Medical.

Vegetine.

Female Weakness.

No better remedy in the whole materia-medica has yet been compounded for the relief and cure of Female Complaints of the ordinary kind, than VEGETINE. It seems to act in these cases with unwonted certainty, and never fails to give a new and healthful tone to the female organs, to remove relaxed debility and unhealthy secretions, and restore a healthy vigor and elasticity. One of the most common of these complaints is Leucorrhœa or Whites, which are brought on either by the presence of Scrofula in the system or by some affection of the womb, or even by general debility. For all these complaints, and when danger begins to threaten woman at the turn of life, Vegetine can be commended without qualification. The great prevalence of these disorders, and their cure by Vegetine, has simply shown that the sure alleviating agent remains not yet to be discovered, but is already known, and is a favorite with American ladies. Too long has it been the custom to prescribe nauseating and uncertain remedies in place of what is pleasant, efficacious and cheap. Try Vegetine, and do not doubt its power to carry you safely through danger and disease.

A Splendid Medicine.—Heart and Kidney Disease, Female Weakness.

Greggsville, Ill., July 25, 1878.

H. R. Steven's, Boston—Dear Sir: I was afflicted with Heart and Kidney disease, and other female Weaknesses, and doctored with several physicians and received no benefit, until I tried your Vegetine, and after taking two bottles I was completely cured, and have been a healthy woman ever since, although I am a woman in my sixty-sixth year. I do heartily recommend it as a splendid medicine to all afflicted as I have been, and I bless the day that it fell into my hands.

MRS. MARIA HOBSON.

For all Ladies who are Sufferers,

Cincinnatti, O., March 28, 1877.

MR. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I have taken several bottles of your Vegetine for Female weaknees; and in justice to the medicine, and to all ladies who are suffering from such complaints, I will recommend the Vegetine. I must say it has helped me very much; indeed it is invaluable for such complaints.

MARY E. MEREDITH, 100 East ave.

It is What is Needed — Female Weakness.

Des Monies, Ia., Sept. 6, 1878.

MR. STEVENS—Dear Sir: For a long time I have been troubled with Female weakness and a weak sinking feeling at the Stomach, and through the advice of a friend I tried your Vegetine, and find it just what is needed. I can recommend it to all suffering from these complaints.

Yours, respectfully,

MRS. ANNABELLA HARWOOD, 312 Fourth St.

Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.

H. R. STEVENS, Boston: I have been practising medicine for 25 years, and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness, and all Diseases of the blood I have never found its equal. I have sold Vegetine for seven years, and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier.

DR. W. ROSS, Druggist,

Sept. 18, 1878. Winton, Ia.

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cleanses and cures ulceration, cures constipation, regulates the bowels, headache and pains in the back cease; in fact there is no disease nor complaint where the Vegetine gives so quick relief, and is so effective in its cure, as in what is termed Female Weakness. It has never ailed in one instance.

Vegetine.

PREPARED BY

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., & Toronto, Ont.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

Lime Juice.

1 Cask Montserrat Lime Juice from the

PURE JUICE OF THE LIME FRUIT,

For sale low by

J. R. GOGGIN.

100 Kegs, CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS AND SPIKES, selling at manufacturer's prices.

BEST REFINED IRON, all sizes.

together with a largest and most complete stock of

HARDWARE

ver offered for sale in Miramichi.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage in calling before buying elsewhere. Prices are very low.

J. R. GOGGIN

FISHERMEN!!

Nets, Seines, Traps, Etc.

NETTINGS,

of all kinds in stock, in large quantities, of best quality at Lowest prices.

H. & G. W. LORD,
111 Commercial St., Boston.

☞ Fishermen can be supplied at A. & R. Loggie's, Black Brook.

Parish Returns and County Accounts.

All Parish Officers who have not yet made their returns, and all persons having claims against the County, are hereby required to render the same to my office forthwith.

Dated at Newcastle, 21st December, 1880.

SAM'L. THOMSON,
Secy. Treas. Co. North'ld.

In Store,

50 CHESTS TEA, very good and cheap.
100 Bbls. and half bbls. HERRING.
100 Qtls. CODFISH.
20 Bbls. and half bbls. MACKEREL

Pork, Flour, Meal, Molasses, etc.

☞ Any of the above will be sold low.

ALSO, IN STOCK,

a full stock o

General Dry Goods,

At remarkable LOW PRICES.

ARGYLE HOUSE,

CHATHAM.

WM MURRAY

For Sale.

For sale by the subscribers, their valuable property situate in the centre of the town of Chatham, being the stand and premises where they formerly conducted their business, it is large and commodious, has a large wharf frontage on the river, is a desirable site for a steam mill, deal yard, warehouses or erections of any description. There is a store and small warehouse on the premises, also a small boom connected with it, and is altogether an excellent property for commercial or other purposes. For particulars apply to.

D. & J. RITCHIE & Co.
4120 Newcastle, N. B.

LANGUAGES.

Miss Lilly Allen, is prepared to receive on reasonable terms, persons desirous of obtaining a thorough knowledge of the French and Italian languages. For further particulars inquire at the residence of Capt. J. Allen, Water St. Chatham.

FOR SALE,

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

1000 Qtls. COD FISH.
100 Bbls. MACKEREL.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

Chatham, Oct. 13, '80

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM. - - - - - MARCH 10, 1881.

Governmental Reform.

Mr. J. W. Lawrence of St. John, formerly a member of the Legislature, and one of the ablest writers and soundest thinkers we have, has given a letter to the public on the question of reform in the Government of the Province—the whole of which we publish in the present number of the ADVANCE. It deals with questions which will, undoubtedly, form planks in the platform of candidates who will be before the people in the different constituencies of New Brunswick at the next election for members of the Assembly—questions which ought to be earnestly studied by each elector for himself, in order that he may make up his mind in reference thereto for the day when he shall be asked to assist, by his vote, in bringing about reforms which are great needs of the country. There is nothing that we can add to Mr. Lawrence's statement of the questions discussed by him, which will place their general features more forcibly and effectively before our readers, yet it may not be amiss to supplement them with a few points serving to illustrate the breadth of the field to which workers for legislative and governmental reform are invited.

It is a suggestive fact that although the Legislature has had nothing to do, since Confederation, with such questions as Finance, Customs, Post Offices, Criminal Legislation, Harbors, Lights, Fisheries, etc., we have as many members of Assembly as when those subjects were all within our exclusive control, while the personal indemnity of these members has been, by their own vote, increased to twice, or, perhaps, three times what it then was. Thus, while the work has been lessened very materially, the same number of men are kept employed in doing it, and they have, besides, helped themselves to *increased* pay for *lessened* services.

The members of Government are not less in number than before Confederation, nor has their pay been lessened, while such items as indemnity, travelling expenses and coach-hire have increased. This proves that the gentlemen who form the Government at the present time are more extravagant or less honest than those who composed the Executive before Confederation.

In the year 1870,—three years after Confederation—when the present Executive may be said to have first come into power, the cost of administering the Government was, in round numbers, $64,000. In 1880 it was $105,000!! When it is remembered from all sources for the last year was $675,000 it will be realized that the management must have been very reckless when it absorbed so large a proportion of the revenue.

In the item of interest for debt contracted mainly because of the Government's efforts to hold itself together, there has been an alarming increase. Under this head we paid in 1870 only $4,508. In 1880 we paid $49,150!

Hidden within and behind these increases of public expenditure are inefficiency, mismanagement and corruption. When members have discovered the Government's inefficiency and mismanagement, they have, on several occasions, been silenced by a railroad expenditure, a delegation trip, an appointment in the Government or elsewhere—all involving corrupt expenditure of public money. It is the legislative history of the past ten years that men have gone from the constituencies condemning Governmental extravagance and pledged to reform, yet before their term had expired their voices were stilled, while the expenses of public management increased, or they were found to have accepted positions in the camp of those whose extravagance and corruption they had denounced. The most bitter denunciations of Provincial mismanagement, and of the gentlemen who composed the Government from 1870 to 1874 were those made by three gentlemen who are now in the same Government. One of these—the most honest of the trio—says he finds it impossible to effect the reforms he cried so loudly for. He seems to forget that instead of "swallowing the anaconda," the anaconda has swallowed him. Another now says the *dignity* of the Province demands that the machinery be kept running at even increased cost, while the third simply pockets a large salary, large travelling expenses and no end of contingencies, choosing to ignore his former arraignments of others who spent less public money than himself in the same department. And it is a fitting commentary on the corrupting influences of the present system that those who have, in the past, contended against the waste of public money which it entails, are now foremost in declaring reform impossible. This has practically been done by Messrs. Landry, Hannington and Adams, who voted for the amendment to the platform of the Opposition during the past week—a platform with which all their utterances from '70 to '74 showed them to be in accord. Their change of sentiment must, therefore, be mainly attributed to their having joined the Government, whose interest it is to perpetuate a system which puts money in their own pockets.

The main conclusion to be drawn from the facts is that a more radical change in the whole management of Provincial affairs than any yet definitely proposed is necessary. Custom has much to do with maintaining unnecessary institutions and the example of others is too often the only defence set up against the suggestions of practical sense and business experience. New Brunswick is, as Mr. Blair, M. P. P., recently expressed it, but a large Municipality. Such being the fact we ought to go even further than abolishing the Legislative Council and reducing the Executive. We should reorganize the Legislature throughout, and do away entirely with the system of paying a few members thereof large salaries for doing comparatively nothing. Almost any of our large Canadian city councils have interests to manage as great and diversified as the Provincial Legislature has. Yet we do not hear of one quarter of the membership of each forming themselves into a "Government" as heads of departments, with little to do save draw large salaries. If a Treasurer, at a reasonable salary, can do all the necessary management of a city's finances, when such finances are as important as those of a province, why should a province have a "dummy Secretary-Treasurer," under the name of Provincial Secretary, who does no practical work and simply explains matters connected with his department in a prefunctory manner, as any committee-man does in our municipal councils. In this connection we do not refer personally to our present Provincial Secretary, whom we regard very highly, but to the principle involved in having such an officer. The Provincial Secretary might be taken out of the office at Fredericton, and, we have no doubt, the men who do the real work there—whose combined salaries about equal the money paid to the chief—could explain the finances to a committee of the House, so that the latter could place them in the form of a report and make up a Budget quite as effective in the public interest as that now brought down and annually wrangled over by the ins and outs. The same may be said of the management of the Crown Lands and Public Works. The regular paid officers of those Departments could do all the work and be accountable yearly to the people's representatives, who might have the necessary oversight during the year through suitable committees. These would be amply compensated by the travelling expenses now taken by heads of departments. The large salaries paid have a corrupting influence and can be dispensed with.

Much of the work done by the Departments might, with benefit to the public, be placed in the hands of the County Councils. The details of services, Alms House management, local or county legislation, etc., suggest themselves as subjects that might properly be referred to the counties severally interested. It is a question, therefore, whether the Executive, as at present constituted, might not be done away with entirely, and the system of management through permanent employees, accountable directly to the people's representatives substituted.

It is not difficult also to discover advantages in having the representatives in the "provincial council" or legislature chosen differently from the present mode. The Municipal Councils are composed of representative men in their several localities. These are elected through a liberal franchise and it would not seem out of place for the general Council of the Province to be the complement of these County Councils. We can imagine a local parliament at Fredericton—inferior in no respect to the present one—composed of the County Wardens and Mayors of incorporated towns and cities,—presided over by the Lieut-Governor—who would transact the provincial business more expeditiously and at much less expense than the present Local Legislature does. We contend that the latter body as now constituted—with its mode of election, the parade it makes at the opening of its annual sessions, its excessive pay and indemnity to its Executive and also to its ordinary members, its Upper House, its "Speech from the Throne," and Address in reply thereto, its Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, its Sergeant-at-Arms, its retention of control over matters properly belonging to County Councils, its unseemly squabbles between Government and Opposition and other unnecessary features—has nothing to recommend it but usage, which has not changed although the circumstances of the country and the use of the Legislature are very different from what they were when the body was established. The fact that Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island maintain their Legislatures, as formerly, is not a valid reason why the necessary changes should not be made in New Brunswick. It only shows that the people of those provinces are as incapable of taking a practical view of the question as we are in this province. Neither is there anything in the "dignity" claim that is sufficient to stand in the way of placing the management of provincial affairs on a sensible, business-like basis. The mind that can pride itself over the dignity of a provincial governor in cocked hat and gold lace, "honored" by a guard of half-drilled militia-men, a local band and salute of old cannon, when he proceeds to a "throne" to read the stereotyped "speech" with which the legislature is always opened, is scarcely fit to deal with details of the serious public business to which the people's representatives should address themselves. It would be much better to find those entrusted with the control of public matters assembling with the self-respect and quiet dignity of business men, avoiding all unnecessary parade and foregoing pop-gun sensation, tinsel and mimicry of pretended state. These things, together with the more weighty matters of extravagance and reckless management so long uncorrected, are the outgrowth of abused custom. The time is ripe for reform and in such men as Mr. Lawrence and those who have recently attacked some existing abuses in the Assembly at Fredericton,—abuses with which the Government refuses to deal—the public will recognise the pioneers of a reform that will yet be more far-reaching than many have dared to hope.

Our Ottawa Letter.

When in 1872 Sir Hugh Allan spoke of "the inferior members of the Cabinet," he made a distinction between two classes of ministers that is very clearly recognized here. For instance, among the thirteen gentlemen who hold seats in the Canadian Cabinet, three or four hold the entire control. First among them is Sir John Macdonald himself, his chief Lieutenants in the House of Commons being Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Leonard Tilley and Hon. Mr. Langevin. The other members of the ministry in the Commons, Bowell, Mousseau, O'Connor, J. H. Pope, J. C. Pope and Caron don't count for much. They sit in the House when their chief is in his place, like well instructed little boys whose business is to be "seen and not heard." It is said that the chieftain once gave a subordinate minister a hint to "keep his eyes open, his ears open and his mouth pretty well shut." That was good advice, and as I have intimated is pretty well observed when Sir John is present. But unfortunately, since the passage of the Pacific Contract, Sir John has been a great deal absent. Sir Charles Tupper has been dangerously ill and, of course, absent from his place. Sir Leonard Tilley has been in attendance, but his one specialty of Finance engrosses his attention so much that he has scarcely the time, if even he had the fitness to take charge of the Government. Mr. Langevin, who is cool and shrewd, and knows his own department well, has done his best, but notwithstanding this, things have got terribly at sixes and sevens. Several of the little ministers who obey Sir John when he is there, and have some respect for Sir Charles' strong will, which is strongly asserted at times, refuse to obey any one else, and go "sloshing about" in very promiscuous style. Of this class are the two Popes, Ministers of Agriculture and Marine and Fisheries respectively. Whether the Pope at Rome is or is not infallible, it has been unanimously settled that the Popes at Ottawa are fallible to an unlimited extent. Then there is the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Justice is the Attorney General for Canada, and has important legal functions. He should know all the law, while but for his title no one would suspect that he knew any law at all. During the Christmas recess, Mr. Blake was speaking at a public meeting, and having occasion to refer to the multitude of lawyers great and small, concluded by remarking that "even the Minister of Justice is a lawyer!"

The House has been since my last letter, chiefly engaged in Committee of Supply, voting the moneys for the various branches of the public service. Even this business tests the capacity of the little ministers somewhat, as each minister is expected to understand the wants of his own department, and be prepared to answer any questions about it. It is quite ridiculous to notice the ignorance of departmental business displayed by the Minister of Marine, the Minister of Justice, the Secretary of State and others. One thing that should not pass unnoticed, is the fact that several of the annual Departmental reports have not yet been presented. Let the reader reflect for a moment what these reports have to do with the fiscal year ended 30th June last, now more than eight months past, and he will see how negligently the public business is managed. This is the regular Tory practice, however: "Get as much money voted as possible, spend it as lavishly as you please, and render account of it only when it can no longer be put off." So we have the Departmental reports still coming down in the closing weeks of the session—reports for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1880 while we are voting the money for the same services for the fiscal year ended June 1882. The other day, when the report of the Minister of Justice was laid on the table, it was in manuscript, tied up with red tape. Imagine two hundred members of Parliament trying to find out from this huge bundle what the Department of Justice had been doing! From the discussion that followed, it would appear that the Minister did not know either what the report contained or what it should contain. It is said that comparisons are odious, but contrasts are not always so, and in this connection, I may mention that never was greater contrast than between the course of two successive Governments in this respect. The Liberal Government when in power was prompt and business-like in the preparation and presentation of their annual reports. There was a shower of blue books in the first days of the session. These reports were placed at once in the hands of every member and of every newspaper representative, so that not only Parliament, but the people as well, had early and full information on all public affairs. The present Minister of Marine is a member of the Commons, and it has been the invariable practice when printed Departmental reports are submitted, that they shall be laid before both Houses simultaneously, yet strange to say when the report of his Department was brought, down the Senate got it one day in advance.

There has been a good deal of feeling here as to the remarkable course of the Government on the matter of the $100,000 voted by Parliament last year toward the relief of the distress in Ireland. Mr. Anglin moved for a return of the paper in this connexion early in the session. The return was promised from day to day, but was never forthcoming. It was, however, brought down yesterday. Strange to say, there is not a single document among the papers but those brought down last year. Important papers are kept back. Sir John Macdonald says they are "confidential." Meanwhile it turns out that the money sent by Canada was not expended to relieve immediate distress as was intended by Parliament and promised by Sir John Macdonald, but went to purchase seed, buy boats and repair or build breakwaters on the Irish Coast! Virtually our money has gone to build public works in the United Kingdom, and the imperial exchequer gets the benefit of our donation. This is bad enough, but the suppression of the papers that would throw light upon the transaction gives an ugly look and makes matters worse. "If we had all of the papers we should know *all* about it," said Mr. Blake. Can the reader imagine any proper motive for the concealment?

The prorogation will probably be reached in two or three weeks. Meanwhile the House will obediently vote the forty three millions which ministers ask for and the Government will not fail to wring twenty-seven millions from the taxpayers, borrow sixteen millions more, and spend the whole of it—the millions in the West, the hundreds in the Maritime Provinces. K.

The Lumber-Driving Bill.

Almost everybody interested in the Miramichi Lumber trade has suffered, either directly or indirectly, from the want of organization among the owners of drives in the main river. For many years complaints have been made of detained logs, first by one operator, then by another, until almost all were ready last spring to fall into some improved arrangement by which the round lumber, on which the mills were depending, might not be "hung up," or even delayed. It is not our purpose to find fault with any particular persons in this connection, but it is fair to say that the parties who were to blame for the "hanging up" of the twenty millions feet which reached the mills so very late last fall, ought to be the last to exercise their influence against the bill now before the legislature for the incorporation of a Lumber Driving Company for the Southwest Miramichi. It was publicly stated, several times last season, that application would be made, at the present session of the Legislature, for the incorporation of the proposed company, and so far as we know, it was taken for granted that the necessity for such an organization was so manifest that every person interested would be only too glad to further the objects of the promoters of the bill. It is, therefore, surprising to learn that somebody has secured "the inevitable petition" against the measure, and sprung it upon the legislature just when the bill was presented. Another surprise to the trade here lies in the fact that one of our Miramichi members, Mr. Davidson, has made up his mind to oppose the bill, but he [illegible] al capacity, rather than as a representative of the people. The legislature may rest assured that the informed sentiment of the people from Boiestown to Black Brook is in favor of having the lumber procured on the Southwest Miramichi, driven by an incorporated Company after it reaches certain points on the main river. If there are valid objections to such a Company, they have not yet been stated in the county. If any private rights are menaced by the proposed bill, the fact has not been stated by or through any paper in Northumberland. It is certain that those who desire to promote the interests of the lumber trade by means of the lumber-driving company, have no desire to do so to the injury of any individual or other interest, and it is, therefore, scarcely fair for one or two individuals who, evidently, have ulterior purposes in view, to resort to the dodge of smuggling petitions, surreptitiously obtained, into the hands of a respectable member of the legislature, and inducing him to give his professional support to them. We are quite sure that when Mr. Davidson understands the real feeling of the people in regard to the bill, he will recede from a position into which he has evidently been misled. All reasonable guards for the protection of private property and interests should be provided in the bill, but the factious opposition of a few misinformed petitioners, who would perhaps as readily sign a memorial asking for the decapitation of their grandmothers, should not be allowed to shut down our mills for want of logs hung up at the caprice of a few persons who want their lumber brought to market at the expense of more enterprising operators than themselves.

Death of John Covert, Esq., M. P. P.

John S. Covert, of Sunbury, died at the Queen Hotel Fredericton, at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning last, of heart disease. He made a very powerful speech on Mr. Blair's resolutions the previous afternoon, in which he spoke with unusual force and vigor, but he complained of a severe pain in the region of the heart, both while speaking and afterwards. While at tea, he was taken suddenly very ill, and was not in the House during the evening session, till he was brought when the vote was about to be taken, at which time he was much better. Although suffering, he said but little about it. After adjournment he conversed quite freely with the members of the House before returning to the hotel. Later several members were in company with him at the hotel, and although pale, he was not complaining, but talked as lively as ever. How he spent the night will never be known, as he was in his room alone. On Thursday morning he was somewhat better when Mr. Gillespie, of Chatham, called in to see him before going to breakfast. Mr. Gillespie was gone but a short time and when he returned, about ten o'clock, he found Mr. Covert lying on the floor of his room partly dressed, face downwards, bleeding somewhat at the nose, and when Dr. Vail arrived, a few minutes later, there was still a slight flutter in the region of the heart, but life was gone. Mr. Covert died in the political harness, having finished one of his ablest speeches only a few hours before.

When the House met on Thursday morning, after a few bills had been read, a message was sent to the Speaker advising him of Mr. Covert's death. After a momentary pause, with trembling lips and deep emotion in every word, the Speaker said: "It is my painful duty to announce the sudden death of an honorable member of this House." Another pause, in which a moment's suspense seemed an age, and the Speaker mentioned the name of the honorable member for Sunbury. The House was paralyzed for a moment, and all gathered around the Speaker's chair to learn the sad particulars. Both Houses at once adjourned in consequence till Friday, and meetings of all committees were postponed.

No inquest was held. The remains were taken to his home at Maugerville on Friday morning. Mr. Covert was fifty three years of age.—*Globe.*

That Offer to Mr. Ryan, M. P. P.

In closing the debate on his reform resolutions in the House of Assembly on Wednesday last, Mr Blair said:

When the Provincial Secretary brought down his hands and absolved the members, the words of the poet, "O, matchless intrepidity of face," occurred to him, and he considered the Secretary had great confidence in the gullibility of the house, and if the clap-trap was taken from his remarks, nothing would remain but scraggy and fleshless bones. The statement of the Chief Commissioner shows the matter was talked over by the Government, and that the Government did offer, there could not be a doubt. The Attorney General said it was a bosom friend of the member for Gloucester who approached the Government. He would like to know who he was. It was the first cousin of the President of the Executive Council who made the overtures to Mr. Ryan, and he (Blair) was authorized by Mr. Ryan to say the President of the Council threatened him at the time, that unless he accepted the offer he would be opposed in his constituency by his brother, Mr. John Young.

That Young combination in Gloucester is a strong institution—as strong, though not as enduring as brass. Still, it will scarcely be strong enough to turn Mr. Ryan out. It is unfortunate that a dispute on the point of veracity between Hon. Mr. Young and Mr. Ryan should have occurred, but the County of Gloucester will find as little difficulty in deciding which of the two to believe as between P. G. Ryan and John Young, which to choose as a representative. Mr. John Young is an excellent business man and deserves great credit for his enterprise in that way, but when he touches politics he appears to become demoralised—a fact which we are inclined to attribute to the rascally character of his political company, rather than to personal depravity.

A Capias Difficulty.

In July, 1878, W. H. Shaw, a Toronto merchant, was in Montreal *en route* for England. He was about to take the Quebec boat to join the steamer sailing on the following morning, when a bailiff entered the St. Lawrence Hall and arrested him on a *capias* for $2,400 at the instance of Messrs. McKenzie, Powis, & Co., from whom he had made some purchases. In this very awkward position, Mr. Shaw happened to meet Mr. Hague, the general manager of the Merchants' Bank, who accepted his cheque for the amount. Mr. Shaw returned from England and instituted an action against Messrs. McKenzie, Powis & Co., for $100,000 damages for arrest without probable cause. Justice Johnson dismissed the action, holding that people should not leave the country while owing debts. Hon. Mr Justice Ramsay, in the Court of Appeals, confirmed the decision of the Court below, the Chief Justice and the Hon. Justice Cross dissenting. The case was then appealed to the Supreme Court, was argued at length by Mr. McLaren for the appellant and Mr. J. Doutre, Q. C., for the respondent. The Supreme Court has rendered judgment reversing the judgment of the Court of Appeals and awarding to Mr. Shaw $500 damages with all costs against the respondents.

The Government and the Legislative Council.

Continued fom 1st page.

AS ONTARIO HAS NO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, WHY ONE IN NEW BRUNSWICK?

1. The Governor, at the opening of the session of 1879, having stated the attention of the Legislature would be directed to the propriety of doing away with a second Chamber, why was no action taken by the Government until five days before its close?

2. After the Government appointed two of their number, at an expense of $460, as delegates to Toronto to inquire into the working of a single Chamber, and reported: "That the present system in Ontario had been a complete success, and no leading men of either party in politics in that Province had suggested a return to legislation by a Legislative Council and Assembly, nor was there any desire to do so at the present time."

Why was the report never laid before the House, or if laid, why not in its journals?

3. After the House at the session of 1879 on the motion of a member of the Government appointed a committee, "To take into consideration the propriety of amending the constitution, by vesting the power of Legislation in one elective chamber." Why was no request made to the House, or action taken at the session of 1880?

4. Is the country to accept as a reason the statement made in the Upper Chamber, "That members in another branch wished to make political capital, but never pushed the matter to a division, it being clap trap for electioneering purposes?"

A charge of that kind in the days that L. A. Wilmot and Charles Fisher represented, York would have called forth speeches electrical, the shock from which the Upper Chamber never would have recovered. Even in the first years of their parliamentary history, they grappled with the Council the days they were giants in its Chamber. Are there none in York to gird on their armour?

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Gentlemen—

No one can be more sensible of the curtailed powers of your Chamber than yourselves. That it has survived its usefulness, none know better than its old members.

The time chosen in late years in making appointments to your body, viz., at the close of the last sessions of the House, is not as in the days of old. In 1874 there were three from the Lower House added to your body and four in 1878. There is a feeling in the constituencies that the Upper House is retained by the Executive as a "House of Refuge" for its supporters, who, throughout the duration of the House, have shown the greatest fidelity to the Government on divisions.

The indemnity now paid per diem amounts to double what members received before the Union, and that when the news of the world for the last twenty-four hours can be obtained every morning for two cents, and for fifteen Beaconsfield's "*Endymion*," or John Bunyan's "PILGRIM'S PROGRESS."

When banking and commerce were represented in the Council by a Robertson and Todd, farming by a Harrison and Perley, the law by a Hill, Hazen, Kinnear and Chandler, the indemnity received was only four dollars.

THE SESSION OF 1879 AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Of the sixty-five bills assented to by the Governor in 1879, the last session held in the "Old Province Hall," not one originated in the Upper Chamber, and of all over fifty-five passed without any amendments, and the few in which changes were made, all or nearly all were from St. John, and were in the largest sense "Homopathic." Two alone received the three months hoist, one relating to St. John Civic Elections, the other the killing of "Caribou."

In the Bill of Rates and Taxes, the word *twenty* was expunged and *ten* inserted.

The Bill relating to St. John Protestant Orphan Asylum, had the word *fifteen* expunged and *eighteen* inserted.

In the Bill for incorporating "The St. John City Club," the word "or" was expunged, and the admission fee fixed at not less than "twenty dollars."

Had these changes not been made, the public interest (the chief end of legislation) would in no way have been imperilled.

All that is necessary to avoid clerical errors, is the appointment of a law clerk for the session, to examine bills and assist the committees to whom they are referred.

Is it not asking too much of the country constituencies, to look quietly on, and witness an annual expenditure of over $10,000 in keeping up a Legislative Council, whose chief work now is to place dots over the letters "i" to cross the letters "t" of St. John bills, and fix the minimum admission to its clubs?"

Sir Alexander Galt truly said, after the Union of the Provinces, "Their Legislatures will have to deal rather with Municipal than great questions."

If the sum now expended in keeping up a second Chamber, was laid out on the bye-roads of the Province, and thus lighten the labor of the pioneer of the forest, all classes would be the gainers.

THE DUTY OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At a time when the Council was felt in moulding the Legislation of the Province, Charles Simonds, James Brown and Charles Connell left it to return to the Lower House, feeling *there*, and not the Upper Chamber, was the greater field for usefulness.

Of the appointments to the Council since the Union, one alone was a member of the legal profession. It was not long before he found if he was to take part in the shaping of legislation, and escape from an enervating atmosphere, he must resign, and while it may be an open question as to how far the country has benefitted from the change, there is no doubt it has proved eminently advantageous to the one referred to.

For the first fifty years of the Council, it ranked among its members the Chief Justice and the assistant judges, serving like their colleagues without compensation. To-day the Council has not one of the profession among its number, a profession represented in every *live* organization in the Province.

If the members of the Council wish to do service to their country, there are larger and more inviting fields before them. Why linger then, waste their time, and at a great expense to the Province, in searching for "air streaks" in the work of the House? It was left to Gov. Chandler, who was for nearly forty-five years a member of their body, to break the intelligence to his former colleagues, that the time had come to set their House in order. A patriotic response would keep the names of those who lead off in the movement long "honorable" in the page of New Brunswick history, associating them with its first council, the Ludlows, Putnam, Allen, Upham, Winslow, Bliss, Hazen and Odell.

Should the Council, on the other hand, be so unwise and unpatriotic as to take an unpatriotic position to the public sentiment of the country, which declares an Upper Chamber is no longer required, the end to its members will be one of disaster, and worse, dishonor. On the walls of their "Old Chamber" was written, MENE, MENE, TEKEL, AND UPHARSIN.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL HAS NO VESTED RIGHTS.

In 1833 the Legislative Council discharged Executive duties, dispensing the patronage of the country with all that implied, from that time much of its power was gone. In 1844, largely through the efforts of Charles Fisher and L. A. Wilmot, a "readjustment" took place in the Upper Chamber, four of the Council retiring, and four new ones taking their places, securing a more equitable distribution of seats.

If the seats of four members could be taken of in 1844 to meet the public exigencies, why not fourteen in 1881? The more so as an appointment to the Council no longer carries with it the title "Honorable."

As the Lieutenant Governor no longer is styled "His Excellency" but "His Honor," the members appointed since the Union, like that grand army of the J. P's, are "Squires."

It is one of the rights secured to the Provinces by "The British North America Act" to deal with this question.

Sir John A. Macdonald and Hon. Alexander Mackenzie felt and the twelve years experience in Ontario confirms, that Legislative Councils and large Executives since the Union are not required.

In Ontario, with a population over five times larger than New Brunswick, with an Executive of only five, Hon. Messrs. Young and Hanington report, after an enquiry at Toronto and Ottawa, "that no difficulty had arisen from only one Chamber, *but, on the contrary*, the result had been as well considered and as prudent legislation as had ensued under the old system, when the check of the Legislative Council existed."

If the Legislature supposed the country is indifferent to this question, brought before it in 1879 by the Lieutenant Governor, they are mistaken—it is one of the living issues of the day. If any are obstructing the reduction of the Executive, or refusing to aid in closing the Upper Chamber, and are laying plans to escape the ordeal of the coming election, they have read to but little purpose the political history of New Brunswick, if they have not learned of the shipwreck of hopes and dissappointed expectations of some, who reached the portals of office and yet never entered.

At the election of 1850 the political watchword was "Retrenchment," and so effectively did it work, that, of the forty-one returned, twenty-three were new members, and among the defeated several were leaders. It will be wisdom, therefore, on the part of members of the present House to remember that "history repeats itself."

DUTY OF THE HOUR.

1. The reduction of the number of the Executive.
2. The abolishment of the Legislative Council.
3. Economy in the Departments, Executive and Legislative.
4. Monies received from the Dominion Government in payment of claims, to be applied to reduction of the Province debt.
5. No further subsidies in land or money to railways.
6. Consequent on the greatly reduced duties of the law officers in connexion with legislation, the criminal business should be largely attended by them.
7. No further creation of Justices of the Peace, except to meet the requirements of new settlements.
8. As the Local Legislature has under the "British North America Act" control of municipal institutions, and generally all matters of a local or private nature in the Province, the duty of the Government is to see there are no favored classes, and that Dominion, like Provincial officials and other subjects, loyally bear their share of the "MUNICIPAL" burdens.

CONCLUSION.

At the general election 1850, in my 33rd year, I stood on the Hustings a "proxy" for an absent candidate who was returned at the head of the poll. Of the fifty five members of the present Legislature, one alone was in the House and two in the Council. When at a later period I became a member, not one of the present House had a seat, while of my colleagues the greater number are on the roll of the dead, Barbarie, Montgomery, Reed, End, Sutton, Johnson, Hevre, McPhelim, Desbrisay, McLeod, Earle, Ryan, Simonds, Brown, J. W. Chandler, S. H. Gilbert, John Earle, Landry, R. K. Gilbert, Connell, Perley, Mackintosh, McPherson, Hatheway and Chas. Fisher, others having "achieved greatness or had greatness thrust upon them, are riding on the high places of the land," while two are members of the Legislative Council, and verging on to four-score years. May they, as the closing work of their lengthened parliamentary career take part in the work of the "Crowning of the column," viz: One Legislative Assembly for New Brunswick, as in ONTARIO, MANITOBA and BRITISH COLUMBIA.

J. W. LAWRENCE.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 23, 1881.

Cut this Out—It May Save Your Life.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lung Disease, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonishes every one that trys it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to your Druggist, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents.

General Business.

DRESSMAKING.

MRS. JAMES CORMACK,

begs to inform the ladies of Miramichi, that she is prepared to attend to any orders in the above line with which she may be favored.

She has associated with her her sister, Miss Mayberry, who has had an experience of several year at the business in Boston, and is confident of being able to satisfy patrons in both styles and and prices.

William Rae,

Upper Water Street, Chatham, N. B.,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Italian, Sutherland Falls and Rutland Marbles.

—MANUFACTURER OF—

Grave Stones and Monumental Memorials. in Foreign or Native Stone.

☞ A good selection on hand. ☜

WHISKEY WHISKEY.

Just received per Steamer Austrian from Glasgow, via Halifax:—

100 Cases Finest Blended Glenlivet Whiskey.

JOHN W. NICHOLSON.

St John.

TIN SHOP.

I have now opened the well known establishment formerly occupied by the late James Gray, and with the kind patronage of former friends, am prepared to execute all work in

TIN,
SHEET-IRON,
GAS-FITTING.

TINWARE

always on hand, which I will sell low for cash.

PLOUGHS,

Also, a nice assortment of

Parlor and Cooking Stoves,

fitted with PATENT OVENS the inner shells of which draw out for cleaning purposes.

Those wishing to buy cheap would do well to give us a call.

☞ *Shop in rear of Custom House.* ☜

ARCHY M'LEAN

Chatham July 22.

Practical Tailoring.

Gentlemen requiring Suits, or separate Garments, or anything else in the Tailoring line, can have their orders, which are hereby respectfully solicited, promptly attended to by the Subscriber at his shop. A well-selected Stock of

CANADIAN TWEEDS

English Coatings, Broadcloths, Doeskins, etc.,

is now on inspection, for which orders are solicited.

Gentlemen's and Youths' Garments are also made to order from materials furnished by themselves.

F. O. PETERSON, Tailor.

☞ Opposite the Golden Ball, Chatham.

Restaurant.

OYSTERS, by the Pint, Quart, or Gallon.

Oysters, served at short notice, in all the ordinary styles.

Also, HOT COFFEE, BREAD, TARTS, PIES, and CAKES on hand. At

T. H. FOUNTAIN'S.

Next door to Ullock's Livery Stables.

CARD.

T. M. HARRINGTON,

Teacher of

THE PIANO AND ORGAN

would respectfully announce that he is prepared to give MUSIC LESSONS on very reasonable terms

COFFINS & CASKETS

The Subscriber has on hand at his shop, a superior assortment of

ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND OTHER COFFINS,

which he will sell at reasonable rates.

WM. M'LEAN,

UNDERTAKER.

Chatham, Nov. 1, 1880.

G. A. BLAIR,

has on hand, a superior assortment of

READY - MADE CLOTHING,

—COMPRISING—

Men's, Youths' & Children's Suits,

IN CLOTH, TWEED & VELVET.

Which he is offering at prices suitable to the times.

UNDERTAKING.

The undersigned respectfully intimates to the