

The Evening Advocate

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Our Country, with its United Interests.

Newcastle, N. B. Wednesday, October 29, 1879.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

WHOLE No. 625.

W. & J. ANSLAW.
Vol. XIII. No. 1.

WAVERLY HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
This House has lately been refurnished, and very recently arranged to ensure the comfort of travellers.
LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OFFIT, ON THE PREMISES.
ALEX. STEWART.
Late of Waverly House, St. John's. Proprietor.
Newcastle, Dec. 2, 1878.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE, N. B. - MIRAMICHI, N. B.
THIS HOTEL is very pleasantly situated, has recently been fitted up in strict accordance with the requirements of 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. - 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 station, and 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 1878. 14 1/2

ROYAL HOTEL,
A 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," and the most comfortable 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.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
RIVER DU LOUP.
JOSEPH A. POUNTAIN, PROPRIETOR.
THIS HOUSE is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Railway Station, and is well adapted to the requirements of travellers, as neither guests or expense have to be spared to secure the comfort of guests. The proprietor returns thanks for the patronage of his friends, and affords a superior view of the St. Lawrence and adjacent country.
October 24, 1877. 31-1/2

MIRAMICHI MARBLE WORKS.
WATER ST. - CHATHAM.
WILLIAM LAWLER,
Importer of MARBLE & Manufacturer of MONUMENTS, TABLES, HEADSTONES, MANTLES, TABLETS, &c.
A GOOD STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.
GRANITE MONUMENTS made to order. CAPS and SILLIS for windows, supplied at short notice. Funerary 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,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
CANVA COVERED MADE TO ORDER.
SAMPLE TRUNKS A SPECIALTY.
May 8, 1879. 137.

RUBBER BELTING.
EXTRA STRENGTH and Patent Smooth Edged Serpentine Belting. In Stock - various widths in 3, 4 and 6 Pies.
LEATHER BELTING.
"Hoyt's" (patented) Patent Serpentine and Riveted Oak Tanned Leather Belting (double and single).
"SAVING" SAWMILL "DIXON'S" MILL, Circular, Rotary, Cross Cut, Hand and Flying Saws, BARK MANGLES, Lard, Olive, Seal, Whale, Virginia and Cylinder Oils, MILL SUPPLIES, Lacing, Leather, Flies, Emery wheels, Belt Pouches, Rivets, Saw Swages, &c., &c.
BEST, ALL WOOD & CO.,
(Successors to S. G. Gable).
Prince Wm. St., St. John. ms21

A WINK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity offered for those willing to work. Don't complain of hard times while you have a chance. Address H. J. CHURCH & CO., Portland, Maine, July 30, 1879.

LEATHER & Shoe Findings.
THE Subscriber returns thanks to his numerous customers for past favors, and would say to all that he keeps constantly on hand a full supply of the best quality of goods to be had and at lowest rates for cash. Also, S. E. Foster & Son's N. B. and Tucks of all sizes, and Clarke & Son's Boot Trees, Laces, &c. English Top, as well as some made to order of the best material. Wholesale prices. J. J. CHRISTIE,
No. 55 King St., St. John, N. B.
April 9, 1879. 30

JAMES G. McNALLY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Furniture, Crockery & Glassware,
Lamps, Table Cutlery,
Silverware and Fancy Goods,
FREDERICK, N. B.
April 30, 1879. 6m

Law and Collection Offices
-OF-
ADAMS & LAWLOR,
Barristers & 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 14th, 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 dispatch.
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. 2

L. J. TWEEDIE,
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER
AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
CHATHAM, N. B. - N. B.
OFFICE-Snowball's Building, Castle Street, - NEWCASTLE. May 12, 1874. 13

JOHN McALLISTER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
CAMPBELLTON, N. B.
OFFICE-Snowball's Building, Castle Street, - NEWCASTLE. May 12, 1874. 13

WILLET & QUICLEY,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.,
Princess St., Ritchie's Building, (up stairs),
ST. JOHN, N. B.
John Willet, Richard F. Quicley, LL. B., B. C. L., 2580
Commissioner for Massachusetts.

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 to 5, 7 to 10.
June 16, 1879. 18

HERBERT T. DAWSON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
OFFICE-In Mr. John Dalton's House, RESIDENCE, At Mr. Wm. Gremlay's, opposite Office. Newcastle, March 26, 1877. 28

DR. McDONALD,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE: At Mrs. HALEY'S, next door to the Post Office, Newcastle. RESIDENCE: At MR. THOMAS MALTBYS', Newcastle, March 26, 1879. April 16-17

H. V. WILLISTON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
OFFICE That formerly occupied by Dr. Balcom, BATHURST, N. B. RESIDENCE AT MRS. NAPIER'S, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE. Sept. 9, 1879. 17

WANTED
A SHOP and OFFICE BOY-one willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to DR. FREEMAN, Newcastle, Sept. 27.

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, Fine and Walnut Mouldings, Jig Sawing and Planing, a Specialty. Estimates and Specifications furnished on application.
Orders attended to with despatch.
P. LOGGIE.

A. D. SHIRREFF,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Life, Fire & Marine Insurance
AND GENERAL AGENT,
Chatham, N. B. August 29, 1878. 30-1/2

Carriage Repairing.
The Subscriber has erected a shop on the property lately owned by Dr. J. S. Bennett and is prepared to attend to the Making and Repairing of

CARRIAGES, HEAVY FARM AND LUMBER WAGGONS, &c.
Prompt attention given to all orders. Good Work guaranteed.
ANGUS McLEAN, Newcastle, July 23, 1878.

Lamps, Oils, &c.
CHANDLERS, BRACKET, TABLE and HAND LAMPS, Chimneys, Wicks, &c., AMERICAN & CANADIAN OILS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
J. R. CAMERON, "KENSIS & GARDNER BLDG.", Prince William St., St. John, May 7, 1879.

Dr. Freeman, will attend to DENTISTRY in his various Branches, as his other engagements will permit. Having procured every appliance and the most improved instruments, 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 his County his patients will find no difficulty in having every guarantee made good.
Newcastle, April 18, 1878. 197.

WILLIAM WYSE, GENERAL DEALER, Auctioneer & Commission Merchant, CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, N. B. Merchandise and Produce received on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Consignments. SO CHARGE FOR STORAGE. July 15, 1879. 16

DAVIDSON'S SPRINGERS, Metal Syringes, Nipple Syringes, Thrust Atomizers, Nursing Bottles, India Rubber Tubing, Perfume Atomizers.
For sale by T. B. BARKER & SONS, 35 and 37 King Street.

CUSTOM TAILORING. T. M. STEWART, (OF SCOTLAND.) Late Cutter for W. S. Morris, Esq., wishes to announce to the people of Newcastle and surrounding Districts, that he has commenced business over James W. Davidson's store, where with all the modern ideas in cutting and the latest New York Fashions, he is prepared to make up Clothes equal to any made elsewhere.
A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. Newcastle, 22nd April, 1878.

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 REPEATED 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 must depend upon the mails in all transactions with the Patent Office. When inventors send me their sketches we make a 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. SLOW & CO., Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

VEGETINE. Will cure Rheumatism. MR. ALBERT CROOKER, the well-known draught and apotheary, of Springfield, Me., always advised every one troubled with Rheumatism to try VEGETINE.

Read His Statement: SPRINGDALE, ME., Oct. 12, 1876. MR. H. R. STEVENS:- Dear Sir,-Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with Rheumatism, was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffered every thing but the most excruciating pain, and there were weeks at a time that I could not step one step; these attacks were quite frequent. Over three years ago last spring I commenced taking VEGETINE, and following its use I have had taken seven bottles, have had no return of the pain since that time. I always advise every one that is troubled with Rheumatism to try VEGETINE, and not suffer for years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned. Yours, etc. ALBERT CROOKER, Firm of A. Crooker & Co., Druggists and Apothecaries.

VEGETINE Has Entirely Cured Me. BOSTON, Oct. 1870. MR. H. R. STEVENS:- Dear Sir,-My daughter, after having a severe attack of Whooping Cough, was left in a feeble state of health. VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health. I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the VEGETINE for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended it to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take and it can cheerfully recommend it. JAMES MOISE, 304 Athens street.

Rheumatism is a Disease of the Blood. The blood in this disease, is found to contain an excess of acids. VEGETINE acts by converting the blood from its diseased condition to a healthy circulation. VEGETINE regulates the bowels which is very important in this complaint. One bottle of VEGETINE will cure a Rheumatism, and may be taken regularly, and may take several bottles, especially in cases of long standing. VEGETINE is a natural draught, it is pleasant to take, and it is the same as that of thousands before you, and is compounded in such a manner as to produce exclusive of Barks, Roots and Herbs.

"VEGETINE," says a Boston physician, "is no equal to any other medicine. It is one of my wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed. I visited the laboratory and convalesced of my Rheumatism. It is prepared from birch, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

Nothing Equal To It. SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1870. MR. H. R. STEVENS:- Dear Sir,-I have been troubled with Rheumatism, Canker and Liver Complaint, and nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the VEGETINE. I am a sufferer from Rheumatism, and I can cheerfully recommend it to all who are troubled with this complaint. Can be had of all Druggists.

VEGETINE Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass. VEGETINE is Sold by All Druggists and Wholesale by F. B. Barker & Sons, St. John, N. B. Oct. 8-14

Selected Literature. HOW IT WAS CLEARED UP. It was nearly three o'clock when Mr. Gwinnett, who was hardly ever known to be in a hurry, bustled into the front office with a check in his hand.

"Here, Kendall," calling me from my desk, "I must have the money on this before the bank closes, and there isn't a moment to lose."

I clipped on my hat, and took the check, and was off. The p. m. y. teller, as I entered the bank, already had his thumb on the spring which held up the small sash with its pane of ground glass which was accustomed to drop every day so exactly at the instant the hand of the bank clock pointed to three, that one might have supposed the same machinery governed both.

"You're just in time," said the punctual official. "And that only after a sharp run on you," I answered. The bad joke was either unnoticed or treated with contempt. The money was counted out in silence, the spring touched, and the sash fell.

Within half a block I encountered Elvethan Ganche, a fellow-clerk, hastening to meet me. "Mr. Gwinnett was obliged to take the first train to B-," said Elvethan, "and couldn't wait your return. Another leaves half an hour later, and he wishes you to follow on that, with the money."

"Where will he stop in B-?" "Oh! I had nearly forgotten to tell you that. At the 'House.' A glance at my watch proved that I had no time to spare. A smart walk brought me to the depot, whence the train started a minute after I had taken my seat.

It was night when I stepped from the train at B-. A touch on the shoulder made me turn about quickly. "Your name is Kendall?" said a sharp-visaged, keen-eyed man, in a mixed tone of question and assertion. "It is," I answered. "George Kendall?" I bowed stiffly, thinking the stranger a little inquisitive.

He held up his finger, and a couple of policemen approached. "You must accompany these gentlemen and myself," said the sharp-visaged man. "May I ask why?" I returned.

"You shall learn in good time," replied the other. "You might find it embarrassing to receive the explanation here."

A back was called, which all four of us entered without further parley, which I saw was useless. After a rapid drive of several minutes we alighted before a building with a bright light over the door. The sharp-visaged man immediately entered, followed by the two policemen and myself.

A man in uniform, behind a desk, took down my name, age and such other particulars, as I suppose, it is usual to note on such occasions. Next I was put through a rigid search. Among other effects found upon me was, of course, the roll of bills I had drawn from the bank.

"Perhaps you can explain how you came by these," remarked the sharp-visaged man dryly. "Certainly," I answered. "I drew them from the bank to-day, on my employer, Mr. Gwinnett's check, which you just sent me to the bank for that purpose."

"Isn't it a little singular," continued my questioner, "that after getting the money, instead of carrying it to Mr. Gwinnett, you took the next train to B-?"

"Not at all," I replied, quickly. "I came with the money here at Mr. Gwinnett's request."

"How do you account, then, for his telegraphing a description of you far and wide, and offering a reward for your arrest?"

I was thunderstruck at this announcement, and my manifest confusion was interpreted as an additional evidence of guilt.

I was looked up over night at the station house, and next day was taken back as a prisoner to confront my employer, and answer to a charge of embezzlement.

I had, as yet, entertained no suspicion of Elvethan Ganche. I felt sure he had fallen into some mistake, not yet cleared up, in communicating to Mr. Gwinnett's message, and was confident that Ganche's testimony would put everything to rights.

Judge of my surprise and indignation when, on the witness-stand, the witness denied having given me any instructions from Mr. Gwinnett, or even having seen me after I left the counting house or the check.

I told my own story, but it was heard with incredulity. The evidence of the pay-teller, Mr. Gwinnett and Elvethan Ganche-every word of it true, except the intemperate expression of a single fact by the latter-left the examining magistrate no room for doubt, and I was fully committed for trial.

I was not long in divining Elvethan Ganche's motive. We had been rival suitors of Martha Hale, and my love had been preferred to his. Elvethan yielded with a good grace, seemingly, and even professed to be my friend-a profession I accepted the more readily, because I felt a secret pity for his disappointment.

His perfidy was not apparent. His plan was to fix upon me the brand of a felon, thus rendering my union with Martha impossible, and opening the way to a renewal of his own hopes.

The nefarious plot was contrived with such infernal skill that its success seemed well-nigh certain. One evening, not long before the day fixed for the trial, when the glib old jester brought in my supper, he seemed more talkative than usual. Instead of thrusting the dishes through the cell door, as formerly, he entered and sat down for a chat.

The conversation soon turned on the approaching trial, of the result of which I spoke despondingly. "I wonder at your staying here to wait for it so patiently," said the jester. "It's hardly a matter of choice," I answered.

"Well, a strong, active fellow like you might find his way out, one would think."

There was a curious twinkle in the cunning old eyes which excited my attention. "I'm not old and feeble," he continued; "what's to hinder me now, for instance, from binding me hand and foot, and after changing clothes with me, taking these keys and departing at your leisure?"

"I'll do it!" I cried, springing to my feet; an innocent man owes no submission to the law's injustice!" "Come, don't get excited," warned the jester, in a tone of mock alarm. "I'll not drive you to the use of force, which it would be useless to resist."

And to see the cheerfulness with which he submitted to the substitution of his garments for mine, one would have supposed it was but a friendly exchange.

With strips torn from my sheet, I bound the docile keeper hand and foot, placed him in an easy posture on the bed, gagged his mouth comfortably, took his bunch of keys, locked him in, pulled his hat over my eyes and soon was a free man.

Before morning I was miles away, and at the next seaport town shipped as a common sailor. In a foreign land I began life anew, and in a few years succeeded in gaining a competence. "Ba" of what value was it, or even life itself, when not

shared by her whose absence made all else worthless?

At times I was tempted to write to Martha. "But no," I said; "doubtless she, too, believes me guilty. How can she do otherwise in the face of the evidence and my own flight?"

"One day I was met and recognized by an old friend travelling abroad. Instead of stunning, he met me cordially.

"Why have you never returned to visit your old home," he asked, "or at least communicated with your friends?"

"A strange question," I replied. "You cannot have forgotten the cruel suspicion?"

"Surely you have heard how all that tremor of the heart one experiences at a sudden gleam of hope which he dreads to see extinguished the next moment."

"Quite cleared up," replied my friend. "Elvethan Ganche fell a victim to the epidemic last summer, and on his death-bed he acknowledged all."

"And Martha Hale?" "Is still single and as beautiful as ever, though a trifle melancholy at times. Her friends say there is a certain person whose presence, they think, would cheer her up mightily."

The next steamer carried me home, where every body bade me welcome, and Martha not the least warmly. She has quite explained the mystery of the jailer's conduct. He had lived as a domestic in the family of Martha's father when she was a child, and was devotedly attached to her. How he and she plotted together against my escape, it would be a breach of confidence to tell.

The Quebec Banquet. Sir Charles Tupper's Speech. In reply to the toast, "Our Sister Provinces," Sir Charles Tupper spoke on behalf of Nova Scotia as follows:-

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I can well understand the emotion that must be felt by our distinguished leader by reason of the great ovation that has been tendered him to-night in this city of Quebec; I can well understand the sentiments that he has uttered and the pride and pleasure it must give him to be, after so long a period of public life, surrounded by the intelligence, intellect and beauty of this ancient city (cheers).

In the month of October, 1864, fifteen years ago, I had the great honor, as one of the delegates from the Maritime Provinces, of receiving, in common with my colleagues, a banquet which I shall never forget. On that occasion it became my duty to reply on behalf of the Maritime Provinces.

I recalled myself of that opportunity to use, but the people of the other ten scattered, in-laid, and somewhat antagonistic Provinces, the great importance of uniting in one great confederation (hear, hear). I need not tell you the result of the conference that was then held, a result of which the people of Quebec for all time to come will be proud (cheers). On that occasion we were animated by the belief that the British North American Provinces must be united. They were united, and at the close of twelve years of union my Right Hon. friend, the leader of the Government, finds himself the recipient of the brilliant ovation you have tendered him to-night. It is not his great personal qualities you have met to celebrate; it is not his kindness of disposition, his equanimity of manner, his genial temperance which endears him to all who know him, that are the cause of this ovation; it is not his patriotism-which I hesitate not to say is not to be surpassed-that calls out this spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm, it is the fact that you recognize the great statesmanship with which he has conducted the affairs of United Canada during the period in which he has begun trusting with me, (cheers.) I need not say what pleasure it gives me to join in that which I feel is doing honor to ourselves; I need not tell you that the high hopes we entertained on the occasion of Confederation have been realized. Not only has Canada, under that union, advanced step by step and with a rapidity that was never surpassed in the case of any country, but she has been enabled-so broad and deep were the foundations of Confederation laid-to stand five years of misgovernment by our opponents (cheers).

THE PROVISIONAL ARGUMENT. I may be permitted to point to what my Right Honorable friend has already referred to, and that is the statement by our opponents that the advantages now dawning upon the country are not owing to his efforts, but are due to Providence. Suppose that be so. He has told you of the sayings of great men in that connection, but I may be allowed to say that it is somewhat remarkable that the men who, a few months ago, were prophesying nothing but ruin and disaster to our country, are to-day engaging all their energies and talents to explain to the country why it is that there are revived hopes, and a conviction that the prosperity

official report of the debates, it will be found that what I said was supposed the money had to be paid, and it was no use to cry over spilt milk. At the same time, I drew the attention of Mr. Mackenzie to the fact that I had reason to believe, and every man of business who was acquainted with the circumstances would come to the same conclusion, that he had made a most disastrous bargain for Canada. Well, we have the evidence before us that in that transaction alone, one and a half millions were taken out of the public exchequer of Canada and thrown into the sea. Well, I have ventured upon a slight speculation in that regard-I purchased 65,000 tons when I was in England, and I have the satisfactory proof, that at this moment there is \$2,000,000 to the credit of Canada as the result of that transaction. I have the satisfaction of knowing, by a telegram received to-day from Sir John Lubbock, that the rails I and my colleagues bought more than two years ago, (applause) I think that sum of money is more than a quarter of a million-is sufficient excuse for our visit to England. But I come to a subject of vastly greater moment to the people than the half million saved in this transaction; I come to the fact that when I and my colleagues arrived in England, we found an organized system of depreciation of Canada; we found Canada after calamity copied from the leading organ of the Opposition in this country, and I saw speeches delivered by Messrs. Mackenzie, Cartwright, and I used our opportunities as best we could to counteract them; we found every where prominent in the public mind incorrect ideas in reference to the prospects and general condition of our country. I am able to say that those who look carefully at the prospect of England to-day, will find that since the visit of my Right Hon. friend there has been a change in public opinion in England, regarding Canada, and if we can boast of nothing else than the visit of my friend, we can boast of the fact that we have secured the cordial and enthusiastic support of the Imperial Government, and that we have roused in the keenest manner the attention of the Home Government to the importance of our country, all the other advantages I have referred to would sink into insignificance. (Applause.) If you want an evidence of how keenly our opponents-I will not say our opponents, I will say the opponents of Canada-if you want to ascertain how keenly they feel what my right hon. friend has done for this country, you have to read the writings of the Globe on the speech of Lord Beaconsfield.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY. I am told that we went to seek an Imperial guarantee for money to be raised to build the Pacific Railway, and that I failed. On this subject I may say that we secured the interest of the Imperial Government, who expressed a desire to assist us in any way they could, and that the great national work in which we are engaged. (Cheers.) I do not intend to go at length into that subject just now, but I will say that my right hon. friend not only achieved the great work of uniting all the Provinces of British North America, except Newfoundland, which, I trust, will, at no distant day, be united to the great confederation, but, when he had accomplished that work, he felt it was only due to the people of the Maritime Provinces that he should have secured their autonomy in the union with the two great Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, have been proved to be unfeeling. (Applause.)

THE MISSION TO ENGLAND. You will naturally expect that I should like the opportunity of giving you a little account of our stewardship. Some of you have seen one of Gray's admirable cartoons, in which my Right Hon. friend and I are represented as visiting the theatrical performance of the celebrated actress who set London in a blaze on a recent occasion. I am represented as making the remark, "She is very thin," to which my Right Hon. friend replies, "Not so thin as the excuse that brings us here." You will not think it is out of place that I should for a few minutes occupy your attention with a slight account of our stewardship. My Right Hon. friend has spoken of our absent colleague Sir Leonard Tilley, and has been able to tell you that the excuse he has to give is not a very thin one. He is able to say to the people of Canada that the Government which they were told by the Opposition would be unable to float a loan in England, owing to the disastrous effect of their policy on the credit of the country, has been enabled to realize, on a comparatively small loan, half a million dollars more than was ever before realized for the same rate of interest. I trust that this amount of interest I trust that this amount of interest to excuse the mission to England of our respected friend the able Finance Minister from Canada. (Cheers.) What have you, gentlemen, as the result of your efforts? I believe the excuse will not be found to be quite so thin as the cartoonist desired to lead people to infer. Some of you may remember that Hon. Mr. Mackenzie went into a steel speculation, so that it is hardly fair of my Right Hon. friend to say he did nothing towards constructing the Pacific Railway. He did something, six months before he had a mile of the Pacific Railway proper under contract, he made a small investment of three million dollars in the purchase of fifty thousand tons of steel rails. (Laughter.) It has been stated elsewhere that he had my approval of that transaction, but on reference to the

Board of Works

official report of the debates, it will be found that what I said was supposed the money had to be paid, and it was no use to cry over spilt milk. At the same time, I drew the attention of Mr. Mackenzie to the fact that I had reason to believe, and every man of business who was acquainted with the circumstances would come to the same conclusion, that he had made a most disastrous bargain for Canada. Well, we have the evidence before us that in that transaction alone, one and a half millions were taken out of the public exchequer of Canada and thrown into the sea. Well, I have ventured upon a slight speculation in that regard-I purchased 65,000 tons when I was in England, and I have the satisfactory proof, that at this moment there is \$2,000,000 to the credit of Canada as the result of that transaction. I have the satisfaction of knowing, by a telegram received to-day from Sir John Lubbock, that the rails I and my colleagues bought more than two years ago, (applause) I think that sum of money is more than a quarter of a million-is sufficient excuse for our visit to England. But I come to a subject of vastly greater moment to the people than the half million saved in this transaction; I come to the fact that when I and my colleagues arrived in England, we found an organized system of depreciation of Canada; we found Canada after calamity copied from the leading organ of the Opposition in this country, and I saw speeches delivered by Messrs. Mackenzie, Cartwright, and I used our opportunities as best we could to counteract them; we found every where prominent in the public mind incorrect ideas in reference to the prospects and general condition of our country. I am able to say that those who look carefully at the prospect of England to-day, will find that since the visit of my Right Hon. friend there has been a change in public opinion in England, regarding Canada, and if we can boast of nothing else than the visit of my friend, we can boast of the fact that we have secured the cordial and enthusiastic support of the Imperial Government, and that we have roused in the keenest manner the attention of the Home Government to the importance of our country, all the other advantages I have referred to would sink into insignificance. (Applause.) If you want an evidence of how keenly our opponents-I will not say our opponents, I will say the opponents of Canada-if you want to ascertain how keenly they feel what my right hon. friend has done for this country, you have to read the writings of the Globe on the speech of Lord Beaconsfield.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY. I am told that we went to seek an Imperial guarantee for money to be raised to build the Pacific Railway, and that I failed. On this subject I may say that we secured the interest of the Imperial Government, who expressed a desire to assist us in any way they could, and that the great national work in which we are engaged. (Cheers.) I do not intend to go at length into that subject just now, but I will say that my right hon. friend not only achieved the great work of uniting all the Provinces of British North America, except Newfoundland, which, I trust, will, at no distant day, be united to the great confederation, but, when he had accomplished that work, he felt it was only due to the people of the Maritime Provinces that he should have secured their autonomy in the union with the two great Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, have been proved to be unfeeling. (Applause.)

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