

# The Union Advocate

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. & J. ANSLAW.

VOL. XIII. No. 1.

Our Country, with its United Interests.

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

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

WHOLE No. 625.

## WAVERLY HOTEL.

NEWCASTLE, N. B. - MIRMICHI, N. B.  
This House has lately been refurnished, and very comfortable arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travellers.  
LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT, ON THE PREMISES.  
ALEX. STEWART.  
Late of Waverly House, St. John's. Proprietor.  
Newcastle, Dec. 2, 1878.

## UNITED STATES HOTEL.

NEWCASTLE, N. B. - MIRMICHI, N. B.  
THIS HOTEL is very pleasantly situated, has recently been fitted up in first class style, is in close proximity to the C. P. 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. - NEW BRUNSWICK.  
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 business centre. 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.

## 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 have thoroughly renovated the same, making it as the "ROYAL," and will be the recipient 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, N. B., 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 calculated to meet the requirements of travellers, as neither price or expense have been spared to secure the comfort of guests. The proprietor will be pleased to afford a splendid view of the St. Lawrence and its environs.  
October 24, 1877.

## MIRAMICHI MARBLE WORKS.

WATER ST. - CHATHAM.  
WILLIAM LAWLER.  
Importers of MARBLE & Manufacturer of MONUMENTS, TABLES, HEADSTONES, MANTELS, &c.  
A GOOD STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.  
GRANITE MONUMENTS made to order. CAPS and SILLERS 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, (South Side).  
SAINT JOHN, N. B.  
CANVAS COVERS MADE TO ORDER. SAMPLE TRUNKS A SPECIALTY.  
May 8, 1879.

## RUBBER BELTING.

EXTRA STRETCH and Patent Smooth Cut Surface Rubber Belting. In Stock various widths in 2, 4 and 6 Pies.  
LEATHER BELTING.  
"Horse" (curved) Patent Stretched and Riveted Oak Tanned Leather Belting (double and single).  
SAWS, SAWMILL, "Dixie" Mill, Circular, Rotary, Cross Cut, Hand and Pig Saws, MACHINERY, Lard, Olive, Seal, Whale, and Virgin and Cylinder Oils, MILL SUPPLIES, Lumber, Leather, Pine, Elm, where, Bals, Fences, Rivets, Saw Swages, &c., &c.  
ESTY, ALLAN & CO., (Successors to J. G. Gable).  
Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B. May 21

## 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 at lowest rates for cash. Also, S. E. Foster & Son's, N. B. and Tuckers of all sizes, and Charles & Son's Boot Trees, Laces, &c. English Toys as well as home made Toys of the best material. Wholesale and Retail.  
J. J. CHRISTIE.  
No. 55 King St., St. John, N. B. Agents, 1879.

## JAMES G. McNALLY.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Furniture, Crockery & Glassware, LAMPS, TABLE CUTLERY, Silverware and Fancy Goods, FREDERICK, N. B.  
April 20, 1879.

## Law and Collection Offices.

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 &c.  
LOANS Negotiated, Claims Promptly Collected and Professional Business in all its branches, executed with accuracy and despatch.  
OFFICE-PUBLIC BUILDINGS, NEWCASTLE, MIRMICHI, 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.

## L. J. TWEEDIE.

ATTORNEY & BARRISTER AT LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c., CHATHAM, N. B. - N. B.  
OFFICE-Snowball's Building May 12, 1874.

## JOHN McALISTER.

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

## A. H. JOHNSON.

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

## WILLET & QUICLEY.

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c., Princess St., Riverview Building (up stairs). ST. JOHN, N. B.  
John Willet, Richard F. Quicley, LL. B., C. T. L., Agents 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 to 5, 7 to 10.  
June 16, 1879.

## HERBERT T. DAWSON, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, NEWCASTLE, N. B.  
OFFICE-In Mr. John Dalton's House; RESIDENCE, At Mr. Wm. Gremley's, opposite Office.  
Newcastle, March 26, 1877.

## 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.

## WANTED.

A SHOP and OFFICE BOY-one willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to DR. FREEMAN. Newcastle, Sept. 7.

## PETER LOGGIE.

Wood Moulding & Planing MILL, Near the Ferry Landing, CHATHAM.  
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINISHING for House or Ship Work, manufactured to order.  
Veneti n 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.

## A. D. SHIRREFF.

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Life, Fire & Marine Insurance AND GENERAL AGENT, Chatham, N. B. August 29, 1878.

## Carriage Repairing.

The Subscriber has erected a shop on the property lately owned by Dr. J. S. Hume, 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, "KENNIS & GARDNER BLDG., Prince William Street, St. John, May 7, 1879.

## DENTISTRY.

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

## WILLIAM WYSE.

GENERAL DEALER, Auctioneer & Commission Merchant, CHATHAM, MIRMICHI, N. B. Merchandise and Produce received on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Consignments. NO CHARGE FOR STORAGE.  
DAVIDSON'S SPRINGERS, Metal Springs, Nipple Springs, Thrust Atomizers, Nerving 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 abroad.  
A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.  
Newcastle, 22nd April, 1878.

## PATENTS.

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 me sketches we make a search in the Patent Office and advise as to the patentability of the device. 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. SXTON & CO., Opposite Patent Office, WASHINGTON, D. C.

## VEGETINE.

Will cure Rheumatism. MR. ALBERT CROOKER, the well-known druggist and a heavy, of Springfield, Me., always advises every one troubled with Rheumatism to try VEGETINE.  
Read His Statement:  
SPRINGFIELD, ME., Oct. 12, 1876.  
MR. H. R. STEVENS:-  
Dear Sir,-Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with Rheumatism. I was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffered every thing with Rheumatism. Sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not step one step; these attacks were quite severe. I suffered everything that a man could. Over three years ago last spring I commenced taking VEGETINE and followed the directions. I had taken seven bottles, have had no return of the disease 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, 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. Being advised by a friend she tried the 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 result. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take and I can heartily recommend it.  
JAMES MOISE, 364 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 condition. VEGETINE cures the blood which is very important in this complaint. One bottle of VEGETINE will give relief, but to effect a permanent cure it must be taken regularly, and may take several bottles, especially in cases of long standing. VEGETINE is sold by all druggists. Try it, and your verdict will be the same as that of thousands before you, who have found so much relief from the use of VEGETINE, which is composed exclusively of Barks, Roots and Herbs.

## VEGETINE.

Nothing Equal To It. SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876.  
MR. H. R. STEVENS:-  
Dear Sir,-I have been troubled with Rheumatism, Canker and Liver complaint for three years; nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the VEGETINE. I am now getting well, and will continue to use the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to every one.  
Yours truly, MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD.  
No. Lagrange street, South Salem, Mass.

## 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  
I was not long in divining Elanah's motive. We had been rival suitors of Martha Hale, and my love had been preferred to his. Elanah 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 poverty 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 garish old jailer 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 jailer. "It's hardly a matter of choice," I answered.  
"Well, a strong, active young 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 but old and feeble," he continued; "what's to hinder you, now, for instance, from blinding me hard and fast, and after changing clothes with me, taking these keys and departing at your leisure?"  
"I do it?" I cried, springing to my feet; an innocent man owes no submission to the law's injustice!"  
"Come, don't get excited," whined the jailer, 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 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. But 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. Why can she do otherwise in the face of the evidence and my own light?"  
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 was cleared up?"  
"I cleared up?" I exclaimed, with 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. "Elanah 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 everybody 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 occasion 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, and I availed myself of that opportunity to urge, not only upon the people of Quebec, but the people of the other then scattered Provinces, 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, his high moral character, his great kindness of disposition, his unvarying manner, the great temperance which endears him to all who know him, that are the cause of this ovation; it is 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 past twelve years, and the great power, (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 PROVIDENCE 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 at 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

## which marked the former administration of my Right Hon. friend is again to dawn upon us. (Applause.)

They say it is Providence. Well, I say it is something to have Providence on our side (cheers). If then, it is in spite of us that the country is always prosperous when we are in, they only admit that Providence smiled on us when we were in power last, that He frowned on them when they came in, and that immediately on our return He smiled on the country again (cheers). I say the country ought to be grateful to the bonifant Providence who is blessing us with rich harvests. (Applause.) But I will ask it if it is Providence who is to bring back to us the West India trade; is it Providence who is bringing foreign capital into this country? I believe that, with all our prosperity, Providence has a great deal to do, but we must remember that He helps those who help themselves. (Applause.)

## THE TRUE STATEMAN.

I may say that when I came to the Conference fifteen years ago in this city, I found sitting around that table representatives of both the great parties in this country, including not only my Right Hon. friend and that distinguished and regretted Canadian statesman, Sir Geo. E. Cartier, to whom he has referred in terms so touching and well merited, but their opponents, the Hon. Geo. Brown and the other gentlemen associated with him. I had ample opportunity of unifying with both parties, and if I and my friends from the Maritime Provinces decided to throw in our lot with the Right Hon. gentlemen, I have no hesitation in saying I saw good and sufficient reason for our course. When I found that George Brown was, in the very crisis of Confederation, prepared to withdraw his support from the Government which was engaged in perfecting it, I had no difficulty in forming my judgment. I found on the one side men who had raised for many long years the cry of party and sectional antagonism-the antagonism of Province against Province, and I found on the other side my right Hon. friend, who, for many long years had held firmly before the country that great flag of civil and religious equality for all without respect to nationality or creed. I found Sir Geo. E. Cartier doing battle in the interests of the Protestant minority in his Province, and my Right Hon. friend demanding equal justice and representation for the Catholic minority in his Province. I had no hesitation, therefore, in deciding on which side my duty lay, and I believe the prosperity and future of our Dominion must be founded on the principles upheld by Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Geo. E. Cartier. (cheers.)

## 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 can assist in 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 distant Provinces that he should have secured the aid of the Imperial Government on the most favorable terms. Sir Geo. E. Cartier had been a great advocate of the Imperial Government, and it was only due to him that we should have secured the aid of the Imperial Government on the most favorable terms. (cheers.)

## THE MISSION TO ENGLAND.

You will naturally expect that I should like this opportunity of giving you a little account of our stewardship. Some of you have seen one of my public addresses, in which I visited the theatrical performance of the celebrated actress who was in 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 will be sufficient 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

## 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 treasury of Canada and thrown into the sea. Well, I have ventured upon a slight speculation in steel rails; I purchased 65,000 tons when I was in England, and I have the steel-factory of knowing that, at this moment there is \$500,000 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 Macdonald, that the steel-factory of Canada bought more than \$500,000 sterling more than was paid for them. (Applause.) I think that sum of money 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 calumny after calumny copied from the leading organs of the Opposition in this country, and from speeches delivered by Messrs. Mackenzie and Cartwright, and we used our opportunities as best we could to counteract them; we found every where prominent in the public mind the statement in reference to the prospects and general condition of our country. I am able to say that those who look carefully at the present of England to-day, will find that since the visit of our Right Hon. friend there has been a change in public opinion in England, regarding Canada, and if we can boast of nothing else in this country, we have secured the cordial and enthusiastic approval 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 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 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 occasion 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, and I availed myself of that opportunity to urge, not only upon the people of Quebec, but the people of the other then scattered Provinces, 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, his high moral character, his great kindness of disposition, his unvarying manner, the great temperance which endears him to all who know him, that are the cause of this ovation; it is 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 past twelve years, and the great power, (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.)

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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 at 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

## which marked the former administration of my Right Hon. friend is again to dawn upon us. (Applause.)

They say it is Providence. Well, I say it is something to have Providence on our side (cheers). If then, it is in spite of us that the country is always prosperous when we are in, they only admit that Providence smiled on us when we were in power last, that He frowned on them when they came in, and that immediately on our return He smiled on the country again (cheers). I say the country ought to be grateful to the bonifant Providence who is blessing us with rich harvests. (Applause.) But I will ask it if it is Providence who is to bring back to us the West India trade; is it Providence who is bringing foreign capital into this country? I believe that, with all our prosperity, Providence has a great deal to do, but we must remember that He helps those who help themselves. (Applause.)

## THE TRUE STATEMAN.

I may say that when I came to the Conference fifteen years ago in this city, I found sitting around that table representatives of both the great parties in this country, including not only my Right Hon. friend and that distinguished and regretted Canadian statesman, Sir Geo. E. Cartier, to whom he has referred in terms so touching and well merited, but their opponents, the Hon. Geo. Brown and the other gentlemen associated with him. I had ample opportunity of unifying with both parties, and if I and my friends from the Maritime Provinces decided to throw in our lot with the Right Hon. gentlemen, I have no hesitation in saying I saw good and sufficient reason for our course. When I found that George Brown was, in the very crisis of Confederation, prepared to withdraw his support from the Government which was engaged in perfecting it, I had no difficulty in forming my judgment. I found on the one side men who had raised for many long years the cry of party and sectional antagonism-the antagonism of Province against Province, and I found on the other side my right Hon. friend, who, for many long years had held firmly before the country that great flag of civil and religious equality for all without respect to nationality or creed. I found Sir Geo. E. Cartier doing battle in the interests of the Protestant minority in his Province, and my Right Hon. friend demanding equal justice and representation for the Catholic minority in his Province. I had no hesitation, therefore, in deciding on which side my duty lay, and I believe the prosperity and future of our Dominion must be founded on the principles upheld by Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Geo. E. Cartier. (cheers.)

## 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 can assist in 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 distant Provinces that he should have secured the aid of the Imperial Government on the most favorable terms. Sir Geo. E. Cartier had been a great advocate of the Imperial Government, and it was only due to him that we should have secured the aid of the Imperial Government on the most favorable terms. (cheers.)

## THE MISSION TO ENGLAND.

You will naturally expect that I should like this opportunity of giving you a little account of our stewardship. Some of you have seen one of my public addresses, in which I visited the theatrical performance of the celebrated actress who was in 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 will be sufficient to excuse the mission to England of our respected friend the able Finance Minister from











