

The Assembly Debate.

The debate in the Assembly on the Quebec resolutions, commenced last Thursday afternoon, was brought to a close late last night, after all the best speakers had taken part. The principal speeches on the subject, however, were those of the Attorney General and Mr. Hanington, both of whom spoke for five hours. Mr. Blair in his opening address, appeared to excellent advantage doing credit to his great reputation as one of the best political speakers Canada has yet produced. Of course Mr. Blair took strong ground in support of the action of the Conference, disclaiming entirely that he and his colleagues at Quebec were actuated by partisan motives, in seeking the amendment of the act of union. Mr. Hanington's chief objections were to the removal of the veto power from the Federal authorities, the reconstitution of the Senate, and the proposed financial readjustment. He spoke with great vigour and his address contained a very large amount of interesting matter. Hon. Mr. Mitchell supported the resolutions from a conservative standpoint making a pointed and clever address to which the House listened with wrapt attention. The other speakers were Dr. Alward, Dr. Stockton, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Pinney, Hon. Mr. McLellan and Dr. Moore. The Provincial Secretary confined himself to the financial question, while Mr. Wilson made a characteristic speech in which he vigorously assailed Mr. Hanington for attacking the loyalty of the conference in connection with its commercial union resolution. Mr. Pinney made an excellent impression, and the only other speaker besides Mr. Hanington in opposition to the resolutions was Mr. Tweedie, who after a few remarks last night, moved an amendment expressing disapproval of the proposed removal of the veto power, the reconstitution of the Senate, and the new financial terms, and urging that further consideration of the conference resolutions be deferred till the people have an opportunity of voting on them at the polls. The debate was closed by the Attorney General last night. Only four members, Messrs. Hanington, Young, Tweedie and Humphrey voted for Mr. Tweedie's amendment, the voting standing 34 to 4, and the main resolution was carried on the same vote reversed. Hon. Dr. Pugsley was in the chair and Messrs. Black and Baird were absent. We publish today the opening speech of the Attorney General, and a portion of Mr. Hanington's, and will conclude the debate in our next issue.

The Commons Debate.

For the past week, the Dominion House of Commons has been debating on Cartwright's Commercial Union resolution and the amendments following it, and some able speeches have been delivered on both sides. That our readers may exactly understand the votes that will be given on the subject, we give the resolutions and amendments. Sir Richard Cartwright moved as follows:— That it is highly desirable that the largest possible freedom of commercial intercourse should obtain between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, and that it is expedient that all articles manufactured in or natural products of either of said countries should be admitted free of duty into the ports of the other (articles subject to duties of excise or of internal revenue alone excepted). That it is further expedient that the Government of the Dominion should take steps at an early date to ascertain on what terms and conditions arrangements for such trade with the United States for the purpose of securing full and unrestricted reciprocity of trade therewith. To which Hon. G. E. Foster moved an amendment:— That Canada in the future as in the past is desirous of cultivating and extending trade relations with the United States in so far as they may not conflict with the policy of fostering the various industries of the Dominion that was adopted in 1867, and which has since received in so marked a manner the sanction and approval of the people. Mr. Jones of Halifax, moved an amendment to the amendment as follows:— That in any arrangement between Canada and the United States providing for free admission into each country of the natural and manufactured products of the other, it is highly desirable that it should be provided that the continuance of any such arrangement, the coasting trade of Canada and the United States should be thrown open to vessels of both countries on a footing of complete equality, and that vessels of all kinds built in the United States or Canada may be owned and used by citizens of either and be entitled to registry in either country and all benefits thereto pertaining. The debate is still in progress and may continue all this week. The principal speakers for the Government have been Hon. Messrs. White and Foster, Tupper Jr., Porter, McNeill and Davin, while on the other side the leading speakers have been Cartwright, Davies, and Jones. Sir Charles Tupper has been ill but will take a hand before the debate closes.

Prohibition in the North West.

An Ottawa correspondent believes that the next election for members of the Northwest Council will decide the fate of Prohibition in that country. He has learned that it is the intention of the Federal authorities to be governed by such recommendation as may be made by the Assembly to be elected next fall under the bill which will be passed during this session of Parliament, as to whether or not Prohibition shall continue to be the law of the Territories. This means that the new territorial elections will be run on the single issue of Prohibition, and that if a License Council is returned, the Prohibition experiment in the Northwest will come to an end, and the regulation of the liquor traffic pass into the hands of the new Territories Assembly. The same correspondent adds that it is pretty hard to estimate what will be the result of an appeal to the territorial constituencies on the issue of Prohibition or license. It is thought Alberta and Saskatchewan will go license, and that the Assiniboias, with the exception of a few local districts, will adhere to Prohibition.

The Press Association.

Thirty-five Maritime Province newspaper representatives met at Halifax, Friday, and organized the Press Association of which we spoke last week. For one day, Grit editors and Tory editors laid aside their political animosities, and met in an enthusiastic gathering for a common object. Perfect harmony and good feeling prevailed, and the Association was organized with the prospect of a successful and useful career. The following officers were unanimously elected:— President—Hon. David Laird, Charlottetown Patriot. Vice Presidents—C. F. Fraser, Halifax Critic; J. E. B. McCready, St. John Telegraph; W. L. Cotton, Charlottetown Examiner; R. Drummond, Stellarton Trades Journal; L. M. Wood, Albert Maple Leaf; A. C. Bertram, North Sydney Herald. Recording Secretary and Treasurer—John T. Hawke, Moncton Transcript. Corresponding Secretary—William Dennis, Halifax Herald. Executive Committee—Alexander Lawson, Yarmouth Herald; Y. A. Landry, Digby Evangelist; L. C. Macenutt, Fredericton, Faxina; Rev. Robert Murray, Halifax Presbyterian Witness; Fred. W. Dowse, Halifax Chronicle; S. D. Scott, St. John Sun; S. Boyd, Moncton Times. Moncton was selected as the next place of meeting in July, and after the completion of business, the Halifax members of the new association entertained the visiting brethren at a supper. Manhood Suffrage. A bill providing for manhood suffrage has passed the Ontario Legislature and will become law in that Province. Ontario sets an excellent example to the other Provinces, an example we hope, which New Brunswick will not hesitate long to follow. Indeed we shall be surprised if during the present legislative term, Mr. Blair does not introduce such a measure here. From a hint he dropped in his speech on the Quebec resolutions last week, it is clear, that personally, he favors sweeping away the present property qualification of voters. Manhood suffrage and a simple registration of voters would be popular with the country, and we believe that Mr. Blair could take up no more progressive idea than that contained in a measure to bring about these ends. The bill for the creation of a Legislative Assembly for the Northwest, which the Dominion Government will introduce during the session, will probably divide the Territories into either twenty-one or twenty-five constituencies. Eleven of these will be formed out of the District of Assiniboia, and the remainder given to Alberta and Saskatchewan. Mr. Davin, M. P., made a clever hit in his speech on the reciprocity resolution in the Commons the other day, when he declared that Reciprocity was the old ship of Commercial Union, newly painted, and with a new name, and on the top sit the leaders of the Liberal party, waiting for a breeze of popular favor to fill the flapping sails. Right Rev. Dr. Power, Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John's, Newfoundland, has declared in favor of the confederation of that Province with Canada, and the majority of the Legislature favor sending a delegation to Ottawa to discuss the terms of union. It is understood that the appeal for the commutation of Millman's sentence has not been allowed, and the sentence of death will therefore be carried out at Charlottetown on April tenth. The Albert railway has been closed down, the employes, who have not been paid since August, refusing to work. Contracts for the erection of half a million worth of new buildings in Ottawa have been let. The Kingston, Ontario, cotton mills has received an order for 500 bales of cotton from China. ST. JOHN RIVER RAILWAY. The want of railway facilities, especially in winter has long been sorely felt by the people of the river parishes below Fredericton. Twenty years ago, two or three lines of steamers were in operation during the period of navigation, providing accommodation by day and night; but owing to railway competition, they have since been abandoned, and this service has gradually become less efficient and through no want of energy or enterprise in the company in charge, is not from satisfactory. Thus while nearly all the other settled districts of the Province have been opened up and developed by railway construction, the parishes referred to, although occupied by first class agriculture and situated in a beautiful valley abounding in fertile intervals and still more productive lands, have been left, for the reasons above mentioned, in a backward condition with the inevitable result of depopulation and loss of population. After the general election last year, when Sunbury at one time was the party of progress, the newly elected members of the Legislature at once actively began to work on the necessary action in order to bring about the construction of the denied railway. As already stated in the Extra, the Municipal Council of Sunbury at its semi-annual meeting in January last, unanimously passed a resolution requesting the representatives of the County both Dominion and Local to use every effort to obtain the necessary subsidies and also calling upon the Municipality of Queens to take similar action; this Council of the latter county has since done so. A company has now been formed under the name of St. John Valley Railway with power to construct a line of railway from point to point at Westfield station. No railway hitherto built in the Province had more local traffic to start with than may reasonably be expected if the proposed road, taking into consideration the population and natural products of some of the parishes interested. As the proposed line must first be a viable one, it is the duty of the promoters to see to it that it is operated as the first system, and that through trains may be despatched via the valley from St. John to Fredericton and vice versa to the advantage of all concerned. The title of American summer travel is steadily steering eastward; it has already reached Maine and will and will soon overflow more largely into New Brunswick. What trip could be more quickly or conveniently taken by that system which reaches St. John than that by rail up the beautiful valley to Fredericton. In time a large traffic may be expected from this source. TO ATTAIN PERFECTION in the art of Flavoring with the "Royal Extract."

THE QUEBEC RESOLUTIONS Discussed in the Assembly.

Two views as presented by the Attorney General and Mr. Hanington. In the house of Assembly, Thursday afternoon, Hon. Mr. Blair, in his opening address, in connection with the resolutions passed by the Quebec conference with a view to amending the B. N. A. Act. The Hon. Attorney General in moving the adoption of the Quebec resolutions, narrated the circumstances which led to the Conference at Quebec. He read from the speech of the late Governor of Quebec on the opening of the Legislature of that Province in 1867, wherein such a Conference was proposed. He (Blair) told of the communication, informal and formal, that afterwards took place between the Government of Quebec and the Government of the Province. When the invitation of the premier of Quebec was received asking this Government to join with the Governments of the other Provinces in the meeting at Quebec, with the view of seeing what amendments could be suggested to the British North America Act of 1867, the question as to what course should be adopted, was considered by the members of the Executive Council. The Government acting on behalf of the Province to stand aloof? Or should they unite in the meeting with members of Government of other Provinces upon non-political grounds, for the purpose of repairing defects in the constitutional system of the country? The question presenting itself in that way, it was decided that the Government of the Province should meet the representatives of other Provinces, and in a fair, frank and open way discuss the British North America Act acting either in the interest of, or in opposition to, that or that political party. Having that object in view, the Provincial Secretary himself attended the Conference. It was not unreasonable, that after 20 years of confederation, the consideration should require some change; and he could see no objection to a Conference intended to perfect our system, and perpetuate the union of the Provinces. The general opinion was that from the other provinces, he was bound to say, appeared inclined to discuss all questions from a broad, patriotic standpoint. It was true that some questions were raised which the Provincial Secretary himself could not agree, but it was only the resolutions which had been unanimously adopted by the Dominion Parliament, and with which hon. members are asked to agree. At the outset, he was met, not with objections as to the merits of the resolutions, but with the contention that there should have been a Conference at that time of the press undertakes to say that, in meeting as we did, we travelled outside the jurisdiction of Local Legislatures and Local Governments; that beyond the scope of our authority to discuss the matters raised in the resolutions, and that these questions should have been left to other tribunals. He differs from those who are satisfied that the great majority of the members would agree with him in his view. It would be unreasonable to suppose that, under the federal system of Government, the Dominion Government should be the sole authority in the Dominion. He was not aware of the fact that the framers of the B. N. A. Act were sufficiently considerate to provide for equal facilities to the Federal and Provincial Governments for promptly obtaining a judicial decision respecting the scope of their respective powers. The Supreme Court of Canada should decide these questions with an appeal to the Privy Council. It is argued that New Brunswick has her own Provincial Government, but there are only 16 New Brunswick members at Ottawa, so the question of disallowance is decided by the members of other Provinces. The power to disallow Legislation on the ground that it conflicted with some provision admitted of abuse in the Dominion Government, no matter what his claim might be. The Dominion Government has the right to say whether or not the Dominion Government should be equal facilities to the Federal and Provincial Governments for promptly obtaining a judicial decision respecting the scope of their respective powers. The Supreme Court of Canada should decide these questions with an appeal to the Privy Council. 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