentiment hostile to the policy they advocate, but the very gentlemen whom they put forward to ask for the suffrages of those rural and agricultural constituencies, had not been a week in the country race to face with the farming population when they declared for protection, and began to point out how admirably they would be situated if elected for the purpose of changing the policy of the Government. I trust that the statement made by the Hon. Finance Minister to-night

WILL UNDERLIE THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

I trust that the gentlemen who may have been misled by the declarations made by the candidates of the Government in relation to the question will have their eyes opened and, that the people, as well, will understand that if they want any fair and legitimate policy calculated to foster the manufacturing industries under which Canada prospered so eminently before, carried out to its legitimate results, they will have to restore to power a party who have proclaimed that policy, and under whose management of public affairs and development of the country the country prospered as it has never prospered since. I say, sir, that I rejoice to know that however much hon. gentlemen may shrink from that ordeal, they must be more than blind if they have failed to see evidence on every side that they have lost the confidence of the people of this country. I do not intend, sir, to appeal to them and to point out to them that when the Government of the Premier of England, when the Government of Mr. Gladstone, was stalled as the hon. gentlemen opposite are stalled to-day, when election after election taught them that they had power but not the concurrence of the public sentiment of the country, held it in defiance of the wishes of the people, when this was the case, I say, that hon. gentleman felt he owed it to himself and to the great party of which he was the leader, that he should not consent to hold power upon terms which he felt so humiliating. Sir, I have no hope that they will follow that example. I will not, therefore, waste time or breath in order to take up the time of the House by making hopeless appeals, but again congratulate the country that the day is drawing rapidly near when the Independent public sentiment of this country will again have an opportunity of being heard, and that again there is a prospect of a brighter day dawning upon Canada than I regret to show upon it for the last three years. [Loud and continued applause.]

## "NOT GUILTY."

When a grocer's boy yesterday delivered a basket full of packages to a lady on Columbia street, her quick eye detected the fact that she had received only eleven oranges in place of a dozen.

"Young man, you are the one that came as you came along!" she exclaimed, as she recounted the number.

"Never—never!" he earnestly replied.

"Well, where is it then?"

"They probably counted wrong, ma'am."

"Well, I'll go right back with you and see."

"I didn't eat that orange," he began, after a little reflection, "but I'll tell you how it was. Down here about two blocks I saw an old chap out in his garden, hat hanging on a plum tree as he sawed at a limb. He was the bald-headedest man I ever saw, ma'am, and I've traveled all over the world."

"Well, what has that to do with the orange?" she asked.

"Lots, ma'am—heaps. If you was a boy and you saw such a head, and you knew you could hit it and get away all right, wouldn't you put an orange agin it?"

"It was very wicked," she softly answered.

"Well, I dunno but 'twas, but if you'd seen that old gent catch his legs and make a jump, and if you'd heard him yell out as he swung and grabbed for his hat, why, ma'am, you'd lend me another orange to pop at some one as I go back."

## VERY MUCH MARRIED ACTRESSES.

Philip H. Lee, the late husband of Neilson, is a good-looking Englishman and a very confiding one. He accompanied Miss Neilson to this country on her first visit. While here the scandal connecting Miss Neilson with a married Englishman was made public. Afterward, the lady made a flying trip from New Orleans to New York with a strange man, breaking an engagement in the former place in order to do so, and Mr. Lee was still unheard from. Then Miss Neilson went home, and was conspicuous in about equal proportions in London and Paris; but Mr. Lee never turned up. Now there is a divorce and Philip Lee remains as silent as the grave. The man is evidently lost. One would naturally suppose he was the party entitled to a divorce. In these cases, however, it transpires, so far as the public knows, that the lady is always the one aggrieved. Madame Lucca has two living husbands, having secured a divorce from the first. Mrs. Titus Oates shipped Titus a long time since. Patti is said to have suffered greatly from the gambling propensities of her husband, the marquis. Jenny Lind is reported to be similarly unfortunate with Otto Goldschmidt, though this is denied. Sue Denin had so many husbands that she didn't know what to do, and few of them had more than one wife. Kate Denin was similarly afflicted. Matilda Heron was disappointed in the men who should have married her first, and the man who did marry her cheated her out of her earnings and drove her crazy. It is the lady who is always unfortunate; never the husband.—*Rochester Democrat.*

## CALLED BY THE ANGELS.

The farmer's wife is sitting alone
In the dusk of a winter's day,
While over the hills the shadows fall,
And over the meadows gray,
And the corners of many a busy hour
Steal fast from her heart away.

Her eyes have wandered through mist of tears,
To the church-yard under the hill,
Where the snow, like the wings of a brooding dove,
Lies soft and pure and still,
And over the dreamless sleep so long ago,
She laid at the Master's will.

And ah! how oft as the days go by,
She starts, as her listening ear
Has almost caught on the passing breeze
Voices so sweet and clear.
"Tis the angels calling!" she thinks. "Ah me
It is weary waiting here."

The farmer from his work, at last,
In the dusk of a winter's day,
And he sits him down by his faithful wife,
And she parts his locks so gray,
And looks in his face with a loving smile
That years never steal away.

And back again as her dim eyes turn
To the hills where the shadows fall,
She thinks, "My treasures are lying there,
But He has not taken all,
Since one is waiting beside me still
Till the angel's voices call."

But the weeks are slow, and the aged two,
In the dusk of many a day,
Will watch the shadows come and go.
O'er the meadows cold and gray,
Ere they, at the Master's will, may lie
Where their treasures are laid away.

—*Harper's Weekly.*

## TURNING THE TABLES.

A Chicago paper says:—The president of one of the banks in this city made a joke not long ago, a brilliant idea. To impress the clerks with a due sense of his watchfulness and their responsibility, he would have them "shadowed" by a detective. He did so, and every day or so he would single one of the young men into his private room and address him with severity, something after this fashion:—

"Young man, you left the bank at nineteen and a half minutes past four yesterday afternoon. You made a bee-line for Dearborn street, declining on the way to purchase matches and suspenders, and telling a venerable man who poked an umbrella through dodger into your diaphragm to go to a place where there is no ice on the sidewalks and the probabilities always indicate an area of high temperature. Inquiries about the widow to any one. A joke's a joke."

The clerk winked at him respectfully and withdrew. A word to the wise bank clerk is sufficient.

## THE BLUE GLASS CURE.

So far as can be ascertained only one Detroit family has yet taken advantage of the wonderful curative properties of Gen. Pleasanton's blue glass discovery. The idea took with them from the start, and three or four weeks ago, the blue glass commenced hammering at their ailments. The lady of the house, who has been such an invalid that she could not make over five calls in an afternoon, was, in two weeks, so restored to health that she was able to leave home in the morning and remain away all day, leaving her children to get their meals among the neighbors, and her husband to lunch down town. Before she began taking sunbaths she was nervous, low-spirited, despondent, and didn't care for fine things. In one week from the time the first blue lights were in she planned a trip to Florida, run her husband in debt for a set of cameo jewelry, set in pearls, and had a hard crying spell because she couldn't have a new velvet dress.

She was formerly so weak and languid that she could not shake down the coal stove. Tuesday morning she not only shook down the stove, but all the stove pipe, and when her husband jumped out doors to call the neighbors, he looked as if she had shaken him around, too. Her appetite has wonderfully improved under the strange cure, and now she can eat most anything which her husband will come home and cook. For three long years she was always complaining of headache. That complaint has now entirely vanished, and she continually scolds about the corns on her toes, thus giving her husband a grateful change. One of the pleasantest sights on the streets, these sunny days, is to see this lady behind the blue panes, seated in a rocker, her nose close to the pages of a novel, hair down, eyes half closed, and the blue glass throwing a beautiful shade over her old wrapper, and broken-backed slippers.—*Detroit Free Press.*

## LIFE'S DISAPPOINTMENTS.

When the tenants of a house on Beaubien street notified the landlord the other day that they were about to vacate, he expressed surprise and sorrow, and asked if the rent wasn't low, the location good, and the neighbors civil.

"It isn't that, at all, sir," replied the wife as she handed over the last month's rent, "We wanted to get where we could see the fire steamers when they rushed out to fires, and that's why we took your house. We've lived there ten months, sir, and not a blessed steamer has gone by, and we've got clear discouraged. Down at my sister's on Sixth street, they see an engine every day, and some one occasionally gets hurt, and there's some excitement. All the steamer that has ever gone by your house in the ten months was no steamer at all, sir, but only an old woman chasing her husband up and down with a wheelbarrow!"


## New Advertisements.

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