

# The Union

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Our Country, with its United Interests.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, March 27, 1878.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

WHOLE NO. 542.

W. & J. ANSLAW,  
VOL. XI.—No. 22.

**WAVERLY HOTEL,**  
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.  
This House has lately been refurnished, and every possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travellers.  
**LIVERY STABLES,** WITH GOOD OUTFIT, ON THE PREMISES.  
ALEX. STEWART,  
Late of Waverly House, St. John. Proprietor.  
Newcastle, Dec. 2, 1873.

**CANADA HOUSE,**  
CHATHAM, N. B.  
WM. JOHNSTON, Proprietor.  
CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on this house to make it a first class Hotel, and travellers will find it a desirable temporary residence both as regards location and comfort. It is situated within two minutes walk of the steamboat landing. The proprietor returns thanks to the public for the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor by courtesy and attention to merit the same in the future.  
Good Stabling on the Premises.  
May 13th, 1876. 14 17

**"Wilbur House,"**  
Bathurst, Clouces County, N. B.  
This House, which has been enlarged and thoroughly repaired, repainted and refurnished, will be open to the public on Monday next, 12th June.  
As regards situation, it is located in a very pleasant town, and being in close proximity to the Bathurst Club, is one of the best summer resorts for tourists and families who leave the heated cities to seek the invigorating air of the North. The Country is beautiful scenery and excellent fishing grounds. The Hotel is within easy reach of the International Railway, and every effort will be made by the Proprietor to secure the comfort and pleasure of all who may patronize the establishment, which will be conducted in the very best style.  
H. WILBUR, Proprietor.  
Bathurst, June 6, 1878.

**ROYAL HOTEL,**  
KING SQUARE.  
I HAVE much pleasure in informing my numerous friends and the public generally, that I have leased the Hotel formerly known as the "CONTINENTAL," and thoroughly renovated the same, making it as being one of the best in the Province. Excellent Bill of Fare, First-class Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and superior accommodation. Bathing's Livery Stable attached.  
THOS. F. RAYMOND.  
St. John, July 9, 1877.

**UNITED STATES HOTEL,**  
NEWCASTLE, N. B.—MIRAMICHI, N. B.  
THIS HOTEL is very pleasantly situated, and has recently been refurnished in the CLASS STYLE, in close proximity to the I. C. Railway Station, and the wants of travellers will be attended to promptly.  
Meals prepared at any hour. Oysters served up in every style at short notice.  
JOHN FAY, PROPRIETOR.  
Newcastle, Oct. 8, 1877. 10

**NORTHERN HOUSE,**  
CAMPBELLTON.  
THE Subscriber having recently bought and situated on the John McMillan Ferry, is now prepared to accommodate Boarders both private and transient on the most liberal terms.  
The commanding view which this House affords of the splendid Restigouche river and adjacent mountains, renders it one of the most attractive Hotels in the North.  
Good Salt Water Bathing can be had in the vicinity at any time.  
R. DAWSON, PROPRIETOR.  
July 1st, 1877. 18

**VICTORIA HOTEL,**  
RIVER DU LOUP.  
JOSEPH A. FOUNTAIN, PROPRIETOR.  
THIS HOUSE is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Railway Station, and is well calculated to meet the requirements of travellers, as neither meals or expense have been spared to secure the comfort of guests. Situated on an elevation, it affords a beautiful view of the St. Lawrence and adjacent country.  
October 24, 1877. 31-17

**J. & A. McMillan,**  
Booksellers, Stationers, Blank Book Manufacturers, Printers, &c.  
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK,  
their new Premises, Canterbury street, and at Messrs. Manchester, Robertson & Allison's, King St., (second story).  
All orders executed under the personal supervision of one of the firm.  
July 24, 1877. 25

**TRUNK FACTORY,**  
ESTABLISHED 1862.  
MR. W. H. KNOWLES  
HAS much pleasure in announcing to his many friends and customers that he has removed his business to No. 205, over A. J. Lordy's Furniture Establishment, where he will be pleased to attend to all orders entrusted to his care with neatness & despatch.  
Repairs Promptly attended to.  
St. John, Aug. 14, 1877. 16

**TAYLOR & MAYO,**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN AND SHIPPERS OF  
**Fresh Fish,**  
7 & 8 COMMERCIAL WHARF,  
BOSTON.  
Particular attention paid to consignments.  
W. TAYLOR, R. L. MAYO.  
April 4, 1877. 17

**JOHN L. SCOFIELD,**  
DEALER IN  
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.  
BLACKVILLE, N. B.  
April 23rd, 1877.

**WILLIAM A. PARK,**  
Barrister & Attorney at Law,  
SOLICITOR,  
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.  
OFFICE—Over the Store of William Park, Esq.  
Castle Street, - - - NEWCASTLE.  
May 1, 1877. 2

**Law and Collection Offices**  
—OF—  
**ADAMS & LAWLOR,**  
Barristers, Conveyancers, &c.,  
Solicitors in Bankruptcy, Real Estate, and Fire Insurance Agents.  
OFFICES:  
NEWCASTLE AND BATHURST.  
M. ADAMS, R. A. LAWLOR,  
Newcastle, Bathurst.  
March 27th, 1877. 28

**L. J. TWEEDIE,**  
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER  
AT LAW,  
NOTARY PUBLIC,  
CONVEYANCER, &c.,  
CHATHAM, - - - N. B.  
OFFICE—Snowball's Building.  
May 12, 1877. 13

**M. S. BENSON,**  
Attorney-at-Law Notary Public,  
Conveyancer, &c.  
Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.  
OFFICE—OVER J. V. BENSON'S DRUG STORE.  
WATER STREET, - - - CHATHAM, N. B.  
Chatham, July 12, 1875. 21

**WILLET & QUICLEY,**  
Solicitors, Barristers, Attorneys,  
NOTARIES PUBLIC, CONVEYANCERS, &c.  
ST. JOHN, N. B.  
JOHN WILLET, RIC D. QUICLEY, LL. B.  
March 24, 1876. 21c-29

**A. H. JOHNSON,**  
BARRISTER AT LAW,  
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC,  
&c., &c.,  
CHATHAM, N. B.  
July 10, 1877.

**J. LITTLE,**  
AUCTIONEER.  
Agent for Ottawa Agricultural Fire Insurance, Sun Mutual Life and Accident, and Commercial Mutual Life Insurance Companies.  
COLLECTIONS MADE.  
OFFICE—Wat's Building, Commercial Wharf—side entrance.  
Wharf—Post Office, box 320.  
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.  
May 7, 1877. 9-17

**A. D. SHIRREFF,**  
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
Life, Fire & Marine Insurance  
AND  
GENERAL AGENT,  
Chatham, N. B.  
August 29, 1876. 30-17

**HERBERT T. DAWSON, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,  
NEWCASTLE, N. B.  
OFFICE—in Mr. John Dalton's House;  
RESIDENCE  
At Mr. Wm. Grealey's, opposite Office.  
Newcastle, March 26, 1877. 28

**DENTISTRY,**  
**Dr. Freeman,**  
will attend to DENTISTRY in his various Branches, as well as other engagements will permit.  
Having procured every appliance and the most recent improvements, Dr. F. guarantees all operations and gives special attention to the extraction of teeth.  
Being a resident in the County his patients will find no difficulty in having every guarantee made good.  
Newcastle, April 18, 1876. 19f.

**ARTIFICIAL TEETH,**  
Either on Rubber or a new and improved Base called Celluloid.  
Being a resident in the County his patients will find no difficulty in having every guarantee made good.  
Newcastle, April 18, 1876. 19f.

**MILL WORK AND GENERAL JOBBING,**  
having obtained improved machinery for that purpose.  
Mortising Machines, & Hand Circles Saws, &c., &c.  
for Joiners' use, made to order.  
JOHN THORNTON  
Chatham, May 19, 1875. 17 19

**INSURANCE BLOCK,**  
Fire & Marine Insurance Agency,  
SAINT JOHN, N. B.  
Corner of Prince William Street and Market Square.  
Application for Fire Insurance may be made to the following Representatives.  
NEWCASTLE—A. A. Davidson,  
CHATHAM—T. P. Gillespie, W. Wilkinson.  
IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1803.  
Capital & Cash Assets exceed £2,000,000.  
THE AETNA INSURANCE CO'Y,  
INCORPORATED 1819.  
Cash Capital and Assets over \$5,000,000.  
T H ARFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO'Y,  
INCORPORATED 1819.  
Cash Capital and Assets over \$2,500,000.  
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY,  
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 low rates. Steam Saw Mills, Yards on the stocks, or in part. Warehouses, Merchandise, Insurable property, of every description covered on the lowest possible terms.

**ROBERT MARSHALL,**  
GENERAL AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC and BROKER.  
Jan. 8, 1878.  
**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
I HEREBY give notice to my customers in the North that I have appointed M. M. Sargant, Esq., General Agent for the sale of BAKER'S ANT-ALCOIC, who will supply the Liment at the same rates at which it can be obtained from the proprietor. Mr. Sargant was the first to introduce Johnson's Liment in Miramichi, and with his knowledge of a good article he has cheerfully consented to push the sale of this new Liment, which is the best ever offered to the public, both for man and beast. It is used both externally and internally, especially for:  
Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Tooth Ache and Cough, and a number of other complaints, as will be seen by reference to the label on this Liment. It is sold strictly upon its own merits. A fair trial will establish its superiority over all other Liments.

**JOSEPH BAKER, PROPRIETOR,**  
MONCTON.  
PRICE 25 CENTS.  
March 20, 1878. 2m09  
**Jas. R. Howie's**  
CUSTOM TAILORING  
AND  
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,  
MARBLE HALL,  
Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.  
SPRING STOCK OF  
**NEW CLOTHS**  
of the Latest Styles just to hand, to which inspection is respectfully invited.  
Fancy Worsteds, Coatings, Trousers, Tweeds all makes, &c.  
A GOOD FIT GUARANTEED in every case.  
Orders from the country especially attended to.

**READY-MADE CLOTHING**  
AND  
Cents Furnishing Goods,  
of all Descriptions on hand.  
Inspection respectfully invited.  
JAMES R. HOWIE,  
Fredericton, May 2, 1877.

**G. A. BLAIR,**  
Merchant Tailor,  
CHATHAM, N. B.  
Always on hand a large and select assortment of  
**BROADCLOTHS, Doeskins,**  
Cassimeres, Beavers, Meltons, &c.  
SCOTCH, ENGLISH, & CANADIAN TWEEDS.  
Velvet and other Fancy Vestings.  
**Gentlemen's APPAREL,**  
Made up promptly, and in the best and most Fashionable Styles.  
Orders from a distance will receive Especial Attention.

**LATEST FASHIONS**  
ALWAYS ON HAND.  
Remember the Stand.  
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's  
Water Street, Chatham.  
June 25th, 1875.

**CUSTOM TAILORING.**  
THE Subscriber has opened a FIRST CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. E. H. Anslow, and owned by the Hon. William Mulholland, near Letson's Scales, Water Street, Chatham.  
Gentlemen wanting Clothes made to order for  
SPRING AND SUMMER  
will do well to examine his splendid assortment of  
**English and Canadian CLOTHS**  
to select from.  
GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS made up under the general supervision of Mr. Stewart, of Scotland, who is a First Class Cutter.  
Cloths purchased elsewhere will be made up on the premises.

**W. S. MORRIS,**  
Chatham, April 20, 1877. my2  
**\$54.30** PER WEEK AT HOME  
Samples and Watch Free to all. Address,  
MONTREAL NOVELTY CO.,  
236 St. James St., Montreal, P. Q.

**NOT BURNED OUT.**  
Leather and Shoe Finding.  
THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, begs to leave to his customers and all others, that he is still able to supply at usual prices, any who may favor him with their patronage.  
J. J. CHRISTIE,  
45 King Street St. John, July 2, 77.

**Miscellaneous.**  
**A Little Boy's Fortnight**  
Saw a Train of Cars.  
The Indianapolis "Sentinel" of Saturday 3rd Inst., has this interesting story: "Last Tuesday the Cincinnati day express, going east, left Commerceville on time, and was flying on its way at the rate of 25 miles an hour, when approaching a bridge over a river a few miles from Commerceville, the engineer noticed a small boy in the middle of the track mooting wildly with his arms. The heavy trains for several days before had caused the man at the throttle no little anxiety, and in a moment it dashed over his mind the bridge, but a very short distance ahead, was, at least damaged, by the freshet. With one hand he reached for the whistle, and with the other he reversed the engine. The train employees heard no ordinary stopping signal in the keen, short whistle, and in a moment conductor, baggage-man, and all the train employees were helping the brakeman wind the chains that were perhaps the only hopes of saving the lives of all on board. The train was stopped within but a few steps of where the bridge once rested on the abutment. The structure had been washed entirely away, and had it not been for the boy the entire train would have gone into the river, as the bridge was just at the end of a curve, and so hidden by trees that its disappearance would not have been noticed until too late. As soon as the passengers had gotten over the shock the full realization of their danger had caused, a search was made for the boy. He was found sitting to one side of the track, shaking as if he had a chill, so badly was he frightened. Everyone on the train flocked around the brave little fellow, who said he was eleven years old, and almost crushed him in their joyful anxiety to even touch his body. He innocently said he did not begin shaking until he sat down, thereby showing that not only had he seen the train stop in safety did his nerves give way. He said his name was Davis and that he lived near by, pointing to a farm house. He so often by the way from a neighbor's when he discovered that a bridge had been washed away since passing an hour previous. He remembered the down passenger train, and knowing it was about time it came along, hurried up the track to give warning. He had only arrived at the spot where he was noticed by the engineer when the train came along. One of the passengers, an elderly Quaker lady, gave him five dollars which he was reluctant to accept, although the conductor informed her that the officers of the road would reward the boy. The following day Superintendent Williams arrived at the scene and hunting out the hero gave him what money he had about him, some \$20, with the promise that whenever he wanted anything at all that he should apply to him.

**Curious Habits of the Japanese.**  
The Japanese habit of reversing everything, if we may regard our own way of doing as the proper way, is very curious, and in some of its details very interesting. Mr. Griffiths in his work on Japan, discusses it thus: "Another man is planning. He pulls the plane towards him, notice a blacksmith at work. He pulls the bellows with his feet, while he is holding and hammering with both hands. He has several irons in the fire, and keeps his dinner pot boiling with the waste flame. His whole family, like the generations before them, seem to get their living in the hardware line. The cooper holds his tubs with his toes. All of them sit down while they work. Perhaps this is an important difference between a European and an Asiatic. One sits down to his work, the other stands up to it. Why is it that we do things contrarywise to the Japanese? Are we upside down, or they? The Japanese say that we are reversed. They call our penmanship "crab writing," because, say they, "it goes backward. The lines in our books cross the page like a crawfish, instead of going downward properly. In a Japanese stable we find the horse's flank where we look for his head. Japanese screws work the other way. Their locks thrust to the right, while ours open to the left. The Arya race squeak when they are squeezed; the Tartarian jack cracks emit noise when pulled apart. The Japanese are the enemy, kills him; a Japanese kills himself to spite his foe. Which race is left-handed? Which has the negative, which the positive of truth? What is truth? What is down? What is up?"

**MOUNT ALLISON ACADEMY.**—Some important changes have taken place among the staff of the Mount Allison Institution. The position of President will in future be filled by Prof. Inch, while the position so long held by Prof. and Mrs. Inch will be filled by Rev. Geo. S. Mulligan and wife. Mr. Mulligan comes with a fine educational reputation, having occupied the position of Superintendent of Wesleyan Schools in Newfoundland. Pro. Kennedy and wife will have charge of the male Academy. These changes will no doubt contribute to preserve the strength of the Institution in the future as in the past.—Borderer.

**Statement of Amount due Local Gov't for money advanced for School Warrants and on Warrants held in different Parishes—1875, Dec. Whole balance due by County. \$12,763 69**  
As follows—  
1875, July, Amnt due Local Gov't for money advanced, \$2,665 15  
Balance of warrants of July 1875, 1,303 00  
Carried Warrants: 1875, Dec., \$7 24  
1876, 314 25—135 55  
St. Louis, 195 25—135 55  
Richibucto, 739 49  
1875, Dec., 1,594 15—2,393 55  
Wellington, 1,612 69  
1876, 1,588 15—2,631 84  
Dundas, 192 17  
1875, 204 77—336 94  
1876, 131 22  
1875, Dec., 216 47—347 69  
Wellington, 789 49  
1876, Dec., 786 28—1,176 48  
Dundas, 1,588 15—2,631 84  
1875, Dec., 216 26  
1876, 576 58—776 84  
\$12,763 69

**Statement of County Contingencies unpaid in different Parishes—**  
St. Louis, \$222 65  
1875, 43 00—\$266 70  
Wellington, 379 10  
1875, 146 90—526 01  
1876, 80 88—80 88  
St. Mary's, 241 11  
1875, 276 70—517 89  
Total, \$1,391 45

**TEMPERANCE.**—It is stated in some of our exchanges that prominent temperance members representing New Brunswick constituents in the Convention, who have seen the Prohibitory Bill, which is to be submitted in a few days, express entire satisfaction with its main features. On application of one-fourth of the registered electors of any county or town, an election will be had to decide by the majority vote whether liquor shall or shall not be sold. The election machinery is the same as for the Dominion election, expenses defrayed by the Dominion. The Act is to come into operation on proclamation.

**THE OKA INDIANS.**—It is stated that the Dominion Government have made an offer to the Oka Indians to remove them to Manitoulin Island, where they will get free grants, with \$20,000 cash, in settlement of their claims against the Oka.

**A STARTLING EXHIBIT.**—The Star publishes a list of the failures in Montreal during the month of February. The list is a long one, and the total amount of the failures is \$989,950. The deficiency is therefore nearly one million dollars, which the Star says will be considerably increased by the restitutions in the assets are considered.

**The Union Advocate.**  
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B., MARCH 20, 1878.  
**Municipality of Kent.**  
Report on the County Accounts.  
To the Municipality of the County of Kent in Council Assembled.  
At a Council held on the 6th day of June, inst., the undersigned Dositheo Richard, was appointed a Committee, with the assistance of the County Auditor, to investigate the County accounts, and ascertain the indebtedness of the County and its liabilities of the different Parishes to the County in general. Having procured the necessary papers from the Secretary Treasurer, and examined the accounts and books of the late Treasurer, and with the assistance of the report of the Auditor at last year, which I have adopted as correct so far as it goes, and which forms part of this report, I beg to report as follows—  
That in July 1872, the year in which the School Act came into operation, the Gov't advanced for local school purposes, to pay first issue of warrants, the sum of \$2865.15, being 15 cents per head on the population of the County at last census, to be repaid on collection of the taxes in the fall of that year. This sum yet remains unpaid, owing to some of the Parishes, notably St. Louis, St. Mary, Wellington and Dundas, having been paid the sum of \$18,879.00, for the issues of Dec. 1874, June and Dec. 1875, and Dec. 1874, and part of the issue of June 1875, leaving now due on School Warrants in the hands of the people the sum of \$12,763.69, making the total amount due from this County on school accounts, which forms in fact our whole indebtedness, as follows—  
Due Local Government, \$2,665 15  
Due on outstanding Warrants, 9,898 57  
In all the sum of \$12,763 69

This indebtedness was occasioned by non-payment of taxes, and according to Mr. Philney's Report there is now due the County from the respective Parishes the sum of \$15,433.35, a sum exceeding the amt due by the County, but it has been seen from the tabular Report that there are large arrears for County Contingencies, as well as for school rates, and in that sum would also be included amounts added to meet deficiencies, &c., &c. Annexed hereto will be found statements showing how these figures are ascertained and the relative positions of the different Parishes with reference to School Warrants and County Contingencies.

In addition to the above I may say that there is a lawsuit pending in the County Court arising out of this vexed school question, which has already occasioned the County considerable expense, and unless arranged by amicable means. The question to try by the County, but it has been decided by the Supreme Court, and there is nothing to be gained on either side by further litigation. The suit I refer to is Renaud vs. Keswick.  
All of which is respectfully submitted.  
Dositheo RICHARD,  
C. RICHARDSON, Auditor.  
Richibucto, June 25th, 1877.

**Statement of School Warrants issued in the County of Kent, 1872 to 1876, both inclusive.**  
1872, CARLETON, \$427 01  
1873, 280 61  
1874, 486 39  
1875, 418 82  
1876, 514 35—\$2,116 79  
ST. LOUIS,  
1872, \$189 42  
1873, 215 84  
1874, 184 18  
1875, 1,743 93  
1876, 1,594 15—\$9,443 69  
WELFORD,  
1872, \$2,000 66  
1873, 775 17  
1874, 1,661 74  
1875, 1,894 53  
1876, 1,088 15—\$8,880 27  
HARCOURT,  
1872, \$105 28  
1873, 277 57  
1874, 286 38  
1875, 227 79  
1876, 294 77—\$1,191 79  
ST. MARY'S,  
1872, 276 96  
1873, 189 65  
1874, 289 82  
1875, 210 47—\$1,156 92  
DUNDAS,  
1872, \$23 10  
1873, 318 20  
1874, 474 24  
1875, 492 38  
1876, 370 86—\$1,788 74  
WELLINGTON,  
1872, \$857 72  
1873, 679 75  
1874, 856 72  
1875, 739 88  
1876, 796 99—\$3,900 62  
\$25,669 50

**RECAPITULATION.**  
Carleton, \$2,116 79  
St. Louis, 135 25  
Richibucto, 2,393 55  
Welford, 8,880 27  
Harcourt, 1,199 79  
St. Mary's, 1,153 22  
Dundas, 1,788 74  
Wellington, 5,200 65  
Total amt of School Warrants issued to '76, \$25,669 50  
1875, Dec. By Warrants paid, \$2,965 15  
1876, Dec. do. do., 2,865 15  
do. do. do., 2,865 15  
1874, June, do. do., 2,865 15  
1875, June, do. do., 2,865 15—\$15,860 60  
\$12,763 69

**PHILLIPS' BILL RELATING TO SCHOOLS.**  
Mr. Phillips committed a bill relating to schools, and briefly explained the object of the bill, which was to authorize the revisors to make a list of electors for 1878, which would not be able to vote at the coming election.  
Mr. O'Leary said there never was a list made up. It was a new parish and was not yet organized. He said a list of electors, the revisors had neglected their duty, and this was to get a list to enable them to vote at the coming election.  
After a short discussion progress was reported to allow a section to be prepared and added, to make the bill complete.

**MR. STICHTON TO HAVE A TELEPHONE.**  
Mr. Davidson committed a bill to authorize the erection of a telephone between Newcastle and Indiantown, Miramichi. Mr. Butler in the chair. He explained that the bill was for the purpose of putting up posts on the public street of Newcastle and along the public road leading to Indiantown and the right to open the same up for the purpose of erecting said posts, leaving said street and road in good condition, &c.  
The Attorney General enquired whether it was proposed by those gentlemen to transmit messages for the public, or for the use of the private parties to put up posts, and it was quite clear that any placing of an obstruction in the highway in front of a man's residence, was an interference with private rights, and the placing of such obstructions could only be justified on the ground that some privilege was thereby to be gained for the public.

Mr. Davidson explained that the line to be followed by the proposed posts and wire would be principally through the woods, and that it could not possibly affect private rights. He referred to the well known enterprise of Messrs. Call & Miller and said they would not be disposed, as they had always been, to accommodate the public.  
The Attorney General said he was very desirous of affording these gentlemen full scope for their experiment, but he did not think they should have these privileges in perpetuity, but they would not be disposed, as they had always been, to accommodate the public in the country with the Do-

minion Telegraph Co., who had secured Dominion legislation under which they had cut and slashed trees right and left and injured property more or less, replying to remonstrance by the owners of the trees that it was necessary for the proper placing of the line. He did not say these gentlemen would be disposed to act in that way, but it was well to be careful to protect the interests of the public to the fullest extent, even while assisting the most commendable private enterprise.  
Mr. Kelly and Mr. Miller had spoken to him concerning this bill, and explained the necessity for it. He told him he did not think there would be any objections of giving such necessary privileges. Mr. Miller said the telephone would be a benefit to the public. These gentlemen had established steam navigation on the Miramichi, and they were not the kind of persons who would wish to monopolize in a matter of this kind.  
Mr. Davidson said there was a good deal of force in the Attorney General's points, but neither exclusive rights, nor excessive taxation nor public monopolies were asked.  
Mr. Marshall was in favor of the bill, and referred to the large business interests of the Province, and the Boom. He said there should be a provision by which others who desired to establish a telephone in this locality would have the benefit of using the posts of Messrs. Call & Miller for their wires.  
Mr. Davidson argued against the injustice of this proposition.  
Mr. Marshall said he meant that such parties should pay a tenth or a quarter of the cost of erecting the posts. He endorsed the references made by the Attorney General to the Company's conduct by the Attorney General, but said Call & Miller were not the men to do that kind of thing. Mr. Davidson said that the bill was to be much objection in cutting down trees in Northumberland, as it was the staple industry of the country. Mr. Davidson said he was willing to have every provision inserted for the necessary protection of public rights, and he believed they would be the case of Messrs. Call & Miller's poles. He argued against the proposition to allow other persons to come and use the poles of Messrs. Call & Miller's poles. He referred to the large business interests of the places affected, and said the projected undertaking would be a business success.

**MR. BURNS SAID THE OBJECTS** urged by the Attorney General to give these gentlemen the privileges sought in perpetuity, and that he should equalize the various telegraph companies operating in the Province. He complimented Messrs. Call & Miller on their enterprise and public spirit, and said they deserved the thanks of the country, and of lovers of science for their undertaking its experiment, which was the object of the bill.  
Mr. Marshall said there was a great difference between this bill and those giving privileges to a telegraph company for the use of the public, and the former for private purposes.  
Mr. Swin referred to the great business interests of the places named and the necessity for telegraph communication paid to the Province, and that it was easy to guard public interests and property in the matter. He dwelt upon the comparative value of private rights in the Province, and said there should be a telegraphic line from Newcastle to Fredericton over that part of the country. A motion by Mr. Marshall to report progress was voted down. The first section was read and passed and then on motion of Mr. Davidson, progress was reported on the bill.  
Mr. Ryan (Albert) opposed the bill, and referred to a large district in his country where such a law would be a great injustice. Such a law would be made to pay two districts, which would be very irritating. You only heard from the persons who were dissatisfied, and if the bill passed the House, it would be stirring up a hornet's nest. It had been said that the present law worked for the benefit of the rich rather than the poor; but if that were so, it would be no reason in itself for altering the law. But the rich did contribute a great deal towards the support of schools. Another reason for not disturbing things was that people had settled down and obligations had been incurred which would be disturbed in any disturbance in the assessment. He said that the law was to be changed to suit varying opinions.  
Mr. Covert said the matter had been left altogether too long as it was, and a change should be made. In several districts he represented they had scarcely any freehold property of their own, because most of it was owned by people who resided in other districts, and the consequence was little or no taxable property in it. He thought the property in the four quarters of a district should go to the support of the school in that district.  
Mr. Phillips knew of districts where they could not run a school more than three months in the year, because the taxable property was owned outside the district. He argued at some length in support of the bill.

**MR. BUTLER SAID THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS** were laid out with reference to the distance from the school-house and not with regard to the property included in the district. He could not see that any alterations in the law would necessitate any reconstruction of the school districts.  
Mr. O'Leary believed the Attorney General was mistaken as to school lines. They were changing the lines every day in the week in the district. The Attorney General pointed out that in Nova Scotia, where they had passed their law several years before we did, the law worked better. They would say on the poor man, for the man's property, wherever situated in a country, followed his residence, and with us only in the parish. The Attorney General pointed out that in Nova Scotia, where they had passed their law several years before we did, the law worked better. They would say on the poor man, for the man's property, wherever situated in a country, followed his residence, and with us only in the parish. The Attorney General pointed out that in Nova Scotia, where they had passed their law several years before we did, the law worked better. They would say on the poor man, for the man's property, wherever situated in a country, followed his residence, and with us only in the parish.

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