Miramichi Advance.

The County Accounts.

fore an improvement to that extent

too large an under-expenditure occur.

unexpedient or improper reappoint

ments might be prevented. It is be

lieved by those who have given con-

siderable intelligent thought to the sub

would remove a prevalent suspicion that

By and by, however, the people will

doubtless, compel their representatives

in the Council to insist on the spirit of

the act relating to the publication of

accounts being complied with. At

present the Statement published is not

one that enables individual ratepayers

to know whether accounts of which

they have personal knowledge, have been

submitted correctly to the Council or

of detail in the published statement that

is unsatisfactory. Why, for instance,

should the people of Newcastle and Chat-

ham not be informed fully, in reference

being informed as to, who received

the money and patronage of that branch

of the local public service. We believe

is properly spent; others may not be

of the same opinion; either may be

wrong. It would, therefore, be more

satisfactory if the statement required

people. Indifference-to put it mildly

in the matter, on the part of the Sec .-

Treasurer may, in time, lead to a dis-

satisfaction which he will find it difficult

to allay, for people will not forever,

perhaps, believe that his idea of what

is necessary under the law is correct,

especially when his personal work in

preparing the statement must become

greater as his interpretation of the Act

by law were not held back from the

There is a vagueness and absence

that, in order to present an appearance of economy, the stock has been deliberately allowed to run down, and that the roadbed is not in the condition in which hon. gentlemen opposite found it. My duty, Sir, as the late Minister of Public Works, led me to enquire very carefully into railroad management, and I was satisfied, as every railroad manager must be, that the first duty of a railroad superintendent is to get his road-bed in thorough condition, and then his rolling stock in thorough condition. Everything about the Intercolonial Railway was in such a condition. At the time I left office, there was no better equipped road on the continent, no better road in any respect, and I venture to say no better managed road; but as I said last Session, if the hon, gentlemen could effect any economy in the way of reducing salaries and at the same time mantain its efficiency, I should be delighted. I should be delighted now. These remarks have been forced upon me by the very extraordinary course I complained of mous duties, which are now impos- dict was then rendered against the policy a moment ago in submitting cooked and ing enormous taxation on all the rest of the present Administration by their partial papers to one or two individuals of the country. He has, in the matter own shewing in matters of trade. They in this House, to which other members are of India rubber manufactures, for selected the ground and that was the re denied access. Now, Sir, about the state instance, and in some other cases, sult. Hon. gentlemen cannot avoid ac of trade. The Speech from the Throne informs us "that the effect of the Tariff of pay largely increased prices for, I am varied industries of the country has on the whole been very satisfactory." Well, in the first place, I have to complain that such a paragraph should be here at all. forcing the people to take what was un- not propose to take up the time of It has been usual to have the Speech from the Throne written in an entirely noncommittal manner, so that no member of the House, no matter how small the minority he represents, should be committed a little steam power, any policy which deby any statements in the Speech. We prives the people of the country of the are asked, however, to commit ourselves | privilege of buying cheaply, does a great to that statement, and I have to complain | injury to the country. I am glad that a of this statement that it is not true, and it distinguished Canadian authority of the is impossible for us to allow ourselves to be hon. gentleman's own party took that committed to a statement which we be- ground years ago. Sir Alexander Galt, lieve to be wholly inaccurate. I believe, in a lecture in Toronto, pointed out that Sir, that, but for the bountiful harvest it would be utterly impossible for any that Canada had during the last Government or Legislature to build up a session, and but for the deplorable system of manufactures in this country by accident of a serious deficiency in the the imposition of high duties. What we harvest in Great Britain and Ireland. but for those accidental circumstances, the state of Canada this winter would be the most deplorable that was ever known. There would have been no precedent for the distress which would have existed. Why, Sir, even as it is, in this city, what is the state of affairs? Almost every second house and shop is empty, and "To Let" is found everywhere. It is admitted by Government papers that there is an unusual amount of distress in the city. I know it is so in other cities, and we are told to go to the soup-kitchen, to rejoice in the fact that a Protectionist Govern. ment is in power. My hon, friend the Minister of Finance will attend meetings of manufacturers and their workingmen at comfortable places, or of temperance gatherings and weep pathetically, as Job Trotter alone could weep, for the miseries that existed before he came into office, and afterwards rejoice over his success in imparting renewed confidence and in procuring more employment. Now. Sir. I say there has not been more employment procured. I say that at this moment there is a much larger degree of distress than there was at the time the late Administration went out of office. I say that the state of trade over the country is infinitely worse than it was at that time. We have the extraordinary fact also that, while in 1878 the failures in Canada showed as the amount of liabilities \$23,908,000, in the year just passed, under hon, gentlemen opposite, the failures have reached \$29,347,000. Now these failures represent manufacturers as well as traders; they represent all classes that come under the Insolvency Laws. I know, as a fact, that, at least, half the manufactures in the country have been seriously injured by the policy of hon. gentlemen opposite. We are called upon to rejoice that the trade of the country has, on the whole, been satisfactory, although it is known that the hon, gentlemen imposed a taxation which should have yielded for the State some, \$7,000,000 for the year; and he has now to confess that he has actually received nothing from the new duties except what is represented by the burdens upon the necessaries of life, breadstuffs and coal. We are promised, I understand, -at least the hon, member for Cape Breton (Mr. McLeod) announced during his election campaign, that he had the authority of in London. I did not credit that myself the Minister of Railways for stating-that at first, because the hon. gentleman at the such a change of policy on the part of the the coal duties would be reconsidered with head of the Government attacked the late to-day by the hon, member who moved General Agent. He declared it was the Address so well, that the coal question should and must receive consideration, and he is willing to have the price of coal increased to his own city of Halifax, as well as to us poor people in Ontario, who must pay the duty upon every ton of coal we consume. I say, Sir, that the state of trade, instead of having improved, has very much retrograded. I blame the hon. the Minister of Finance for this, because he obtained his position in St. John by representing that there was to be no increase, but merely a readjustment of the Customs duties. I congratulate the hon. sons for this appointment. The hon, gentleman who is to receive the appointment than we want as to economy in regard to gentleman that he found so many as fortysix persons to give him a dinner under -Sir Alexander Galt-is a gentleman of the Pacific Railway. Perhaps, there is these circumstances. It must have been the highest standing in the country,-a very pleasing to him. The hon. gentle- gentleman for whom I have personally the man complained in his speech there, that greatest respect, although I am not able to I had spoken of him as the lying spirit agree with him politically, I am glad to sent forth to delude the people. I refind that the hon. gentleman opposite ferred to a well-known incident in an- and that gentleman have become reconcient sacred history. There is just this ciled so thoroughly. It must have been difficulty in the simile, however, that I much more pleasant for the hon. gentle- himself in this false position in regard to can nowhere find the representative of the in his own Province, he pointed out that what was really to be looked to in New Brunswick, was the fact that it was be-New Brunswick has no peculiar facilities, that I know of, for manufacturing purlive in the town of Windsor, because he be conducted on protectionist principles, he required from the city of Detroit; and conducted. Many of his own friends so it would be elsewhere. I have always were unwilling; but he succeeded in believed that the coal and iron of Nova carrying out this policy. The hon. the Scotia would come into active operation as Minister of Railways and the Minister of a large tactor in the trade of the country at | Finance and the hon. the Minister of of manufacturing wealth, but there are no men certainly, -were good enough to go these debts are contracted are not necessasuch elements in the hon. gentleman's to the several constituencies in Ontario, Province. When the hon. gentleman led and lecture the people as to their duty to

amount of manufactures to the west, he taken up by the Reformers. I was surwas merely indulging in a figure of speech, prised to find the hop, member for Hamil by which he, for the moment, got over a ton here when I came into the House tovery unpleasant situation. The hon. day. The hon. member for Hamilton (Mr. gentleman showed a great deal of moral courage, for which I give him credit, in going to his Province at all after the disasters he had brought to that Province. in common with the rest of the Dominion. I admit that the measure of the hon. gen- House of Commons. ed the wealth of certain individuals. I said so.

tleman opposite of last Session has increashave always maintained, I maintain now -and I believe every political economist who thinks at all and speaks the truth must say the same thing-that no Government can create wealth, though any Government can distribute wealth justly or unjustly. The hon, gentleman has succeeded in re-distributing wealth by his legislation: he has succeeded in putting a million dollars into the hands of sugarmonopolists at the expense of the whole city. Mr. Mowat's Government was suscountry. He has succeeded in building tained over the whole Province by a up a few vast monopolies by his enor- majority of two to one. A decided vercompelled the people of the country to cepting the policy of their own leader.

sorry to say, a very inferior article. In all other matters? He may hope before some manufactures which he has stimulated, he has, by the measure we so strong- | will be able to reverse this verdict. But ly deprecated last year, succeeded in I am greatly deceived, if he does, suitable at whatever prices the manu- House much longer upon topics of the facturers thereof chose to impose. I maintain that any policy which, for the to the House. These measures, and parsake of employing a few hundred men, or | ticularly that relating to matters of bank. really want is an extended market. What the late Administration did was to encourage manufactures by developing markets in foreign countries. Under the impulse given by the exhibition we were able to make in Sydney, in the first six months after that exhibition was held, a large amount of goods were sent to the South Seas. I venture to say that, under the policy of hon. gentlemen opposite which makes all these articles dearer, our people will find that that market cannot be kept, and that the so-called protection of our industries has resulted disastrously

to the manufacturers themselves. Hon. gentlemen, over and over again, both in the House and out of it, have declared that the policy of the Government was retaliation upon the United States. Within the last few, days the chief organ of the Government, alarmed at the menaces thrown out in United States political circles, has endeavoured to prove that that was not the case, that the discrimination was rather the other way. I need not remark upon the value of any Canadian demonstration represent ing 4,000,000 of people threatening a people of 48,000,000. Why, Sir, that people are strong and powerful enough, have sufficient variety of climate and other advantages, to set your idle threats at defiance. Our policy should be to cultivate peaceable relations and conditions of trade which would be just to both countries: but for a small country to threaten a big one is an act of supreme folly. That folly ministers have been guilty of. I am not at all surprised, but rather gratified, find that the chief organ of the Government is endeavouring to show that there was no retaliation against the United States in the tariff. I trust that whatever is done with our tariff during the present Session. there will be no boast by responsible Ministers-whose utterances must be taken in foreign countries as official-that there will be no utterances which would show that they were determined to destroy the most profitable trade which Canada has had in all her connections. There is one point in reference to our trade that I must advert to for a moment. We are given to understand in the Speech, what we have understood months ago in the newspapers, that the Administration have determined on appointing a General Agent wholly unnecessary, and objected to his continuance for even one year; and I could not imagine that he had so soon changed his ground. The late Administration made arrangements whereby financial matters should be attended to by Sir John Rose, and the attention of the Chief Emigration Agent confined wholly to his own department. I am not aware that this arrangement has worked ill, or that Sir John Rose, has failed to attend to the duties entrusted to him, or has the mover or seconder of the Address given the rea-

man at the head of the Government to be expenditure upon the Pacific Railway. angel that sent him forth, angelic qualities | toasted by Sir Alexander Galt at the late being scarce in that quarter. In another | banquet in Ottawa as his "distinguished Other matters will develop themselves in address which the hon. gentleman made friend and leader," than to be designated will come up to bring this question fully here, as he was, as the Pecksniff of the before the House. We shall be ready to House. I have no doubt that the hon. gentleman will administer his duties in measures of the Government as they are coming, or would become, a large manufac- such a manner as to reflect credit on Can- presented, while maintaining our own turing centre for the West. Manitoba ada. The only thing to be regretted is was to be filled up immediately; the waste | that his appointment and their reconcilaplaces in the Province of Ontario were tion took place at the same time. The also to be filled up by an emigration hon gentleman who spoke last congratuinduced by the liberal policy of the lated the House in the course of his rein Scotland on extravagance says :-present Administration. New Brunswick | marks, on the result of the Argenteuil was to manufacture all the goods that election; and no doubt he and his friends this vast population would require. I have reason to rejoice over this small vicbeen living beyond their means, and that venture to tell the hon. gentleman that tory; and I have personally, as well as in extravagance of life has had much to do in bringing about the calamity deplored. a party sense, to regret the absence of the This complaint is heard in every crisis. It late member for Argenteuil, who so long found vent in this country during the apposes, beyond other Provinces, and that it and so worthily, represented that county. palling depression of 1857, in the publicais impossible for a large class of manufac- At the same time we, in other respects, turers to exist at all, except where there have reason to congratulate ourselves on in every commercial crisis since. And it are large cities and a large population this side of the House. The hon, gentlecannot be said that the complaint is illfrom which to draw the class of workers | man on the other side committed an inthat are required. This has led to the discretion from his own standpoint in ty a false and artificial mode of life has in it. Among all classes of the communifailure of several manufacturing indus- going to Ontario last summer, immediately become general. In dress, in food, in luxtries in various parts of Ontario. It was after the prorogation of Parliament, and ury, in amusement, the evil is patent. found impossible for one manufacturer to causing the local elections in Ontario to ved in debt. Their example is followed was only able to procure the class of labour as the Dominion elections in 1878 were by others in the station below them; and thus it comes to pass, as Miss Faithful has the middle and working classes "live, av. the whole of their lives, heavily handicapped with needlessly incurred debt, and no road is more easily travelled no distant day. There, these are elements Justice, I think .- the two former gentlethan the road from debt to dishonour." In

Robertson) is a man whose word is not to be doubted, and, if the newspaper reporters are right, he stated that if Mr. Mowat's candidates were elected, it would be im-

possible for him to take his seat in the Mr. Robertson (Hamilton): I never Mr. Mackenzie : It was so reported. Mr. Robertson : A great many things Mr. Mackenzie : Perhaps in the course of the Session we will come to know who the bad reporters are. We will find out what he did say. It was the general report that such was the ground taken by We may state that the expense of pubthe member for Hamilton; and the Mowat candidate was sustained in that Why not follow him loyally in this as the end of his Parliamentary term, that he Speech, and the measures to be submitted ing, will receive from this side of the House the consideration to which they are entitled, apart from any political bias whatever; for these banking and currency matters deeply affect all our great commercial interests. With regard to the Pacific Railway policy, I fear that it will be impossible for us to coincide in the views expressed in the Speech and those of the hon, member for Halifax in regard to the accounts were published pretty fully, it expenditure incurred in that work. The first Pacific Railway Act passed by hon. gentlemen opposite, and subsequent enactments, declared the intention of the officer's accounts are not honest ones. country to proceed, as fast as the resources of the country will permit, without increase of the existing rate of taxation, with the construction of the work; an i all proposals, promises and negociations were subject to that limitation. A resolution to that effect was proposed in the House first by the late Sir George Cartier. It was successively enacted by the two Administrations which followed and stands, therefore, as a parliamentary declaration of policy. I cannot help looking, with great alarm, on the prospective expenditure as being far beyond our resources. I do not object to the completing of the operations, so far as to enable emigrants from Lake Superior to proceed to the free prairies. This might be done with comparatively small expense. It is well known that the late Administration aimed at two things: first, to build sections of the railroad where no other means of conveyance could be had, and, in the be benefitted or, at least, satisfied by such points till the position of the country would permit us to proceed further, but building every section on the right line for an all rail route. Hon, gentlemen opposite affect to believe that the sale of lands would defray all expenses of completing the railway. I differ wholly from that opinion, and I enter a caveat against the supposition that we are to commit ourselves to the expenditure which is foreshadowed in the Speech from the Throne and in the remarks of hon. menipers opposite in reference to it. We will be prepared, on our part, to consider everything that may be submitted, in a fair, impartial, and just spirit, and such a spirit as may best conduce to the general benefit of the country; but we will not be deterred, though small in numbers, from asserting what course should be pursued, and what course the country demands to be pursued in reference to this and other public works involving an expenditure on the country. Before sitting down, I will say a few words about the Ministerial changes. The hon, gentleman at the head of the Government will doubtless give us information when the Address is passed but I think it is a matter of great interest to us to know how Senator McPherson bethe presiding officer of the other Housean office to which he will no doubt impart remarkable pamphlets, containing a great deal that was not true-in fact, very little that was true; but there are certain very remarkable statements in one of those pamphlets about another matter. We find that he condemned utterly and wholly any expenditure on the Pacific Railway ministration which boasts of this expendithe head of the Government -- will be able to give us some satisfactory reason for hon. Senator. He wrote the pamphlets. all; though he used very strong language for one not wholly committed to any political party. For a gentleman in that position his language was exceedingly bitter and vigorous, and would induce any strang- twenty-three thousand three hundred er to class him as an unscrupulous partisan. I have no doubt he will be able-or the hon, gentleman at the head of the Gov-

was to be an expenditure on the Pacific

have a place in the Government. The

some mistake in the Speech from the

Throne in reference to this subject-either

the Speech was prepared before the hon.

Senator was sworn in, or he misunder-

stands it and reads it in the opposite di-

ber for Halifax reads it. It seems, how-

ever, somewhat singular that a gentleman

will not refer to the matter any further.

take our share of the public business,

Dangers of Extravagance.

ries of life. They contribute nothing to

health or even comfort. For the most

rection from that in which the hon, mem-

The Intercolonial.

becomes clearer and more correct.

The Minister of Railways, and Canals has submitted his annual report to Parliament. Respecting the Intercoloweight and dignity. He published two nial he makes the following statements The Intercolonial Railway has an

ocean mail line of 562 miles, without the addition of the River du Loup section. The extensions are 184 miles and

Total expenditure on capital account on the entire line for the fiscal year was thirty-six million, three hundred and seventeen thousand seven hundred and five dollars (\$36,317,705.) The gross earnings of the year were

one million, two hundred and ninetyfive thousand dollars (\$1, 295,000), being a decrease of eighty-four thousand. eight hundred and fifty dollars (\$84,850) was seven hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars (\$766,000.)

Passenger traffic shows a decrease of and seventy (\$23,370) though the increase in numbers carried was twentyone thousand (21,000.) 690 miles of the road are laid with

ernment will be able-to tell us whether Mr. McPherson has understood that there steel rails. Steel fish plates have been Railway, or whether he is now willing to substituted for iron on 43 miles. Over three hundred thousand new sleepers agree to the expenditure so that he may were laid, as against one hundred and hon, gentleman opposite is to be congratufifty-seven thousand the previous year. lated on killing a formidable foe in this The rolling stock has been maintained professed friend. He has performed the in good order. operation very often; but we are very

The number of employees was reducglad to have the presence of a gentleman ed, though not in time to effect the cost in the Cabinet who goes even farther within the fiscal year of seventy-eight

The present number employed under recognized system is nineteen hundred and ten (1,910) against twenty-three

The cost is \$852,720 against a former cost of \$1,073,570. The number of casualties was 57.

old system.

The Lumber Trade.

Messrs. Farnworth and Jardine's annual timber circular has the following remarks on the trade during the year

and criticise fairly and impartially the We began the year 1879 with low prices, depressed trade, and gloomy prospects, which, if possible, became more intensified during the early months and prices for some articles fell lower than were ever before known in the history of the trade, the effect of Miss Emily Faithful recently lecturing this was to curtail imports to such an extent that it became evident that It is conceded on almost every hand that stocks at the end of the year would at nearly all classes of the community have length be within a moderate compass: this, coupled with the general revival in trade, caused a reaction, and buyers became more anxions to replenish their stocks at the low prices, consequently a general improvement in prices set in tion of such brochures as "Nothing to early in September, which has continued Wear." There has been a repetition of it | up to the present time. The aggregate import has been the smallest we have had during the past 10 years, and to founded. There is unhappily too much this must be attributed the present healthier state of the trade. The consumption has been less than in any grave offences. year since 1870, and is 23 per cent, less than in 1877. The aggregate stock is lower than in any year since 1872, and may be considered very moderate with the exception of Spruce Deals and Common Oak; still there is enough for put it, that the majority of people in both | the present reduced consumption. We begin the year with better prospects than for some time past, stocks more moderate both here and abroad, and with general trade so much better we may fairly hope for an increase in the from the latter and other curlers of the ment of quantity of sugar entered at the Casey and Sir John again, Mr. Weldon Mr. Muttart said that Mr. Pope, of P. consumption of Wood; though as the city. The rinks they played against principal points of Canada for the same said he thought if the matter was to be E. Island, believed that they had a right to Timber trade is always the last to reare considered the strongest that can be period; a statement showing the amount dealt with, the Government should take a portion of the award. The Island ownpart they are useless, if not dangerous ex. | calculate on a slow and gradual improve-

no actual increase in the consumption, nor is there likely to be much revival in the building trade this year; it would, therefore, be wise to continue another

year of moderation.

Deals the import shows a considerable falling off, having been 231 per cent. We publish the general statement of less than in 1878, and 26 per cent, less ment. County Accounts this week, as well as than an average of the previous five the new By-Laws enacted by the Muniyears, being by far the smallest import we have had since 1872; the consumption cipal Council in January Session. The has also fallen off in the like proportion, statement is fairly full, but not yet sufhaving been 191 per cent. less than in ficiently so to convey all the information 1878, and 251 per cent. less than an average of the previous 5 years; the which it was intended the people should stock however held over is about the have, when the Municipality Act was same as last year, and fully an average passed. It is a fuller statement than The market was greatly depressed throughout the earlier part of the year, that, of last year however, and, therebuyers appearing to have lost all confidence, and prices gradually receded from £6 10s. per standard, the value lishing the statement is only nominal for St. John's in February last, to the and the fact that it does not embrace lowest point of £5 10s. per standard in July and August, this being about 30/information respecting road expendilower than they were ever known to be tures and some other details, is solely sold at in this market; from this period attributable to the fact that the Secy .there has been a gradual advance in Treasurer who, of course, prepared the prices, the latest sales having been at £7 5/- 'o £7 8/ 9 ex quay, and £7 12/6 matter, omitted the performance of that varded. Spruce Deals from other Ports part of his duty-the cost of publication have followed the course of St. John's, would not have been greater than our the commoner descriptions selling at charge for the information presented. from 5/ to 15/ per standard less. The stocks though an average of late pre-It may be argued by those who desire to hold back necessary information, that present greatly reduced consumption. By-Road expenditures do not affect the St. John's Pine Deals have ruled very County Funds, but, as the Councillors low in price, with little demand. for each parish practically control the thurst, Miramichi, &c., Pine Deals have been in little request even at very low appointments of By-Road Commissionprices; latterly there has been a decided ers, and these perform what is strictly, mprovement. Spruce Boards and a county service, it will be easily under-Scantling have been in good demand at stood that a check by the people on the usual reduction in price.

their expenditures is very necessary, in order that should misappropriation or The Accident to the Princess. H. R. H., the Princess Louise apject, that if By-Road Commissioners Governor-General, harshly, because he requested the Telegraph people at Ottawa not to transmit messages to the press respecting the accident, before the correct, official statement thereof was made. This, however, was but a precaution which ordinary prudence and experience would seem to recommend, for all newspaper correspondents have not at their command the means of ascertaining facts with sufficient accuracy in such cases as these, and it was doubtless felt by the Marquis and her Royal Highness that some of the reporters to their fire expenditures. They might might make their statements unnecessarily sensational. There is entirely too great a desire to bore the occupants of Rideau Hall, and both newspapers and individuals have been inclined to the money collected for fire purposes overstep the bounds of propriety in their treatment of the domestic affairs of the Vice-Regal Household, and if some really respectable members of the press suffer, at times, by receiving what may seem like bad treatment, from Major DeWinton, they must blame only the Paul Prys & Jenkinses who unfortunately are given a status by some newspapers which they are really not entitled to. The St John Globe of Friday last gives us the following in regard to another "abused" class :--The last bulletin which has been sent out by the medical attendants of H. R.

Highness the Princess Louise contains more than would seem upon the face of it. It is an intimation to certain people at Ottawa to possess their souls in patience for a time longer. A number of people resident at the Capital, and some who went there—to see, and to be seen, at the opening of Parliament-are anxious to attend a Drawing Room in order to display their finery. The other day an irresponsible party at the Capital telegraphed that "it is altogether probable the Princess will hold a Draw-'ing Room some evening next week, "so as not to disappoint the large "number of ladies who visited the "Capital for no other purpose than to be presented, and had elegant Burrard laket route. "dresses made for the occasion." would be a terrible pity, indeed, if these persons should be disappointed, and they would no doubt like to get the Princess out to enable them to display themselves, even before Her Royal Highness has recovered from the shock The excess of expenditure over revenue | tion of her bruises disappears. They will have to be satisfied, however, with the information that it will be "many days" before the Princess can "undergo the fatigue of a public ceremony. In respect of the dresses which in the meantime are laid up in musk or lavender, it is stated that some of them cost "in the vicinity" of one thousand dollars, which is, we suppose, quite a large price—for Ottawa. But unless the wearer of such a dress would have "ornaments" to correspond, she would be

THE I. C. R. has been receiving the attention of the House of Commons. Mr. Snowball's references to his experience between Halifax and Miramihundred and seventy (2,370) under the | chi indicate that Sir Charles' policy, in so far as it differs from that of Mr. Brydges, is no improvement.

insignificant alongside of, for example,

the lady who, at the fete described in

last night's GLOBE, wore eight hundred

thousand dollars worth of diamonds.

Just so :- The St. Andrew's Standard is "too awfully swell." Referring to the school regulations, it prefaces a quotation there-from as follows :-

"We do not wish to appear dogmatical in our views of the regulations, nevertheless, nine tenths of the people entertain them. The following extracts from the regulations, are exegetithey are only tentative.'

tion price is \$2,50 again.

THE INSOLVENT Law is being dealt with in a very singular manner by the Dominion Government, which promised a measure on the subject, but afterwards adopted a bill moved by a private member, who in turn had pirated it from a fellow member. One thing is quite certain-the road from the bankrupt court to apparently good business standing is far too easy. Business, with a certain class is practically interpreted as a kind of legalised grand larceny, frequently involving even more change of opinion.

Special Editorial Telegrams to the Advance.

St. John Feb 25 '80. The Chatham Curlers although they were handsomely beaten by the St John opponents, are delighted with their visit and the hospitable treatment received ham and Thistle men this afternoon. SIR JOHN AND THE OTTAWA WORKING

The following which appears in some of the papers here to-day, shows how SPRUCE AND PINE DEALS.—Of Spruce the working men of Ottawa condemn the bad faith of the present Govern

OTTAWA Feb. 23rd. The workingmen's delegation was yesterday morning informed by Sir John, that he could do nothing for their. In thus dismissing them, he omitted to do what Mr. McKenzie last year did by giving them a liberal donation. They reported to a very large meeting at the market Hall, where great indignation was expressed and the following resolution adopted with great cheer

"Whereas the present administration, by most solemn promises made previous to the general election of 1878, and at various times since, promised better times particularly to the working class, with steady and fair wages, and whereas the scarcity of employment at the present is unprecedented, and the low rate wages has had no parallel, while the purchasing power of money is reduced vious years, are much too heavy for the | fully 25 per cent, through the high rate of duty levied on the common necessaries of life, grievances which the working classes ought not to submit to in silence. Resolved, that as the government of the country has proved recrean to their most solemn pledges, they are, therefore, unworthy of the continuance of the support of the working classes of this country, a support obtained through false pretences that their policy is to make the rich man richer by adding to pears to have suffered greater injury by the burdens of the working class, instead the recent running away of the horses of diminishing them. We, therefore, which were conveying the Vice-Regal | call on our fellow workingmen of this party to the drawing room, than was Dominion to punish the conservatives the Pacific Railway, and whether any at first believed. Yet it is probable now in power by the only weapon of such correspondence or report will at an that in a few more days she will be fully defence which we possess. viz., the early day be laid before Parliament? recovered -a circumstance which will free and intelligent exercise of the fran- By Mr. MacDonnell (Inverness), be very gratifying to all the people of chise in the interests of yourselves and Canada. Some of the papers appear to families, whose interests have been criticise Major DeWinton, Secy. to the basely ignored by the party now occupying the treasury benches.

Parliamentary and other Ottawa Notes.

The following is among the business done in Parliament :--Mr. Colby introduced a bill to repea the insolvency act.

Mr. Bechard rose at the same momen for the same purpose. The second read ing of both to-morrow.

Mr. Colby introduced a bill respecting the inspection of petroleum. In reply to Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Colby explained the object of the bill to be to

alter that portion relating to the fire test making the two tests uniform. In reply to Mr. Blake, Sir Charles Tupper said the contracts for 127 miles of railway in British Columbia entered into

were executed by both the Government and contractors; that copies of the contracts would probably be laid on the table to-day, but would not be subject to the approval of Parliament. In reply to Mr. Blake, Sir John Macdonald said there had been correspondence with the Home Government on the sub-

ject of the appointment of a resident minister in England; that correspondence was not now complete, but would be shortly and would then be laid before the House. In reply to Mr. Blake, Sir John said it was the intention of the Government to ask for the re-appointment of the members of the Printing Committee of last year,

and he would impress upon them the necessity of inquiry into recent developments, with a view to prevent their repe-Hon. Mr. Anglin-To prevent repetition

of the developments? (Laughter.) Mr. Mackenzie moved an address for reports since 1st March, respecting the route of the Pacific Railway, and remarked that it did not take Sir Charles Tupper long to adopt his (Mackenzie's) Burrard

Sir Charles Tupper replied, he had, last session, stated to the House from information that he then had that he favoured the House first.

Mr. Mackenzie-I was under the impression that the hon, gentleman asked us to vote that the adoption of the Burrard In-

let route was premature. Sir Chas. Tupper -I did. After further discussion by Messrs.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, an address | ders, for copies of tenderers' securities, with departmental reports thereon, for works on the Pacific Railway, since January 1879; also for an address for tenders, etc..

for works on Carillion Canal and dam. On motion of Mr. Cameron, (Huron) an order of the House passed for a return of expenses incurred by the members of the Government and persons in their service, sent to England or elsewhere, on behalf

of the Government since 1st November, On motion of Mr. Keeler, an address passed for a detailed statement of judgments in the Supreme and Exchequer

Courts, from October, 1875, to January, On motion of Sir Richard Cartwright, orders of the House were made for a return of exports and imports, in detail,

during the six months ending 1st January. 1879 and 1880, respectively; also a return of receipts and expenditures, in detail, for the same period, respectively; also a return of all vessels carrying cargoes of tea direct from China or Japan to any port of Canada, with a statement of the total quantity; also for a statement of all sums in deposit to the credit of Canada, with a list of banks in which deposited; also all cal of our remarks, and it may be that sums deposited with the agents of the Dominion or other parties in England, on No wonder the Standard's subscripthe 1st December, 1879; at the suggestion of Sir Leonard Tilley the words "and 1st February, 1880," were added.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, an address passed for copies of instructions to Canadian commissioners respecting negociations with France and Spain. Sir Leonard Tilley said the papers would followed; after which Mr. Mackenzie

be brought down early. Mr. Mackenzie remembered when Sir Alex. Galt, in this House, was condemned by Sir John Macdonald for supporting the Throne. In the absence of Sir John, Dr. right of Canada to negotiate directly with foreign Governments. He hoped the correspondence would explain the Premier's ed silence, amid laughter from the Oppo-

passed for a return of drawbacks allowed on goods manufactured in Canada. A motion of Mr. Mills, respecting the admission of cattle to the Northwest was. after a discussion, withdrawn.

The following, on motion of Sir Richard leave some one in charge. Cartwright, passed : Orders of the House the people to believe, as I presume he did, maintain protective views at the elections, travagances, and indulgence in them is ment, and it may be well to remark them never was beaten. A friendly list February 1880 and a statement reprivate member of the House. He was and had not surrendered their right. The that to the present time there has been game is to take place between the Chat- specting the terms on which the late loan afraid that in repealing the Insolvent Act, local treasury was empty, and the delay

of three millions sterling was negotiated. Sir John was not in the House last

stated that honorary membership in the cussion. Alliance does not invite the necessity of

total abstinence. good humored skirmish rather than a battle, in which, however, the Opposition

claim the best of it. Mr. Blake's arraignment of the Pacific of fraud. Railway policy and a resident Minister's scheme was very effective.

Mr. Blake has given notice of inquiry, whether, in view of recent developments eral has disallowed the Ontario Act of as to the practices by which the control for the printing of Parliament was pro- tion of justice in the disputed territory. cured, the government intend to propose any remedy of such practices in the present instance, and to prevent their repetition in the future. An inquiry whether the contracts for the construction of 127 miles of railway, in British Columbia, have been executed by both government and contractors, and if so, on what day; whether such contracts will be laid on the table at an early day, and whether they or any of them, are made subject to the sanction of the House. An inquiry whether there is any correspondence with the Imperial Government on the subject of the appointment of a permanent representative of Canada in London, whether any such correspondence will be laid on the table at an early day. An inquiry whether there is any correspondence between the Canadian and Imperial Governments, or any report showing the result of the resolution of last session. whereby the Government was authorized and directed to use its best efforts to secure the co-operation of the Imperial Government to obtain further aid, by guarantee or otherwise, for the construction of

order for a return of the number of accidents which have occurred on the Intercolonial Railway since 1st January last, with the date, nature and extent of each.

The report of Auditor General Macdougall states that in every one of the thirteen departments, the law which provides that no allowance for extra service shall be given to salaried officials, has been violated, and shows that in this respect the Finance Department has gone furthest in violating the law. The Auditor further states that the law requiring printing and stationery to be ordered through the Queen's printer and stationer, has been disregarded. That purchases, though expressly forbidden by Statute to be charged to contingencies, have frequently been so

The report gives many other instances of ill and improper charges. The election expenses of 1878, paid by the Government additional to that paid by candidates in the several counties of New Brunswick is

St. John County and City..... St. John City..... is as follows, omitting cents :-

Napoleon 3rd......\$26,973 13,829 Sir James Douglas 8,460 Northern Light.....

On Thursday last Mr. Bechard made explanations regarding his action respecting the Bill to repeal the Insolvent Act and read from the Montreal Gazette an article insinuating that he had appropriated and cancelled Mr. Colby's Bill with a view to get his own bill formally before the

Mr. Colby followed entirely exhonorating Mr. Bechard, and read from the correspondence of the Toronto Globe charging him (Colby) with resorting to a trick to secure precedence for his bill.

Mr. Blake called attention to the fact that the bills of some private members of the accident, or before the discolora- Tupper, Decomos and Anglin, the motion were printed at the public expense, thus giving them improper precedence on or-

A sensation was caused by a petition presented by Mr. Casev, from the electors of Lennox, asking that Mr. Hooper, the sitting member, be declared unfit to be a member of the House by reason of his be-

ing a defaulter. Mr. Keeler introduced a bill to repeal the Supreme and Exchequer Court Acts Mr. Anglin said it was due to the court and the country that the Government should resist the bill. The introduction of such bills would tend to weaken the respect felt in the country for the court, and should not be allowed unless intended to

be seriously proceeded with. Sir John said the court was a high tribunal entitled to respect, but other institutions were attacked. He even heard of the Senate being attacked. (Laughter). And it would be uncourteous to the mover of the bill to oppose its introduction. A discussion would do no harm and might

do good. The bill was read a first time. In reply to Mr. Robertson, the Premier said it was under consideration to connect Sable Island with the main land by telegraph during this year.

Mr. Colby moved the second reading of the bill to repeal the Insolvent Act. He did not consider that a measure for the proper distribution of the effects of an insolvent was an excessive evil, but when it was a permanent institution abuses prevailed. He expressed satisfaction that Ontario was making provisions for the distribution of insolvent estates, and hoped other provinces would follow the example.

Mr. Girouard supported the bill with his amendment. Mr. White, of Renfrew, asked what was the policy of the Government, as a measure on Insolvency had been promised in the Speech from the the money be immediately applied. Tupper, Mr. Tilley and Mr. James Mcsition side. At length, the Minister of ment was still under consideration. (Laughter.) Sir John having meanwhile

for a statement showing the exports and Throne promised a measure on the subject should strengthen her claim. imports, in detail, by Provinces, for six of Insolvency. Such a measure was before The motion was seconded by Mr. Macmonths ending 1st January, 1880; a state- the House. After remarks from Mr. Donald, P. E. Island cover from depression, we must only got together in the province, and one of of 6 per cent securities outstanding on the responsibility and not leave it to a ed fisheries after the Treaty was executed,

they would be only creating greater embarrassment and in a few years would be again called upon to pass an act for the Relative to several prominent members relief of insolvent debtors. After remarks of the Government having joined the from Mr. Hesson and Mr. Robertson, the Dominion Temperance Alliance, it is now bill was read a second time without dis-

Mr. Bechard's bill was allowed to stand. Mr. Gironard, of Jacques Cartier, gives The debate on the address was a lively, notice of an amendment to Mr. Colby's bill, to repeal the insolvent act, by making provision that all insolvents shall be immediately discharged, except in cases

Since the discussion of the Ontario boundary question here, the Governor Genthis session providing for the administra-

THE HEALTH OF THE PRINCESS. The following official bulletin was issued this afternoon :-

Her Royal Highness, although progressing favorbly, must have rest and quiet, and, in consequence of the severity of the injuries to the head and neck, will not be able to undergo the fatigue of any pub

did ceremony for many days.

J. A. Grant, M. D. After recess on Friday last Mr. Me kenzie called attention to the fact to Parliament had taken no notice of the Vice-regal accident. He thought the narrow escape from a fatal casualty should be made the subject of a formal congratulation by Parliament under the direction of the Government. He intimated that if the Government did not propose any

action, the other members would. Sir John said it had not escaped the notice of himself and colleagues, but it was the desire of His Excellency that too much importance should not be attached to it, as it might excite alarm in England. He explained in regard to the absence of a military escort, that no escort had been asked for by His Excellency on the night of the accident. The Government would propose a resolution of congratulation.

Hon. James MacDonald moved the House into committee to provide a salary of \$4,000 each to two additional Judges for British Columbia.

Mr. Kirkpatrick took the chair. Hon. James MacDonald explained that the same bill was before the House last year, but was thrown out by the Senate. The Province has now three Superior Court Judges and five Stipendiary Magistrates acting as County Court Judges. It is proposed that the new Judges. with the three existing, will have both Supreme and County Court jurisdiction, the Stipendiary Magistrates being deprived of the latter jurisdiction and superannuated.

He claimed a saving would be effected. Mr. Blake reminded the House that the British Columbia Senators were last year unanimous that the change was not necessary, and it was proposed in order to provide for two lawyers. The expenses of administration of justice in British Columbia were relatively enormous approximating to the expense in one of the Maritime Provinces, though British Columbia has

only from 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants. Mr. Anglin opposed the doctrine that Parliament was required to find salaries for additional judgeships provided for by the Local Legislatures, if such were un-865 necessary, and spoke generally against the

Sir John followed, admitting there was much force in the line of argument pursued by Mr. Blake, but dwelt upon the impor-44 tance of carrying out the legislation of the Provinces on this subject. This had here. 146 tofore been done, except in the case of 294 British Columbia last year. The people 416 of British Columbia must know that in The official statements of expenditure imposing burdens on Canada they were on Dominion steamers for the fiscal year burdening themselves. (Ironical laughter). He argued that the burden of the proof that the new judgeships was not necessary devolved upon those opposing

Mr. Mills controverted this view and opposed the resolution

Mr. Thompson (Cariboo) said that in order to preserve economy and limitation of circuit, prisoners had been kept in jail in irons seven months, then tried and ac-

Mr. DeCosmos gave instances where numbers were kept in prison for twelve months awaiting trial. He objected to calculations based on population and claimed the people of British Columbia paid \$20 per head to the Federal revenue. The additional judges were required in view of the vast extent of the Province.

Mr. Bunster next rose amid great applause, for which he returned thanks. He charged that Mr. Blake opposed the resolutions because he could not get a judgeship himself. He hoped the Ministers would never send them such an excrescence. (Laughter.) He continued amid great laughter at his absurdities.

Mr. Boultbee followed, when the reso! utions passed were reported, and concurrence fixed for Tuesday.

Sir John, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, moved the House into committee on Irish relief, Mr. Caron in the chair. Sir John said all were deeply grieved to know of the distress in Ireland. The grant would show our substantial sympathy, without burdening the country or limiting private charity, as the appropriation of a larger sum might do.

The resolution was carried. Sir John stated, in reply to Mr. Mackenzie, that the money would be forwarded to the Secretary of the State for the Colonies, to be applied by the Imperial

Mr. Anglin had expected a larger sum as the gift of a great country, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, to another part of the same Empire suffering the horrors of famine. He regretted the money was not sent to the Mansion House committee, instead of to the Secretary of the State, whose Government had shown little active sympathy with the distressed. He returned thanks as an Irishman for the substantial sympathy ex-

Mr. Wright (Ottawa) would gladly have voted for a larger sum, but there were many poor in this country. (Hear, hear.) The resolution was reported.

Sir John moved, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, an address to His Excellency, sta ing the House had pleasure in acting on

Mr. Blake suggested, and Sir John stated, it was the intention of the Government to ask the Home Government that

On moving for the correspondence, respecting the claims of the P. E. Island to Donald looked at each other in embarrass- a portion of the Fishery Award, Mr. Brecken argued the justice of the claim on the 'ground that the Island was not in On motion of Mr. Fleming, an order Justice said that the policy of the Govern- the Dominion when the Treaty of Washington was signed. He held that the Island was in the same position as Newreturned, Mr. Mackenzie repeated his foundland. The Treaty was injurious to question, and expressed the hope that the Island. He had voted for the Nationwhen he again left the House, he would al Policy and boped it would benefit Canada at large, but it was found not suitable Sir John said the Speech from the to P. E. Island. Her exceptional position