proper seat of the Capital. The matter was talked over very seriously while the M. P. P.'s awaited the summons into the presence of the Governor. The feeling among many of the M. P. Ps was in favor of St. John as the proper seat of the Capital. The M. P. P.s of York Sunbury etc., were opposed to a change, but not so the whole of the up river members. Among the Legislative Councillors, the champions of the status quo were more Just then the telegrams from St. John began to come, and how they did flow in ! They came like so many electric shocks, and were shown round, both in the improvised Legislative buildings and in the Barker house, etc. At first, the despatches were not considered in a serious light, but their earnestness soon became apparent, and it was said that they excited much more concern in high official circles than among those who were not burdened with the cares of office. However, it was reported that the leader of the Opposition fully sympathized with the leader of the Government that the movement was not an agreeable one, and required careful handling. It troubled others besides the gentlemen alluded to. Some of the ladies got hold of it, and one prominent lady remarked to another that it was rather absurd to hear that the people of St. John wanted to ge the Legislative Buildings, when they could not even take hold of the Exhibition! was admitted on all hands that the hi was a good one; but still it was said that, while there might be apathy in the one case, there might be zeal in the other. The matter soon became much talked over, and formed the subject of discussion among all the members who leftFredericton

by train or remained behind. It was said that a Governor with a large salary ought to provide himself with house, and exercise some hospitality, and that, in every respect, he could do so to better advantage in the commercial capital of the Province than elsewhere. But even if it were desirable to procure him a residence, it was alleged that there were plenty such available ones near St. John, and Reed's Castle and grounds were spoken of available.

Penny Savings Banks.

(To the Editor of the Toronto Globe.) Sir.-All who have been working in the penny savings banks that have been organized in this city must feel pleased when they find that the results of their work have attracted the attention of the think ing public; and no doubt the discussion which will be opened in consequence of the editorial contained in your issue of the 20th inst, will be of great practical benefit. There is one point which, how ever, I should at the outset wish to be clearly understood. The penny banks which have been established, were not established with the slightest idea or intention of making a profit out of them, or indeed of doing a banking business. They are places where moneys are deposited, kept safely for the depositors, and paid back when called for, and they are no-

These banks have been established from purely philanthropic motives, and no one of all who take part in the work reaps one cent profit. The trustees guarantee the depositors, undertaking to make good any losses there might be, and that is the whole extent of their pecuniary interest. The expenses connected with the management are not in any case met by the difference in the interest received from the company with which the money is deposited, and the balance of the expense is tion success.

All the labour expended is voluntary. Now as to the future. The subject should be fully discussed, and the best plan adopted. The Government of our Dominion is deeply interested in the well-being of the people, and the establishment of the Post-office Savings Bank was a step in the right direction, but still the class the penny banks deal with is not reached by the Post office Savings Bank. Neither it nor any Company that I know of, will receive deposits of less than \$1. Of the 5,611 deposits (amounting to \$1,679.41), received by the All Saints' Church Penny Savings Bank from the 31st May, 1879, to the 15th January, 1880, 5,449 were under \$1-that is to say, over 95 per cent. of these deposits were of sums that would not be received by the Post-office Savings Bank, or any company or bank on deposit. The result shows that when the means of saving in small sums is given to the public they will take advantage of it, and no doubt if these means are not brought to their doors, the money is not saved but is spent or squandered.

Doubtless the success of the penny others into the field. They will not come a moment too soon, but I am sure all will agree with you that these penny banks should in some way or other be affiliated and placed on a sound permanent basis. I would suggest that a Committee of leading citizens - responsible men. and men of irreproachable character-be formed (under an Act of Parliament if necessary.) under whom the whole system should be worked. If any gentlemen wish to open a Penny Bank let them apply to this Committee for their permission to do so, and give the Committee power to accept or reject the application as in their best judgment should be done. Proper and responsible trustees could then be had; the establishment of too many penny savings banks would be prevented, proper audits would be had; and the public using the banks would have guarantee that all that human wisdom could do would be done for the protection of their interests. The money deposited with the penny banks could be deposited in the Government Post-office Savings Bank, which would give 4 per cent. interest, and the Government could provide books and stationery, and a certain sum a year to the General Committee, to be used by them in judiciously bringing the merits of the penny banks before the public. Public returns could be made, and the public journals would no doubt freely give

the space required from year to year. In the near future I should not be surprised to find the Government establishing branch savings banks in different parts of the city, which would be open at all hours. and thereby many more would be attracted to opening an account with Her Ma-

Should the result be that the Government take hold of the matter and provide efficient means to meet the desired end. All Saints' Church will gladly give way, feeling that they have accomplished their

Hoping these few suggestions will be of service, and that others will add to them, I am, your obedient servant. W. REDFORD MULOCK, Treasurer of All Saints' Church

Penny Savings Bank. Horses for Sale.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatann, Miramichi, N. B., every Thursday morning It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher at the following rates: If paid in advance, within 2 months \$1.50.

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Miramichi Adrance.

MARCH 4, 1880.

Shall St. John be the Provincial

A question overriding all others just now in St. John is that which may be said to have risen from the ashes of the Legislative Buildings, Fredericton. It is, of course, not an entirely new question, but the idea that "whatever is is right" had kept it from assuming practical shape up to the time of the remark. ably opportune fire. So long as the old Leglislative Buildings stood in Fredericton they were a material protest, strengthened by time-honored association against giving effect to the more practical side of the question, but when they were destroyed, and it became necessary that new buildings should be provided, the matter of location-very unexpectedly, no doubt, to many-became a living issue.

If the Supreme Court had not been located at Fredericton it is doubtful whether the proposition to remove the have ever been seriously made, but both the Bar and business men of the latter city have suffered great inconvenience and expense though being obliged to have their appeal cases settled in the up-river capital, and they, therefore, all the more readily realise by comparsion the desirability of having the centre of Government where they know it would be most convenient to the greater number of the people of the Province.

Fredericton was chosen as the seat of Government at a time when the facilities for travel rendered journeys from different points in the province to the Legislature no light undertaking and the distance to be travelled by members and others having business at the Capital was an important consideration in fixing upon the legislative and law-administering centre. The railway system of the country has, however, removed the element of distance to be travelled from an important place among the considerations on which the question is to be decided and, so far as the matter of travel can affect it, the fact that St. John is the centre of our railway system ought to render a decision in favor of that city one not difficult to

arrive at.

The steady-going sentiment of the Province—the opinion of practical men of all classes-is agreed upon one point, subscribed by those who wish the institu viz., that we have entirely too much legislature for the management of our provincial affairs. There is little doubt that if a respectable scheme for reducing the representation about one-half-and the expense of legislation in even greater proportion-were made a question at any general election, its advocates would be endorsed by a large provincial majority. It may not be that so desirable a change will become a thing of fact during the present decade, but there is little doubt that such a scheme would be perfected very soon if the Legislature and Government were to conduct their deliberations surrounded by the largest commercial community of the Province, in the midst of a business sentiment which would be an irresistable and constant protest against the unwieldy governmental machinery absorbing so much of our small public revenue. This seems one of the most tent considerations that go to make up the question and the one that is the greatest from an economic point of view. It can be argued that an advance towbanks established, will, as you say attract | ards so desirable a change may as easily be made with the Capital at Fredericton as elsewhere, but everything is against such a position. Fredericton has always been accustomed to the comparatively large Legislative and Executive organizations now existing, and her people deem a change in the direction of economy undesirable because of local considerations. Her grocers, dry goods men and milliners think it would lessen their receipts somewhat; her beauty and fashion would look upon it as endangering their social importance, while a few persons, who find employment about the Legislature for a few weeks of the year would be in fear that their services might be dispensed with. The more ponderous the machine, therefore, the better it would be, in one sense, for all these interests, and Fredericton may not, therefore, be looked to as affording any countenance to a movement in the

> In view of the abolition of the Legislative Council, also, the removal to St. John would be one in the right direction, for it is well known that the Upper House generally acts, in response to St. John sentiment. In many cases the press of St. John informs the public in reference to undesirable or inexpedient measures which have passed or are passing in the Assembly and they are defeated in the Legislative Council in response to St. John sentiment communicated after they are passed by the lower body. If the deliberations of the eye of the St. John press and people will, doubtless, take no action in the pairs that were done, had to be done the greatest publicity possible would matter, but place itself in the hands of in Nova Scotia, and that the Grand be given to them and a censorship the House, entirely. Each member of greatly in the public interest would be the Government will, probably, vote in hire, money that should be paid to our secured, rendering the Assembly much his representative and not in his execuless liable to ill-considered action than it is at present, and abolition of the bly, be appealed to to take a stand for

Upper House a certainty. It is not to be presumed that personal suffer political shipwreck in case of re- denied many of the accusations. considerations will unduly influence fusal. The people of St. John have Things seemed quite exciting and your tween the passage of the Repeal Act members of the Legislature in deciding | called on their representatives, as a body, | representative, Mr. Snowballl, took the the question of removal, yet their in- to advocate the proposed change. If floor and handled the subject well, the absence of necessary local legislation terests in a private business way can- any one of them refuse he may be called being conversant with many facts that in New Brunswick, and with the Local not be entirely lost sight of. The men upon to resign his seat. The people of fully sustained Mr. Anglin's position. House prorogued, so that legislation tively, will be sold on approved joint notes at who are chosen to represent the differ- Fredericton may call upon their mem- His remarks, which were mildly, but for the present is impossible, it would not guilty of fraud be relieved of all liabili- Mr. Girouard (Jacques Car tier) followed

business concerns. This would assist in causing their legislative duties to seem ate of Five Dollars an inch per year. The matter less exacting upon their time, keep them in a businesslike frame of mind and render them less liable to countenance unnecessary protraction of the yearly

Respecting the desirability of having the Supreme Court's sittings at St. John there can be no doubt in the minds of those acquainted with the business transacted in it. Much more than one half of all the appeal cases with which it is called upon to deal are moved up from the St. John Courts. The management of these cases renders the employment of the very best available legal talent necessary and litigants are, thereordinary fees charged by able counsel. but also the price which the profession approves of as sufficient to pay its leadengaged in the Supreme Court. St. John business men find that they must held in that city or incur expenses rangupwards for appeal to the Supreme Court at Fredericton, the greater part of which is made up of fees at the rate of \$25 per day, which must be paid because St. John lawyers are obliged to go to Fredericton. It may be said that if the Court were at St. John, Frederithe fact that St. John furnishes more than one half of the appeal business to the Supreme Court, and that litigants of nearly all other places, excepting Fredericton, would also be convenienced by the proposed change, ought to settle the question. Besides, Fredericton. even now, furnishes business to the Court that is inconsiderable compared with St. John alone. We venture, also, to say that many St. John business men who fail to get justice in the lower courts at St. John suffer losses and wrong rather than incur the costs involved in appeal to the Supreme Court at Fredericton-costs which arise mainly from the improper location of the Court,

and which are not those incidental to 12th says:the court itself. Of course, this question, like all others has its other side. Arrayed against the proposed change are number of strong influences not easily overcome, although they are all of local and private nature. "Possession." it is said, "is nine points of the law" and if the City of Fredericton does not possess the Legislative, Governmental and Supreme Court buildings, it is the place where they have always been located. The departmental buildings still stand where they were before the fire and it is urged that in case the capital is removed they will become useless. "But," says St. John, "you proposed, just before the fire, to tear them down and include the accommodation they afford in the new building you wanted erected!" "Next," says Fredericton, "Government House-a valuable building-would be rendered almost useless and valueless if the seat of Government were removed." "But. St. John says, "that venerable pile costs the province much more annually than a good and sufficient residence for the Governor can be had for in the commercial metropolis and whatever can be made out of Government House will be so much gained," and the St. John Common Council, as a proof of its earnestness in the matter really adds to its offer of a splendid site for Government buildings to provide, out and out, a residence for the Lientenant-Governor. Then the minor business and social interests already referred to advance their claims, but the

expense of the people and Province, as a It may be, as the writer suggested to some St. John friends, that the Frederictonians, realising the strength of public sentiment in the matter, will endeavor to compromise by consenting to part with the Supreme Court, with the understanding that the Legislature and Lieutenant-Governor will be left to them, but St. John, very logically, says such a proposition would be accepted as one involving a virtual admission of the right of that city to all it claims. Besides, the City Council has offered to part with either Queen or King Square as a gift to the Province for the site of the necessary buildings to be erected. instead of those proposed at Fredericton -a thing the Council could not be expected to do in the event of the Supreme Court only being transferred to St.

that private interests cannot

be permitted to stand in the way of

needed public reforms and the indivi-

dual and single locality must not expect

to have their interests served at the

direction of Legislative and Executive John All things considered the question great influence on the course of legislative business at the coming session. It has introduced new elements which short time. It was claimed that they by those who may have looked upon the Hon. Minister admitted their places gance every where else. All expenditill the prorogation, unless such emergency the burning of the old buildings as a were supplied by locomotives hired desirable visitation. It may have the from the Grand Trunk Company. effect of changing the complexion of provincial politics. The leaders of both Government and Opposition, being re- the management of the road, and the sidents of Fredericton, are against the discharging of employees in the shops open one. The Government, as a body, He claimed the comparatively light retive capacity. The leaders may, possitheir party, one way or the other, and

city specially during the recesses of the ment would surely follow, for neither House are called upon to remain in it Mr. Wedderburn nor Mr. Marshall several days at a time while going to could afford to oppose St. John in its and returning from their legislative present temper. In any view of the duties. If the legislative business were question it is a very interesting one, transferred to St. John, members could and if the Capital be not transferred to spend their spare hours with advantage | St. John it will be because expediency to themselves in attending to personal rather than the preponderence of public interest and sentiment guides the major-

ity of the Legislature in deciding. Penny Banks.

Private banks for the small savings by cable at once. of the people are established in Ontario, there being now no less than four such institutions in the city of Toronto, which are under control of clergymen of St. James' Cathedral, St. Andrews, Grace and All Saints Churches. Other churches are also engaging in the work and the results promise great benefit to the peeple concerned. We do not know the rate of interest allowed, but suppose it is about the same as the Dominion Savings Banks connected with Custom Houses and Post Offices pay. fore, called upon to pay not only the Correspondence in some of the Upper Provinces papers indicate that these Banks are becoming popular, not only. we presume, becaue they are founded ing members for leaving their offices for | for the prevention of improvidence. days together and neglecting all other | but also on account of the high characbusiness save that in which they are ter of those who are in charge of the movement. It has occurred to a correspondent that this system of encouragaccept the decisions of the lower courts | ing a saving spirit among the people might be advantageously adopted in ing from two or three hundred dollars | this part of the Dominion. He refers to the prominence given in Smiles' "Self Help" to this mode of encouraging the people in practicing thrift and to the wonderful success such small beginnings had worked to in some portions of England. We fully agree with him in reference to the deton litigants would suffer from the same | sirability of our clergymen, and others drawbacks now complained of by those especially interested in the moral wellof the former city. While that is true, being of the people, giving some atten tion to the subject, with a view of ascertaining whether a system of saving which has been so great a success in England may not be successfully put into practical or eration here as well as in Ontario.

A letter on the subject is copied in another column.

Protection Elsewhere.

Our readers will, no doubt, be interested in learning how the protectionist ideas that have found a lodgement among ourselves are succeeding among others who, like ourselves, have recently adopted them. The Freihandels Cor respondenz of Berlin under date Jan.

The improvement in trade maniifest after a six years period of depression on both sides of the Atlantic has chanced to occur at a juncture when the German Empire is engaged in carrying out a complete change in its commercial policy. It cannot be otherwise than that the adherents of the new system will attempt to prove a connection between the two circumstances to point to the brightening of the commercial horizon as a conseof the new protectionist It will therefore be well to point out that the revival of trade began in America (stimulated thereits abundant harvest and the short crops in Europe) and also that it is much more perceptible in arrangements has lately been made than in Germany. With regard to all the most important products of the branches the rise of price in America, England and Belgium is far more remarkable than in Germany. In the iron industry which for several months has enjoyed the protection of the new duty, many cannot keep pace with the sudden advance in English prices. In the textile industry England likewise has a woollen yarns English specialities, such as mohair &c., have made the largest by German industry keeping far in the background: the same with regard to

It will be seen from the above that, like ourselves. Germany finds that so far as any benefit to native manufacturing industries is concerned, protection is a delusion and a snare.

FREDERICTON MATTERS, including lative Buildings, the prorogation of the Legislature etc., will be found on the

Cur Ottawa Letter.

Our Ottawa letter reached us too late last week for the ADVANCE of 26th, although it bore date of 21st. We take the following from it :-

There was, as you are already informed, but little debate on the address, the strength of parties being the same as last Session. It was allowed to pass with only a few protests. The Public Accounts, show the largest deficit that has occured since Confederation, notwithstanding our people are so heavily taxed under the N. P.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY ever before, and to divert attention from Charles is predicting a large saving in the now current year, amounting, as he says, to \$200,000, but which members have been cruel enough to question, and assert that 21 disabled locomotives were last March in the Richmond and Moncton work shops, and many seems to be one that will exercise a more at all the other stations; that many workenmen were dischargedthose who were employed being put on could scarcely have been foreseen, even | could not get locomotives repaired, and

it is assumed, will leave the question an going down and rails being destroyed. Trunk was receiving, for locomotive

mechanics for repairs. This was more than Sir Charles could stand, and he retorted severely on the motives that actuated Mr. Anglin, and

have business with St. John and many proposed change as the Executive policy certain extent he exonerated SirCharles, less, the Insolvent Act is unpopular in of them, in addition to visiting that In that case a disruption of the Govern- believing the Minister was himself deceived in reference to the state of the road by designing subordinates.

IRISH RELIEF. The grant of \$100,000 for the Irish relief fund was proposed by Sir John and seconded by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, and passed unanimously without debate, except that Mr. Anglin and some others said that it should be \$250,000, and all wished that the finances of the country would admit of this amount being given. The grant was advised

P. E. ISLAND AND THE N. P. Mr. Brecken and Mr. Hackett, both Government supporters from P. E. I. while moving and seconding a resolution for correspondence etc., in reference to P. E. Island's right to receive portion of the Fishery Award, claimed the money on ground of injury done the Island by the National Policy. and they even regretted that the Island had ever gone into Confederation. Mr. Brecken was mover of the reply to ly in the Maritime Provinces. THIS WEEK'S LETTER. the Government have already been made. The false economy of the Inter-

colonial management, resulting in

wheezy and debilitated locomotives, painted black as if in mourning for their humiliation, clattering cars, an uneven roadway, a dissatisfied and insubordinate staff of employees, and an epidemic of accidents are the railway record. Then there was the fact that the Government had let contracts for the construction of 127 miles of railway in British Columbia, without authority. True, they had authority on the basis of the Imperial Guarantee, the proposition for which, Sir John last year told the House " must succeed." It did not succeed. The Imperial guarantee was not secured, and the Government have done without it, what Parliament only authorised them to do if it were obtained. Thus we become liable for an expenditure of nine millions, all to go to the mighty Onderdonk for building a railway through the "sea of mountains" of the Pacific coast. The stery of how other tenderers were induced "for a consideration," to withdraw their tenders, at a loss of many thousands to the public, adds little to the credit of the transaction. The question has became a pertinent one, whether the new railway magnate may not yet become as dangerous an element in our politics as the great steam ship owner was in 1872. It looks probable enough that after a while, we shall come to speak of the Pacific Scandal of 1873 as Pacific Scandal No 1, possibly equalled if not over-matched by other scandals of the series. It has always been a trump card in Tory hands to keep themselves in power by the expenditure of money. When the Intercolonial was undertaken, Mr. William Macdougall, then Minister of Public Works, stated that Sir John had lost his shrewdness if with twenty millions to expend be could not keep himself in power for ten years. The same gentleman afterward spoke of the millions expended on that work as "thrown into the sea," and it looks as if the Government were now, with a lavish hand, throwing millions into

It would seem that we are never to have done with expenditure for British Columbia. The latest proposition of this kind was brought down the other day by the Minister of Justice, who asked the House to provide salaries for two additional Supreme Court Judge, advances, the classes supplied chiefly in that Province. Strange to say, the d wy before, many Conservatives were objecting to the cost of the Supreme Court. They were even declaring its creation "premature," though it was provided for in the Union act, and annually promised in the speeches from the Throne by the Tory Government till they were turned out in 1873. course, Tory objection to the Supreme an account of the burning of the Legis- | Court is only founded on the fact that it was created and the judges appointed by the Liberal Government. Hence, too, their economical eyes are directed towards it. The Supreme Court has however, gained in favor since last session, as was shown by the additional respect accorded it in the discussion, and the overwhelming vote that "hoisted" for six months Mr. Keeler's bill for the repeal of the Supreme Court act. These same economical gentlemen, however, don't think it premature to give British Columbia two more judges, though she has eight already, with salaries of \$2,400 to \$5,800 each, and only ten to fifteen thousand people to be "judged." They also think it most sound and excellent economy for the people of New Brunsaccounts also show a larger deficieny than to help pay them. Some of the revela- clock. tions anent this business go to show that the existing judges in B. C. have very little to do. Mr. Blake instanced where of twelve courts held, nine had absolutely nothing to do, and in the three remaining sittings, the whole business only involved demands of some \$750, while the travelling expenses of

"the sea of mountains."

the judge in the three cases referred to were over \$1,000. It is very evident that if "economy is practiced on the Intercolonial Railway as Sir Charles Tupper claims, it is more than counterbalanced by extravature in New Brunswick is "scrimped to the utmost, that the money may be Mr. Anglin last evening brought for- lavished in the West. Westward under ward a series of resolutions bearing on Tory rule go the emigrating people, Westward go the seats in the Cabinet. Westward go the millions gathered by proposed removal of the Capital. This, and along the track, while the road was | the Custom Officers and the excisemen from our maritime people.

It does not now appear so certain that the Insolvent Act will be repealed. though I think the Repeal Bill with certain modifications will pass the Commons. The mercantile community of the larger cities and the Banks through out the Dominion are against the repeal, though, if repeal must come, they ask that it be done quickly, to save the rush into court that would follow beand its sanction by the Governor. In ent sections of the Province are general- ber of the Government to insist on well delivered, were most galling and seem that in that Province the effect of ties. Lost.

the country and it is felt even among many of its former friends, that its "usefulness is gone." It will be noted

that Mr. Blake has already moved to exempt from repeal those clauses of the Act which provide for the winding up of insolvent banks, insurance companies, and trading companies, and the House seems disposed to accept these propositions. At the same time with discussions in

the House on the subject of emigration to and emigration from Canada, which showed how many thousands were leaving the country, the working men of the capital were holding meetings, declaring themselves out of work and destitute, and asking the Government to furnish them with work. They reminded the Tory members of their election promises of "plenty of work and good wages" under the N. P. but in vain. "Sir John could do nothing for them." Nothing, though as the working man's friend" they had in election times hauled his carrithe speech from the Throne last session. | age in triumph! Thousands have aland his position now assists in showng | ready left the Ottawa Valley, and it is (Laughter.) how serious a mistake the advocacy of stated in the papers that next month the National Policy has been, especial- one hundred and eighty car loads of people and effects are to leave here. They go, I am sorry to say, chiefly to Many damaging revelations against the Western States and Territories. Meanwhile, even before they go, there are said to be seven hundred vacant houses, in Ottawa city alone, while in the Rochesterville, Hull and New Edinburgh suburbs, the case is even worse. Thus it is, nothwithstanding the Tory professions and boasting of prosperity under the N. P., the "hum" of discontent never was louder here, and the workingmen now threaten to burn Sir

John Macdonald in effigy. With their usual policy of delay, the Government have none of the measures promised in the speech yet ready. though more than two weeks of the House has been comparatively busy with measures of private members. We were told last night that it is yet | bill to amend proceedings in criminal uncertain when the estimates will be brought down and the Budget speech delivered. I may add that when Sr Richard Cartwright was Minister of Exchequer Court Act. Mr. Keeler is Finance the Budget speech was always delivered within the first fortnight of the session. The advantage of having an early statement of the financial condition of the country and an indication of any changes in its fiscal policy cannot be over-estimated. Last year the Government delayed the Budget beyond all precedent. This year, though | bill again dilatory, they have not the excuse that then was made, that they were "readjusting" the entire tariff.

Ottawa Telegraphic Notes.

On Wednesday last, after several evasive answers to other questions, Sir Samuel Tilley, in reply to Mr. Burpee (Sunbury) said an order in Council had recently, passed dealing with the New Brunswick laims, which order would be brought own on motion.

The Minister of Justice, in reply to Sir lbert J. Smith, said the time for the reoval of convicts to the Dorchester pententiary was not yet fixed, but he would give the information in a few weeks.

In reply to Mr. Casey, Sir John said the Civil Service bill would be introduced ere long. (Laughter). Mr. Fleming, seconded by Mr. Weldon

moved for a copy of the order in Council prohibiting immigrants not possessed of \$20 from landing at Halifax. Mr. Fleming argued that it kept out desirable agricultural immigrants.

Mr. Pope at great length contended that it was necessary to prevent pauper immi gration at a time when there were so many

unemployed in Canada. Mr. Mills reminded the Ministry that there should be no unemployed if the

election promises were kept. Mr. Mackenzie said the order was only passed a few weeks since. He quoted Sir Charles Tupper's speech last session, promising immediate employment and comfortable and happy homes for the starving millions of the old world, by constructing the Pacific Railway. When they came they were met by a bailiff on

the wharf, ordering them off our shores. He quoted a similar utterance of Sir John's, and said the order was calculated to prevent all immigration to Canada. It was eagerly seized upon by the agents of the United States to show the disastrous condition of this country. Mr. White (Cardwell) warmly eulogized the National Policy and the Pacific Rail-

way policy, and said the future of Canada depended on the North West. The depression in St. John was due to the fire and not to the N. P. Mr. Patterson said if Montreal was as prosperous as represented, it should pay

sufferers. (Great cheering.) Mr. Mackenzie denied the slander that he had recommended Texas as a place for immigrants to go to. Mr. Anglin confirmed Mr. Mackenzie's

denial, and declared the order in Council wick and Nova Scotia and P. E. Island injudicious. He spoke warmly till 6 o'-The House went into committee on Mr. Colby's Insolvent Act repeal bill.

> Mr. Burpee (St. John) asked that a time some weeks hence, should be named for the repeal of the Act to take effect, thus affording New Brunswick time to provide the necessary legislation. Mr. Domville said the Legislature could

> repeal the Garnishee Act in three days. Mr. Weldon argued that a day should be fixed, say the first of May. The Legislature could not mature the necessary legislation at a few days notice. Mr. Colby said the repeal bill would not

be sanctioned by the Governor General

should arise, as would require the Governor's special sanction at an earlier day. Mr. Holton thought the repeal should take effect as early as possible. Mr. Burpee pointed out the exceptional

position of New Brunswick, where legislation had yet to be provided, while Ontario and Quebec were in readiness. Mr. Gault (Montreal) opposed the repeal

of the Insolvent Act. He had a petition against the repeal signed by 70 leading merchants and all the banks in Montreal. Mr. Weldon said the repeal would amount to a commercial revolution, and he thought there was no precedent in other countries for precipitating such a crisis without giving notice of a time to take effect, which should not be earlier than the close of the session. Mr. Brecken said on the Island there

that the committee rise. Lost. Another proposed amendment was lost. The bill was then reported for concur-

Mr. Boultbees bill to increase the deposit of candidates in Dominion elections to \$300

was taken up. Sir John was in favor of requiring \$200, with a proviso that a candidate polling half as many votes as winning candidate.

should have \$150 returned. Mr. Holton opposed the change. Mr. Blake thought the deposit ought not to be increased, but that the successful candidate, and to others polling a onethird vote, the whole deposit should be

Mr. Langevin supported Sir John's views. Mr. Mills opposed the increased deposit as tending to restrict the popular choice and thought the number signing a nomination paper should be reduced.

as a retrograde movement giving advantages to the rich. Mr. Thomson (Carriboo) would increase the deposit to one thousand dollars, the

successful candidate to take the whole On motion for a second reading, the

among the navs. The result was announced with great Opposition cheers. The House adjourned at 10.40.

the yeas, and Anglin, I Burpee, Rogers,

King, C. Burpee, Picard and Weldon,

On Thursday after routine, Sir John, seconded by Sir Samuel, moved that it be an instruction to the printing committee to inquire into the circumstances of the opening and withdrawing of tenders for parliamentary printing. At the suggestion of Mr. Blake, Sir John added the words "and to report as to the best means of preventing the recurrence of improper

Mr. McCarthy introduced a bill to give stead and a final decision be made the Supreme and Exchequer Court the power of amendment to prevent quashing for informality in certain cases; also a

of a bill to repeal the Appeal and small in stature, parts his hair in the middle, has a very weak voice, and is inaudible in the galleries.

court, as required by the constitution, necessary to our judicial system, and both by its personnel and its decisions, commanding the confidence of the country. He asked for a decisive vote against the

Sir John opposed abolishing of the court as a retrograde movement, but thought it had not so largely the confidence of the country as was desirable. Some dissatisfaction existed, chiefly in Quebec, and largely owing to the special system of that province, based on that of old France. It was felt, too, that the other Judges in the Supreme Court lef appeals from Quebec largely to the decision of two Judges from that Province. He held that inquiry would do good wherever there was an evil there must be a remedy. The Government would address themselves to the matter, inquiring closely into the working of the Court, with a view to make its operations as satisfactory as possible. He invited dis-

Mr. Kaulback favored the bill.

Mr. Cameron (Huron) contended that the court had given general satisfaction though a great effort was made in the Commons last session by the Conservative members to damage the court before the country.

Mr. Plumb opposed the bill. Mr. McDonnell (Inverness) said that contrary to the statements of Mr. Kaulback, the court and its decisions had the confidence of Nova Scotia; it had also made the Supreme Court of that Province | Wednesday night.

nore careful. Mr. Cameron (Victoria) deprecated the liscussion and said the court was generally

Mr. Brecken defended the court. The expense of appeal was a mere bagatelle compared with appeal to the Privy Council.

After recess, Mr. Mousseau made an elaborate argument against the Court, declaring that it was not called for by the strengthens the hands of those asking people. It was useless, very expensive and would involve a further outlay for a Supreme Court building. The people of Quebec would rather appeal to the Privy

Mr. Blake followed. He said in the Ontario equity court 1,500 cases were tried annually, of which some 25 to 30 went to their Court of Appeal, and of those from 7 to 10 were taken to the Supreme Court. The efficiency of lower courts was greatly increased by the fact that there was a court of review above them. The average cost to suitors in appeal to the Privy Council was \$5,000 as against \$600 in the Supreme Court. The delay would much less. He thought the court had not been as responsive to public sentiment as it might have been. It might have arprovince successively, and also for the additional term found to be necessary. This was not done till Parliament enacted what might have been done by a rule of court. The method of giving judgment might also be amended by one deliverance of the finding of the whole court, instead of individual judgment, but the court rests upon an impregnable foundation. If we could not find men in Canada to interpret our law, we were unfit to make the law. (Cheers.) All questions as to the jurisdiction of Parliament were unknown to English judges, where they had a supreme Parliament and no experience of a federal system. He held that the people of Quebec who had in this court judges of their own, trained in their judicial system, with their own counsel, with the saving in time and expense, ought not to prefer the Privy Council judicial committee. The court was indispensable in view of Acts like the Thus far the House had been kept busy. Election Act giving a uniform interpre-

otherwise impossible. Its original jurisdiction as a court of exchequer was most important. He intimated that the Dominion arbitrators might be dispensed with, and all claims against the Govern. ment be decided by the exchequer court. The saving to Canada in the trial of such claims already far exceeded the cost of the court. Of \$3,000,000 in claims but a mere pittance had been awarded the claimants. He defended his Government for creating platform in the elections of 1874, and to | that they were not ready? destroy it now, would be like children planting seeds in the morning and at night the Finance Minister had made this ex-

law. These two virtually decided appeals from Quebec, where decisions had already been made by five Judges. It would be impossible to remodel it to suit the people rence on Friday, with the understanding that the third reading be had on Wednes- of Quebec. He would abolish the appeal side, retaining the Exchequer Court. He would vote for the six months hoist on the Premier's promise to consider how to remodel the court.

Mr. Weldon said thus far, the court was satisfactory to the people of New Brunswick. Before its establishment appeals at great cost went to England, only three or four during his memory were carried across. Already eighteen causes had come from New Brunswick to this court. The court was necessary for the interpretation of the Election and Insolvent Acts. Quebec having one-third of the court should not complain. The appeal to England went before common law Judges, not necessarily conversant with the civil law. This court composed of men trained under our own institutions Mr. Ross (Middlesex) opposed the bill would best interpret our constitution and laws, and equitably maintain the balance between the Provinces. Mr. McCarthy said but three constitu-

tional questions had been decided by the court; one of these respecting the election law went afterwards to the Privy Council and the other involved the right to-wear House divided, yeas, 69; nays, 71; Tilley, a silk gown. This was in train for appeal Domville, Snowball and Connell, among to England, so that the decisions in these few cases had not given satisfaction. He held the creation of the court was premature. If not in existence, it would not now be established. We had it and must make the best of it. He hoped the question of abolishing it would not again come up. He suggested that a Judge should be taken from the Supreme court, leaving five, the said judge being a judge of the Exchequer, the two courts being separated with an appeal from the Exchequer to the Supreme Court. He remarked upon trivial cases, one of fifty dollars coming from the Maritime Provinces, on appeal. This should be prevented. The laws of the Local Legislatures now submitted to the Minister of Justice to be allowed or disal-The Mackintosh scandal is referred to. lowed, should go to the Supreme Court in-

> Mr. Mills followed suggesting that the decision of the appellate courts of the several provinces should be made final in matters under provincial laws.

Mr. Boultbee said the arguments of the defenders of the court gave such horrible iteration of its many faults that it would be a crime not to abolish it.

Mr. Langevia and Mr. Desjardins spoke in French, followed by Mr. Landry, who had been dining out. He kept the French The Minister of Justice defended the members in roars of laughter. They spoke against the court, but would vote the six months hoist, trusting the Government would amend the Supreme Court Act next

Mr. Blake's amendment was then carried-yeas 148, navs 29.

In reply to Mr. Mackenzie, Sir Samuel Tilley said it would depend upon when very important returns asked for were ready, when the estimates would be brought down-probably not before the

Sir Richard Cartwright said this side would do without the returns for the present if they got the budget. The proposed delay in bringing in the estimates did not occur under the late Government, and it involved loss of valuable time to the The House adjourned at 11.15 p. m.

In the Senate on Thursday, Sir Alex.

Campbell, in reply to Mr. Bureau, said that Senator Fabre's accession in Paris, was only to assist Sir A. T. Gault in mastering the details and compiling information respecting fiscal matters there. It was hinted to him that his expenses would be paid. Being a member of the Senate. no salary could be allowed him

Mr. Bureau said \$1.500 had been al-The Ontario Government gives \$20,000

to Irish relief fund; Blake, Kerr and Boyd, Toronto, \$100; Alonzo Wright, Ottawa, Thomas Vaux, late accountant of the House of Commons, died suddenly on

An assault was made in the corridor on Wednesday, by Mr. Currier, M. P. for Ottawa, on Mr. Hawke, the Toronto Globe correspondent. No blows were struck.

There was much interest among New Brunswickers here to-day (Friday) concerning the possible removal of the seat of Government to St. John. The local prorogation also complicates

the Insolvent Act repeal here, and On Friday the Minister of Justice moved concurrence in the report of the committee

of the whole, on the resolutions about additional judges for British Co'umbia. Mr. Blake said already the bar of Nova Scotia were moving for additional judges there. He read from correspondence had. when he was Minister of Justice, to show that the present staff of judges in British Columbia could be reduced and that no increase was justifiable. He showed how in numerous cases, these courts met and adjourned without any civil business and only a few criminal cases against Indians and Chinese. One of the Judges had complained that there was not a lawyer the mainland. In Comox twelve courts were held, in nine of which no business at all was done, while in the three others five causes were tried, that involved only seven hundred and fifty dollars, while the judges travelling expenses alone were over one thousand. He

amid Opposition cheers. The Minister of Justice replied, contend ng that the Local Legislatures were best qualified to judge of their needs.

gave other similar instances and concluded

Mr. Thompson made an oration, followed by Mr. Barnard and Mr. DeCosmos, contending that, as the bar and Legislature of British Columbia had asked for additional judges, they should be pro-

The report was then concurred in, and a bill to give it effect introduced. Mr. Mackenzie asked when the banking

bill would be submitted. Sir Samuel Tilley said that after the estimates it would be brought down.

Mr. Cartwright said that under the late tation throughout Canada, which would be Government the budget speech and estimates were never later than the 14th day of the session.

EXCUSES FOR DELAY. Sir Samuel said never before had so many returns been asked for, and properly asked for, by Opposition members. He was anxious that these returns should be down as they would vindicate the policy of the Government.

Mr. Mackenzie said the Finance Minister was very careful of the interests of the the court. It was part of the Liberal Opposition. Why not admit the truth Mr. Blake said it was the second time

was no law for distributing estates. He taking them up. He called for a decisive cuse to let himself down. If, by his own supported the views of St. John members. vote and moved, seconded by Mr. Anglin, admission, these papers were necessary. Mr. Girouard moved to add that all that the bill be read this day six months. they should have been made ready before Parliament met. Sir Samuel said every effort was being

Advance Office, Chatham. ly those whose affairs require them to that body adopting resistance of the damaging to the Government. To a repeal might be disastrous. Neverthe- Mr. Lane opposed repeal and moved were conversant with the French civil Mr. Blake moved to refer back the In-