

The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Board of Works

W. & J. ANSLAW.

VOL. XIII.—No. 27.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, April 28, 1880.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

WHOLE No. 651.

WAVERLY HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
This House has lately been refurbished, and very possible arrangements made to ensure the comfort of travellers.
LAVERLY STABLES. WITH GOOD OUTFIT, ON THE PREMISES.
ALEX. STEWART,
Late of Waverly House, St. John. Proprietor.
Newcastle, Dec. 2, 1878.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
THIS HOTEL is very pleasantly situated, has recently been fitted up in first class style, and is close proximity to the U. S. 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.

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 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 18th, 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 the "ROYAL," always had the reputation of being, one of the best Hotels in the Province.
Excellent Bill of Fare, First-class Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and superior accommodation. Blackhall's Livery Stable attached.
THOS. F. RAYMOND.
St. John, July 9, 1877.

"Foster House," Tabusintac.
THE subscriber has refitted the FOSTER HOUSE, and is now prepared to accommodate Sportsmen and Travellers.
This House being but a short distance from the Bay there is good shooting close at hand, and strict attention will be given to the comfort of patrons.
DAVID MCINTOSH.
Tabusintac, October 18, 1879.

MIRAMICHI MARBLE WORKS,
WATER ST., CHATHAM.
WILLIAM LAWLER,
Importer of Marble & Manufacturer of MONUMENTS, TABLES, HEADSTONES, MANTELS, &c.
A GOOD STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
GRANITE MONUMENTS made to order. CARVED and SILLING for windows supplied at short notice. FREESTONE Work in all its branches attended to, and satisfaction given.
January 24, 1878.

S. N. KNOWLES,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Trunks, Valises, Satchels, &c.
66 KING STREET,
(South Side) SAINT JOHN, N. B.
CANVAS COVERS MADE TO ORDER.
SAMPLE TRUNKS A SPECIALTY.
May 5, 1879.

RUBBER BELTING.
EXTRA Stretched and Patent Smooth Latex Rubber Belting, in Stock, various widths in 4, 6, and 8 ft.
LEATHER BELTING.
"Hoyt's" Celebrated Patent Stretched and Riveted Oak Tanned Leather Belting, (double and single).
SAVING! SAVING! "Dixons" Mill, Circular, Rotary, Cross Cut, Hand and Jig Saws, MACHINERY OILS, Lard, Olive, Seal, West Virginia and Cylinder Oils. MILL SUPPLIES, Lard, Leather, Flax, Emery-wheels, Self-Pumpers, Rivets, Saw Swages, &c., &c.
ESTLEY, ALLWOOD & CO.,
(Successors to Z. G. Gable).
Prince Wm. St., St. John. May 21

Leather & Shoe Findings.
THE Subscriber returns thanks to his numerous customers for past favors, and would say that he keeps on hand a full supply of the best quality of goods to be had and at lowest rates for cash. Also, S. B. Taylor & Son's Nails and Tacks of all sizes, Clarke & Son's Boot Trees, Lasts, &c. Scotch Taps as well as some made Taps to order, of the best material. Wholesale and Retail.
J. J. CHRISTIE,
No. 65 King St., St. John, N. B.
April 29, 1879.

WANTED.
A SHOP and OFFICE BOY—one willing to make himself generally useful.
T. R. JONES & CO.
DR. FREEMAN.
Newcastle, 8

Law and Collection Offices
—OF—
ADAMS & LAWLOR,
Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Bankruptcy, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, &c.
Real Estate, & Fire Insurance Agents.
CLAIMS COLLECTED in all parts of the Dominion.
OFFICES:
NEWCASTLE AND BATHURST.
M. ADAMS. R. A. LAWLOR.
July 17th, 1878.

SAMUEL THOMSON,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy,
NOTARY PUBLIC & CO.
LOANS Negotiated, Claims Promptly Collected, and Professional Business in all its branches, executed with accuracy and despatch.
OFFICE—PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.
July 17, 1878.

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.

JAMES P. MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c.
OFFICE ADJOINING TELEGRAPH OFFICE
HAYS BUILDING,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
February, 17, 1880.

JOHN R. MALTBY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c. &c.
OFFICE—Over the store of James Fish, Esq., Commercial Wharf.
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
February 24, 1880.

L. J. TWEEDIE,
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER
AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
CHATHAM, N. B.
OFFICE—Snowball's Building.
May 12, 1874.

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

JOHN MCALISTER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
CAMPBELLTON, N. B.
May 5, 1879.

WILLET & QUICLEY,
Barristers, Attorneys,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.,
Princess St., Ritchie's Building, (up stairs).
ST. JOHN, N. B.
John Willet, Esq.,
Rich'd F. Quicley, LL.B., B. C. L.,
ap80 Commissioner for Massachusetts.

CARD.
DR. H. A. FISH
Has commenced Practice in NEWCASTLE, and can be consulted at his Office,
Residence of James Fish, Esq.
OFFICE HOURS—10 to 12,
2 " 5,
7 " 10.
June 16, 1879.

DR. McDONALD,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE:
At MRS. HALEY'S, next door
to the Post Office, Newcastle.
RESIDENCE:
At MR. THOMAS MALTBY'S,
Newcastle, March 26, 1879. april16-17

Shad & Caspereaux THREADS.
We can now supply our customers, having received this day
2 CASES
Of the above, in all Numbers.
FOR SALE LOW.
T. R. JONES & CO.
Canterbury Street, St. John.
mar31-6w

PETER LOGGIE,
Wood Moulding & Planing
MILL,
Near the Ferry Landing,
CHATHAM.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FINISHING
for House or Ship Work, manufactured to order.
Venetian Blinds, Doors and Sashes, Pine and Walnut Mouldings, Jig Sawing and Planing, a Specialty.
Estimates and Specifications furnished on application.
Orders attended to with despatch.
P. LOGGIE.

Lamps, Oils, &c.
CHANDLERS,
BRACKET,
TABLE and HAND LAMPS
Chimneys, Wicks, &c.,
AMERICAN & CANADIAN OILS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
J. R. CAMERON,
"ENNIS & GARDNER BLOCK,"
St. John, May 7, 1878.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. Freeman,
will attend to DENTISTRY in its various Branches, and his other engagements will permit.
Having procured every appliance and the most recent improvements, Dr. F. guarantees all operations and gives special attention to the insertion of
ARTIFICIAL TEETH,
Either on Rubber or a new and improved Base called Celluloid.
Being a resident in the County his patrons will find no difficulty in having every guarantee made good.
Newcastle, April 18, 1878. 19H.

WILLIAM WYSE,
GENERAL DEALER,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, N. B.
Merchandise and Produce received on Commission.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
NO CHARGE FOR STORAGE.
AUCTION SALES, and all Business in connection with the same, attended to promptly.
July 15, 1879.

PATENTS
obtained for new inventions, or for improvements in old ones. Caveats, Trade Marks and all patent business promptly attended to.
INVENTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN REJECTED may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and engaged in PATENT BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, we can secure patents in less time than those who are remote from Washington and who must depend upon the mails in all transactions with the Patent Office.
When inventors send model sketches we make search in the Patent Office and advise as to its patentability free of charge. Correspondence confidential, prices low, and NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS OBTAINED.
We refer to Hon. Postmaster General D. M. KEY, Rev. F. D. POWER, to officials in the U. S. Patent Office, and especially to our clients in every State of the Union and in Canada. For special references, terms, advice, &c., Address
C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

SAW MANUFACTORY,
FOR SALE!
THE Subscriber offers for sale, his shop situated on Canard Street, Chatham, together with its Machinery, tools and fittings, consisting in part of
ONE HORSE-POWER ENGINE AND BOILER.
ONE 24 inch Swing Slide Lathe—Screw Cutting with Milling attachment.
Presses, Dies, Cutters, Anvils, Hammers, Vices, and an endless variety of tools of all kinds for carrying on a shop.
The above offers a rare chance for a practical machinist.
The building will be sold together or separately to suit purchasers.
Terms easy.
Apply to
J. M. RUDDOCK.
Feb. 2, 1880.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement, 1879-80.
ON and MONDAY, the 17th NOVEMBER, trains will leave Newcastle (Sunday excepted) as follows:
Express for Quebec, 12.57 a.m.
Express for Halifax and St. John, 1.52 a.m.
Accommodation for Moncton, connecting at Moncton with Express for St. John, 9.57 a.m.
Accommodation for Campbellton, 5.30 p.m.
D. POTTINGER,
Chief Supt.
Moncton, N. B., 14th Nov., 1879.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
Perfection Granite Ironware
TEA AND COFFEE POTS,
HOT WATER KETTLES.
1,257,800 ALREADY SOLD!
Wholesale and Retail.
W. H. THORNE & CO.
Market Square, St. John.
April 5

Selected Literature.

KATHLEEN'S PRIDE.

BY MRS. E. BURKE COLLINS.

She was the proudest woman I ever knew. Poor and proud, this Kathleen Langley; but, the adopted child of a wealthy aunt, she had never felt the chilly blasts of poverty; probably never would, since now she was the betrothed wife of Arthur Fanshawe, and his name was good for a million! I had been Kathleen's intimate friend and chosen companion ever since our school days; to me, there never had been so dear and true a friend. But I could not shut my eyes to her besetting sin, pride. In vain had I argued with her, and lectured her on its evils. She had always listened patiently, but with a sarcastic gleam in her brown eyes, and when I had finished, she would lay her head on my knee, and smile up in my face mischievously.

"Dear old mentor," she would say, "it's of no use! Pride was the sole heritage left me; and though it wrecked all my happiness I cannot conquer it."

One day she came to my side and held up one white finger, encircled by a costly diamond ring. In answer to my startled look of enquiry, she said slowly, as though it pained her, "It is Arthur Fanshawe's ring, cherie! I have promised to be his wife!"

Arthur Fanshawe, the blasé man of the world; a cynic, a sceptic, everything hard and unnatural. To throw away her youth, and beauty and purity upon Arthur Fanshawe! It was a cruel thing.

"Ob, Katie," I cried, "tell me that it is not true! You do not love him, I know it! Why, then, do you make this sacrifice?"

Her red lip curled scornfully. "There are a million reasons!" she answered bitterly. And then she went away; and when I saw her again, she was in the midst of a gay group, lovely in her glittering ball dress; and Arthur Fanshawe was at her side, his hand, cold as steel, with the frosty gleams of a selfish love, his engagement to the fair New York belle publicly announced. I knew then, that the match had been of her Aunt Langley's making. That her ambition for her beautiful niece had at last attained the height of a wealthy marriage, and that to induce Kathleen to submit she had contrived to make her realize her dejection. And Kathleen, feeling herself a burden on her bounty, grew weary of waiting another's bread.

Her pride had carried her through, and she had consented to the match. Soon after Mrs. Langley projected a short trip to Florida, and begged me to accompany herself and Kathleen; Mr. Fanshawe, of course, was to follow.

We arrived at our destination, a romantic little town in the last stages of dilapidation. We settled ourselves in a long, lone, rambling cottage near the loveliest lake in the world, and enjoyed the semitropical climate to our heart's content.

We had not been there three days, when Kathleen appeared one morning in the room where I was sitting with her aunt over some fancy work, looking charmingly in a short costume with wide sun hat, and gaudy feathers.

"I'm going to learn to row, auntie, if you've no objection!" she began gayly.

intruding, but that boat is unsafe. She has been for some time out of repair. I fear you will meet with an accident if you go out in her."

A young man stood at Kathleen's side, a tall, slender man, with a face like a picture, with great slumberous dark eyes, and a nameless grace and fascination about him. But his dress was coarse and common, and his hands were embrowned with toil. With that wonderful face, and a figure like some rare old statue, he was only a fisherman, after all!

Kathleen's face was flushed, and she glanced up timidly. But before she could say a word Mr. Fanshawe turned upon the intruder with a cool stare of insolence.

"What do you mean?" he demanded, rudely; "how dare you interfere in my affairs?"

The young man raised his hat, with a graceful bow.

"My name is Stanford," he said, quietly—"Ray Stanford. I live a mile away, on the beach. I am accustomed to the lake; I spent half my time upon it. I know all these boats; the one you have chosen is unnecessary. If you go out in her, you will certainly be drowned."

He put on his hat, and walked away without another word or look. He glanced at Kathleen. She did not see me; her eyes were bent upon the graceful figure, in its coarse dress, moving away down the shining sands, leaving her clench her hand and set her white teeth close together; then her gaze encountered mine, and starting slightly she forced a smile.

"Are you ready, ladies?" Mr. Fanshawe's cold voice broke the silence.

"Are you going in that boat, Mr. Fanshawe?" inquired Kathleen.

"To be sure. I am not foolish enough to pay heed to the croaking of yonder clod-hopper. I'll teach him that I do not spend half my time upon the lake!"

"You are careless in your epithets, Mr. Fanshawe," observed Kathleen, frigidly—"mistaken likewise. Mr. Stanford is a gentleman!"

"You have the honor of his acquaintance, it seems."

off down the shining beach. After that we saw him no more.

The time for our departure for home drew nigh.

Kathleen had grown pale and thin during these days. Her eyes were unnaturally bright, and her cheeks wore a hectic flush—there was something wrong with Kathleen.

It was the evening before our intended departure, and we two walked alone on the beach. The sun was setting, dropping slowly down its golden ladder into fleecy cloud banks of scarlet and amber; up and down we paced, neither of us speaking. So the sun set and the twilight gathered.

Suddenly the form of a man rose before us in the gray shadows. It was Ray Stanford. He came straight up to Kathleen, and held out both his hands. She laid her own within them. There was a sweet smile on her lips; her eyes were luminous.

"Is it good bye?" she said, softly.

"Never!" he cried fiercely. "Tell me, Kathleen, is it true, are you going to marry that man—that Fanshawe?"

A sneering laugh fell upon our ears; Fanshawe stood beside us.

"A pretty scene!" he sneered. "A flirtation between my betrothed wife and a common fisherman?"

With a face like marble and eyes out-flashing diamonds, Kathleen slipped her engagement ring from her finger, and laid it in Arthur Fanshawe's hand.

"I have worn it too long already, Mr. Fanshawe," she said, coldly.

And ere he could recover from his amazement, Ray Stanford spoke:

"And who told you, Mr. Fanshawe, that I was but a common fisherman? Not that I attach any ignominy to the vocation, which has been followed by some of the noblest and grandest heroes of earth; but unfortunately, I have no claim to the title. I am merely passing a few months on the Florida coast, 'roughing it,' that I might regain the health and strength which had unaccountably deserted me. I leave space for my home in the north. You have heard of Hugh Stanford, of Boston?"

"A merchant prince!" ejaculated Kathleen, beginning to move away.

"He is my father!" said Ray Stanford, coolly, and bending over Kathleen who stood clinging to me, he controlled, while Fanshawe slunk off through the evening shadows, "Kathleen, say you forgive my unintentional deception! Had I known you a week or more before I realized the full extent of my guilt. Forgive me, darling, for I love you so!"

He had been on his shoulder, his arms around her. They had forgotten all about me, and I went home alone.

An hour later Kathleen came to my side, her eyes shining like stars.

"You'll be my bridesmaid, cherie," she whispered, kissing me with tender tears in her eyes. "I'm the happiest little woman alive! And the best of it is I loved him just as well when I thought him a poor fisherman as I do now, that I know he is of a wealthy and aristocratic family. I tell you, cherie—with another kiss—'pride is a very good thing, in its place; but true love is always and ever the best.'"

It was too true. The boat leaked at every seam; the cold water was pouring in; soon we would be beyond the reach of human aid.

I shall never forget that hour as long as I live! Fanshawe, livid with fear, crouched in the bow of the boat and uttered never a word. Mrs. Langley wrung her hands and alternately shrieked and moaned—now praying, and now her voice drowned in a storm of sobs and tears. Kathleen sat like a statue of stone, her hands folded, her eyes bent upon a spot far away.

On the beach, the boat was rapidly filling; it was more than half full. I crept close to Kathleen and put my arm around her.

"Kathleen—Kathleen!" I cried, "we must die! Is it not dreadful?"

"There are worse fates than death," she answered, her pale lips scarcely seeming to move, and still her brown eyes watched that tiny speck as it grew larger; a man in a boat—a man bending all his energies to reach us.

A strange smile touched Kathleen's lips.

This high principled man proposed still further to ignore the solemn treaty obligations which were a first lien upon the Government. During the last Administration fifteen millions had been spent upon public works in old Canada, and not a dollar in British Columbia, though that Province had been added to the debt of the Dominion in relief of Ontario and Quebec, and nothing had been done towards carrying out obligations which were a just charge upon the Government. He showed that by opening up the North-West on the Columbia side a large export of the produce of the North-West would follow to countries that could not be reached from the Atlantic side. He criticized Blake's figures, pointing out that at Waterton Blake had put the population of British Columbia at 20,000; at Aurora he made it 10,000; in Parliament he had made it 12,000, to suit the several purposes he had in view in the different places.

Mr. MACKENZIE said he had listened to Tupper's able speech with some degree of disappointment, because he (Tupper) had devoted so much space to putting his opinions in the wrong, instead of elucidating the policy of the Government. He said the Reform party had opposed the scheme of 1872, because the burdens then imposed were too great for the people. He would have regretted if the last mentioned Province had remained out of the Union, but he did not believe that the Pacific Province would have remained out had the terms of the Union been less onerous to the other portions of the confederacy. He held that the monetary terms of Union could not take precedence over the obligations of the country previously entered into. He (Mackenzie) entered into the history of the railway from his point of view, that the last Government when they took office believed that they were bound to carry out the obligations entered into by the previous administration. They tried to get contractors to undertake the work and failed. They sent a commissioner to Columbia to see if they could get a modification of the terms. They failed in that. Lord Carnarvon then proffered his assistance, and the result was that in his opinion Canada should do a little more than the Mackenzie Government had offered. Lord Carnarvon's arbitration was accepted by British Columbia. Every effort was made to carry out those terms, but while the country was in distress it was impossible to carry out those terms. He denied that Canada was under the necessity of proceeding with the work in British Columbia till the canal obligations of the Quebec conference had been carried out. As to the treaty obligations they were subject to the exigencies subsequently arising. He affirmed that now, as ever, he was in favor of building a railway to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. It must be built and built by the Government of Canada. He was not going back on his record. The only thing he blamed himself for as a Minister was proceeding far too rapidly in making surveys. He was hurried on by the unnatural bargain made with British Columbia in 1875. His Government proposed to proceed with railways west of Lake Superior as fast as possible. He then proceeded to develop the policy of his administration; discussed the Georgian Bay branch, the Canada Central and all the rest, showing that it was entirely open to his Government to construct the central link in the region of Rainy Lake, or to leave it alone, as the circumstances of the country permitted.

After recess, Mackenzie continuing, said, as to the Carnarvon terms, he answered Blake that he did not intend to ask Parliament to give its sanction to those terms, except as to the Nanaimo Branch, as Parliament had already given its sanction. The Senate had refused to acquiesce in the Nanaimo Railway. He himself had believed in the railway, but he had never intended to build any of the British Columbia section, if the building of the section involved increased taxation. The money vote of the House was for compensation for delay and to enable the Province to build the Nanaimo Branch. This portion of the Carnarvon terms broke down; the rest of the Carnarvon terms remain in force up to the present. He denied that his having advertised for tenders to build 127 miles from Yale to Kamloops bound him to accept any tenders or bound him to go on with the road. He said his Government had determined upon building the British Columbia end of the line had they remained in power, but only if the country could bear the burden. He admitted making a speech at Ottawa, but he was sure in that speech it would be found that he had guarded his language so that the country would not be committed to the British Columbia end if it could not afford the expenditure. He did not explain how he came to say in that speech that the Government intended to begin the work of construction next spring, viz., in the spring of 1879. His explanation as to the reason why he sent rails to Yale at a cost of \$84,000 was that the cost of storing them at Victoria was great. He went into a calculation to show that the entire cost of the Cana-

da Pacific Railway would be \$121,500,000.

Mr. Mackenzie read for over an hour from a number of blue books to show that the North West was one-half swampy, stony and sterile land, and said he would probably be accused of want of patriotism for so stating. He stated that he had no hesitation in supporting Blake's amendment, because that involved, in his opinion, no departure from the original policy of the Reform party, and concluded with a general denunciation of the N. P. and a panegyric of the United States.

Mr. PLUMS followed Mackenzie. He accused Blake of quoting stale articles from the *Globe* without acknowledgment; characterized Mackenzie's speech as a jeremiad against the country; charged Blake with having by his silence assented to all Mackenzie's extravagances on the Pacific Railway; with having understood the land sales to the U. S., and said that the abandonment of the Pacific Railway would do us more harm in the markets of England than its continuance. He also confuted Mackenzie's claim that he had been careful in making surveys before he had let contracts.

OTTAWA, APRIL 20.
The debate on the Canadian Pacific Railway was resumed. Mr. WHITE, of Cardwell, made an excellent speech, in which he showed that for four years the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie had gone on with the surveys, with the express intention of commencing the road when the surveys were completed; and when the surveys were completed he (Mr. Mackenzie) issued advertisements calling for tenders for the very sections we were now asked to abandon. He quoted from Mr. Mackenzie's speech of last year, in which he said the purpose of his Government was to build the road in British Columbia and to start it in 1879. In that same speech Mr. Mackenzie had said: "If they (the Government) ask for power to build a hundred and twenty-five miles on the line I think best. (Hurdur Inlet) I will support them."

What had come over Mr. Mackenzie? The country was no better off last year than this. The reason was that Hon. Mr. Blake had come into the House, and had conceived a new idea which involved the deep humiliation of his leader, Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Mackenzie, fearful of being supplanted, had sacrificed honor and an honorable record on the North-West question, to retain a nominal leadership. To prevent the supplanter succeeding, he (Hon. Mr. Mackenzie) had abandoned those high principles of regard for national obligations, for which Lord Dufferin gave him a certificate; and had exhibited himself as willing to act basely and deceitfully. He then went into particulars to show that the Opposition, in their statements, had been driven point by point, in their unpatriotic attempt to oppose the Government in its British Columbia Railway policy, till they found themselves compelled to assert that the exodus to the United States was enormous; that the States was a better country to go to than Canada; that Canada had no present and no future; that the North-Western country was not as good as it had been represented, that British Columbia was a poor miserable country that could be given up by the Dominion, without the loss being considered important. He concluded by showing the value and importance of British Columbia, and calling upon the House and country to rise to the great argument, and refuse to dwarf themselves into the narrow and unpatriotic sectionalism inculcated by the Opposition.

Mr. ANGLIN followed, adopting the tactics of the Opposition; decrying the lands of the North-West; magnifying difficulties of building the road; belittling the value of British Columbia; inflating the cost of the road; sneering at the anticipations of the Government in regard to immigration; lauding the United States as the field for immigration; contending that the canal should be finished before undertaking the British Columbia section; and closed with an invective against the grinding taxation caused by the N. P.

Messrs. Macdougall, McLennan, Burrard, Burpee, Skinner and Geoffrion followed, and shortly before two o'clock the vote was taken on Mr. Blake's amendment, which was a strictly party one, with the exception that one member of the Opposition (Skinner) voted with the Gov't. The amendment was lost—yeas 49—nays 131.

OTTAWA, APRIL 21.
After routine proceedings the Minister of Marine and Fisheries introduced six bills connected with his department.

In answer to a question Hon. Mr. Pope said the Government had saved \$8,000 in the publication of the report of Marine and Fisheries for 1879.

