well supplied.

Ceneral Busincss.



CAPITAL PRIZE \$150,000 "We do hereby certify that we supervise St. and 50 feet on Duke St. and will be sold with buildings &c., as they now stand. This is one of the

Semi Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank A. BALDWIN. Pres. New Orleans National Bank. CARL KOHN. Pres. Union National Bank. cent. per annum.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legis-lature for Educational and Charitable purposeswith a Capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D. 1879 The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postponse
Its Grand Single Number Drawings
take place monthly, and the Semi-Annual Drawings regularly every six months (June and December) A SPI ENDID OPPORTUITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS D. IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY. APRIL Cure, Liquid Rennet, Wyeth's? 12, 1887-203d Monthly Drawing Capital Prize,\$150,000. Notice. - Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, \$5. Fifths, \$2 Tenths, \$1.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$150,000... 10,000 ... APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 100Approximation Prizes of 10,000 NAIL BRUSHES,

only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans. full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) ad-M. A. Dauphin

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REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that he chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what numbers will draw a Prize. All parteis therefore advertising to guarantee Prizes in this Lolttery, or holding out any other impossible inducements, are swindlers, and only aim to deceive and defraud the unwary.

Hunters & Trappers -FOR-0 RAW FURS & SKINS, -via the-

PALACE STEAMERS



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SPRING ARRANGEMENT. On and after FEB. 15, one of the Steamers of EASTPORT and PORTLAND. For tickets and all information apply to E JOHNSON, AGENT, at C. Ry, Chatham, or to your nearest ticket agent.

R. COYLE, JR., Portland. E. A. WALDRON Gen. Pass. Agt

125 bbls. Cock's FRIEND, patent,

" PARAGON, patent " TRIUMPH, 125 " FOUNTAIN. To bo sold Low FOR CASH. THE SUBSCRIBER begs to tender his thanks E. A. STRANG, - - Chatham



Dr. J. A. Thomson DENTIST.

All work done carefally and satisfaction guraan EXTRACTION OF TEETL made painless by a

New and Simple Method. FEES MODERATE. Rooms at residence, Duke St., a short distance

Newcastle, March 12, 1887.

WINDOW SHADES. ROOM PAPER.

B. FAIREY has received the largest and best assortment of ROOM PAPER, PAPER BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES ever shown in this county.

> OVER 7,000 ROLLS, From 5c. to 75c Per Roll.

Window Shades with patent Rollers made to order or sold separate.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On or about the 1st April I will move my stock of Furniture and Dry Goods to the store at present occupied by Mr. Geo. Stables, the transaction—four and seven something more substantial than we Hays' Building, facing the Public Square. This is owing to my in- thirtieths per cent. The later loan, have yet seen or heard in the late popucreasing business, my present stand being too small. To my numerous friends I return my sincere thanks for their liberal patronage, knowing that my effort to sell goods at small profit, keeping good articles, has been appreciated by the public.

B. FAIREY, Newcastle.

General Business.

FOR WAREHOUSE OR FACTORY.

pegan in the County of Gloucester and Chatham in the County of Northumberland

BILL:

CALL AT THE

FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS.

Quinine Wine & Iron,

Beef, Burdock

Blood Bitters,

Liquid Malt Extract, Em-

ulsion Cod Liver Oil,

COD LIVER OIL

(Morse's Norwegian),

Dr. Pierce's Medicines,

Dr. Grosvenor's Liveraid,

GROCERY

DEPARTMENT

DAMAGED CORN MEAL

BAGS and BARRELS,

will sell at low price.

Send for PRICE LIST of

Japanned, Stamped

AND COM

would invite those about to purchase, to call in spect before buying elsewhere, as I am now g below former prices for cash.

ROCHESTER LAMP,

----Also a nice selection of-----

Parlor and Cooking Stoves

withPATENTITELESCOPIC OVEN,

the lining of which can be taken out for cleaning,

thereby doing away with the removing of pipe or oven as s the trouble with other stoves.

A. C. McLean,

TAILORING.

and to inform them that he has removed to his

new premises on Water Street, next door to the store of J. B. Snowball, Esq., where he will be glad to welcome all old customers and to make the acquaintance of new ones. He has on hand a most complete new stock of

All Kinds of Cloths,

er single Garments

F. O. PETTERSON.

LANDING

DeForest, Harrison & Co.

1 Car Granulated Sugar.

" Spices.
" New Cheese

40 Cases Sugar Corn.

100 Tubs Lard.

100 Boxes Soap.

Success OIL STOVE

Newcastle Sept. 3, 1886.

TOOTH POWDERS,

W. S. LOGGIE

W. GOULDSPEE,

Tinware,

TOOTH SOAP,

DENTOROMA,

Cod Liver Oil

J. B. SNOWBALL.

FOR SALE.

The lot of land cornering on Duke nd Cunard False Financial Theories: WESLEYAN CHURCH PROPERTY. by Mr. Robert Marshall, who appears to claim that he has made some discoveries of value to those interest-BUSINESS STANDS IN TOWN. ed in effecting loans on municipal, provincial and Dominion debentures. The buildings are in good repair and suitable His theories respecting the value of undoubted national securities are, of Possession given at once. Price low and terms Notice of Disolution. others and we fail to understand Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, as Fish Packers and Preservers at Ship- ing his time in rewriting and having published what most people can read the Province of New Brunswick, under the style and firm of Shank & Burbridge, has been this day disolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on by Richard Burbridge.

Dated at Chatham the 3rd Feb. A D 1887. RICHARD BURBRIDGE. A bill will be presented at the pending sessiof the Legislature for an Act to authorise t issue of Debentures to the amount of \$5,000 the purpose of Building a Fire Engine House an hose tower and obtaining, if deemed advisable, a mproved water supply in connection therewith and for general fire purposes, said debentures run for 25 years and to bear interest at five NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE notice, it is hardly probable that as follows: they would set much value on his financial knowledge, or care to accept VEGETINE, CUTICURA his opinion as to the value of securi-Kidney Wort, Maltine, Hyties of any kind. Mr. Marshall's droline, Quinine Wine, letter, in fact, has a little of Mill and Brassey about it, and in so far as he from them and drifted into a rehash of Sir Charles Tupper and Thomas

Miramichi Advance,

ment is required in detecting it. It seems like a waste of time to Allen's Lung Balsam. tant as that of Dominion finances with a writer of Mr. Marshall's recklessness, for he appears either to : | SPONGES, SOAPS, ETC largely manufacture figures to suit E. LEE STREET, Proprietor. 23 Physicians' Perscriptions carefully prepared. mildly—as himself.

White, with a dash of some of the

In the fourth paragraph of his let ter, which is in another column, he challenges the correctness of our statement that "Canada has almost doubled her debt in ten years," and "duly audited public accounts of the parliament at Ottawa." He seems to have nothing later than the public accounts for the fiscal year ending ise the latest authentic information and prudently governed. available or is not as well posted in his subject as one who sets up as a financial teacher ought to be.

Hon. Mr. Foster, in a speech deivered at Halifax last autumn, stat-As I have now on hand a larger and better ion on 1st Sept. 1886 was \$264,803,-assortment of goods than ever before, comprising Foster was correct. At all events, it is not probable that Mr. Marshall will question his authority, on the subject. The assets of the Dominion at that time were less than \$40,000,-000, but, to arrive at the net debt in Sept. 1886-more than a year The Peerless Creamer, later than the date given in Mr. Marshall's letter- we will put them at \$40,000,000. which, deducted from the sum of the gross debt, 264,803,-607 leaves a net debt of \$224,803,-607. According to the public acwhen we said "Canada has almost | are our prophets! doubled her debt in ten years" we

were right. We can give Mr. Marshall the figures representing the amount of provincial debts assumed by the Dowill not question-viz the "Statislical Abstract and Record," issued by the Dominion government in 1886, on page 115 of which he will find the "with arrangements made at the time "of confederation, is now 27,630,-058." Mr. Marshall pretends to be very exact and he puts the provincial debts at \$106,815,214. He exaggerates the amount by only \$79,285. swallowed up, and over thirty-nine millions additional placed on the other side of the account, by this one "provincial indebtedness" blunder

Canada had obtained anything better notice, Mr. Marshall says the unguaranteed three and a half per cent London "command par on the Lon- at the present time. don market." What has that-even if true-to do with what "Canada obtained" for it. There were charges paid and allowances made to the and it cost the Dominion, on a par we, to some extent. We, however, basis—that is, the sum netted out of ask more of true greatness. We ask to which we referred last week-that lar orator of Ply mouth Church, before four and one twelfth per cent, as we

fact that while the two countries had equal credit in 1876 in the London market, that of the United States is one-third the better to-day. Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. White and We are favored with another letter other Tory politicians have told us of our broad acres, our mines and forest wealth, etc., but it does not change the stubborn facts, nor will any assistance that their local imitators can render to them in the way periodical work was like most of its of crooked statistics and borrowed theories abate them in the least. As course, not original, nor have they if to develop the absurdity of his been challenged since they were ad- | theories in regard to Canadian credit vanced by the Mills, Brasseys and Mr. Marshall says that before the next decade the net debt of Canada will probably be \$300,000,000, and, although he must be aware of fact that her credit has suffered durin extenso for themselves in the origi- ing the last decade to the extent we nal, unaccompanied by the mislead- have shown, in comparison with that ing and incorrect Dominion statistics of the United States, simply because and statements with which he pieces | she is piling up debt so fast, he blindthem out. So far as Dominion, and ly assumes that, even with a greater | tion and faith grow pale and die in the provincial bonds or debentures go, burden to carry, she will improve her it is safe to assume that those who credit. Unless the men who have have money to put in them, and who been in power at Ottawa for the past | christianity expressed by such places as invest it so often in the open market, eight years give place to more pruwhere competition is keen, are as dent administrators, we shall, judging well-informed as Mr. Marshall can from their past record, not have to possibly be in reference to the value wait even half a decade to realise of such securities. Moreover, should the probability so jauntily stated. some of his statements respecting The increase of Dominion net debt Dominion finances come under their during the last three years has been

Debt increase. \$23,695,100 14,245,800 24,000,000 The net debt increase for 1886 has not been officially published, but the late Dominion campaign material Dominion taxpayers to bear. The used in Northumberland thrown in, sober thought of the country cannot he develops the purpose of his corbut be alarmed over the increased pace respondence so that little discernat which the Dominion is being run into debt. The average yearly increase domain and our wealth of natural resources, but so long as the credit of the Dominion continues to be strained by the requirements of a reckless adminis-

> taxes, which amounted to about \$25, "casuals" tonnage-dues, steamboat inspection or otherwise, as we have to pay, was \$35,000,000, and that for 1886 is taken out of the people's pockets in

> > The Legislative Council.

The gentlemen of the Legislative Council seem to have determined amongst themselves-with a minority minion from an authority which he of honorable exceptions-to maintain their practically obsolete chamber as a leech upon the provincial treasury. They hedge themselves behind their constitutional barricades in defiance of popular will, and their few able men following statement:- "The total furnish excuses to their useless and "amount of provincial debts assumed | decrepit associates for the meanness of "by the Dominion, in accordance pleading the public necessity of their organized existence as a reason for fighting for the private benefit they derive from the few thousands they insist on costing the province. Not one-half of their number could venture to offer as candidates for election in any of our provincial constituencies with the least 156. Even if his absurd "offset" hope of success, while the candidacy of claims were sound in principle his the remainder would be looked upon "forty million dollars" would be either as a joke upon or insult offered to the intelligence of the electors. The ease with which certain of them, who were recently appointed because of their professed desire to assist in the Council's abolition, have been induced to make their sessional allowance the Respecting our statement that if price of their dishonored pledges, indicates the measure of the whole body's than par for a four per cent unguar- sense of public propriety. The wish anteed loan it had not come to our that some combination of diplomacy and executive genius might generate a constitutional dynamite that would blow the fungus to the winds, is the The American Mails and the Cunard loan debentures of 1884 payable in appermost one in the provincial mind

Tho Late Mr. Deecher.

little or nothing of their merits. Mr. Beecher's head was seldom bothered when his generous heart was pre-occupied.-Nor need we again refer to his literary efforts. Nothing he has done will see the century out. His novel, Norwood, is forgotten, as are one or two other things he did, and his kind. The unfinished "Life of Christ"

was it? What is it, now and in what keepers, so as to take from the latter dis- erment and heartily supported the bill. form? We already hear that the decline and fall of what he created has begun. Nothing less than Dr. Parker of London will suit. What is the meaning of all this running after a great talker? Is it not flattery, egotism and vanity, all of which men like Mr. Beecher pander to and popularise There is no reality in it, whatever, and wherever it exists, all true life, convicsplendor of fashion and form. We must assert again that the manner of Plymouth Church and its ascessories, is simply civilization consecrated by the association of ideas borrowed from the gospels, with their injunctions left out, or-to use an old simile-the play of

Hamlet, with Hamlet's part omitted. As to Mr. Beecher's great popularity and the adulation that have been and are poured like libations on his tomb, what is it but the world canonizing its saint ? It had other treatment for true prophets. It burned Savonarola and crucified his Master-in both cases because they told the naked truth about it, which was resented with fatal estimate we give of it will be found indignation. But Mr. Beecher won its he has not erred; but having cast off twenty and a half millions a year, and, fancy and caressing its follies with the but four years to even pass the \$300,- | the light hearted joy that takes the 000,000 which Mr. Marshall does not place of fear dispelled, but the mere seem to think too large a burden for physical result of levity under grand

An Important Timber Case. In August last we gave some particulars of an important law case beduring the ten years previous to those tween Messrs. Guy & Co. and Church seriously discuss a matter so impor- just given was \$5 861,790, and it bodes ill & Sim of London. It will be reno good to the credit of Canada abroad | membered that a large speculation in that the yearly average of the last three | timber was undertaken for the plainyears has been \$20,646,900, and the tiffs by the defendants, and that the last year the highest of all, accom- latter were to finance the whole tranpanied also by the largest deficit since | saction they being guaranteed against his position, or accept those furnish- | Confederation, viz:-\$5,865,554. Writ- loss by plaintiff. The timber was ed by others as careless-to put it ers of Mr. Marshall's stripe may quote | bought, and the defendants disposed their Mills and Brasseys and Tuppers of it under three contracts dated in and Whites, and their crooked statis- June and July, 1879, and on the foottics; they may gush over our broad | ing of these contracts the defendants accounted to the plaintiffs for the proceeds of sale. The purchaser, Mr. E. Mills, was adjudicated a bankrupt in 1884, and the plaintiffs alleged that he professes to disprove it by the tration, which is maintained in power they then, for the first time, discovered by men who are draining the treasury | that the contracts were fictitious, and for their own purposes and absorbing | that the defendants themselves were the the public domain in order that it may | real buyers of the timber. The plainbe made the means of enriching them- | tiffs alleged that Mills, who carried on selves, we shall fail to realise the bene- business as Smalfield, Mills and Neame, 30th June 1885 to refer to, showing fits of cheap loans, which are so readily was under the control of the defendthat he is either not willing to util- obtained by countries that are honestly ants, was insolvent, and owed the defendants £20,000; that shortly after Mr. Marshall assums the role of an | the date of the above contracts the deoracle when he tells us that the fendants used the name of Mills, as if "national tax" does not, and will not, he had been the real purchaser under during the present century, exceed six | the contracts, and having effected real dollars per head of the whole population sales at a large profit, purported to of Canada, and he endeavors to make | make over the timber to the buyers in ed that the gross debt of the Domin- it appear that the customs and excise the name of Mills as the seller; but that he never had any real control in 607. We may assume that Mr. 500,000 in 1885-the last year for which the matter, and that beyond a nominal we have the public accounts—are all sum allowed to Mills, the defendants the people have to pay. It makes little got all the profits on the sub-sales. difference whether the money is taken | The plaintiffs accordingly asked that out of our pockets for duties, postage | the defendants, as agents of the plainstamps, fishery licenses, business taxes, | tiffs, might account to them for such

profits, with interest. By their reply the plaintiffs confined all the same. The expenditure for 1885 | their claim to the one only of the above contracts, that of the 21st July 1879, other two contracts; but they alleged one form or another, costing them about | that the defendants, having no secur-\$9 per head. In 1867 Mr. Tilley told ity for Mills' debt to them, and knowus our taxation would never be more ing it to be practically worthless, arthan three dollars per head; now Mr. | ranged with Mills on the 20th of July counts of the Dominion the net debt | Marshall assures us it will not be more | 1879, that he should become the nominin 1876 was \$124,551,514, so that than six "during the century." Great al purchaser, but that the defendants should retain their hold on the timber and sell it and receive the proceeds, and out of the profits repay themselves Mills' debt; that accordingly the defendants, out of the profits, in addition to a large commission, paid themselves the amount of Mills' debt.

Mr. Justice Stirling, in July last, held that the case stated in the statement of claim was, by the evidence of the plaintiffs themselves not proved and that the charge of gross personal fraud made against the defendants having failed, the action must be dismissed with costs, refused to allow the plainup a case that the defendants had acted as agents for sale on behalf of the plaintiffs, and were therefore in which they were not entitled to retain, but dismissed the action without pre judice to any future action which the plaintiffs might be advised to bring.

On Friday, 11th inst., the case came up on appeal in the chancery division of the High Court of justice before Lords Justices Cotton, Lopes and Lindley, who after a two day's hearing ruled that Messrs. Guy and Co. were entitled to amend their pleadings, the defendants to pay the costs of the appeal, and Justice Stirling to be re-tried.

The transaction appears to be a very crooked one on the part of Messrs.

The Cunard steamer Umbria sailed for the first time, under the conditions of the new contract with the Government, with the American mails from Liverpool for Our correspondent, "X. Y. Z." is an New York. The Umbria will call at Queenstown where further mails will be financiers who negotiated that loan, late Henry Ward Beecher, and so are taken on board. A hundred bags of mails were shipped on board the Umbria at Liverpool, and she also carries 137 cabin,

We must agree to differ from "X. Y.Z." arrival will be found in our shipping news, retiring allowance provision. It was not Humphrey, Atkinson, Ketchum. -7. not only on the metits of Mr. Beecher, will next be taken in hand. It will be re- proposed that the council should be abol-It is absurd, as we pointed out last but, wider still, on his integrity as a membered that this vessel is of most re- ished till 1892. He warned those in the On motion of Mr Killam, the bill relate enough, loyal enough and patriotic enough, week, to compare Dominion and preacher of pure christianity. We markable speed, her last run to New York council who were not now favorable to and prepared to assert their courage and

United States credit, in view of the shall hardly refer to his utterances as an being made in 6 days 19 hours from Liver- abolition, and who had previously declar- the dyke lands in Westmorland was referamateur politician. He was mostly in pool, whilst she has made even better ed themselves against that body, to re- ed to the committee on municipalities. the right, save in one or two of his later time homewards, occupying only 6 days member that the eyes of the people were 5 hours to Queenstown. The whole round | upon them He was unwilling to believe | mittee, presented a report. voyage of upwards 9,250 knots from Liver- that anyone appointed to the council by Mr Stockton committed the bill amendpool to New York and back, occupied only this government would sacrifice their ing the incorporation act of the St. John 325 hours, a rate of upwards of 19 knots honor and principles and go back on their | Canal and Dock Company, Mr Palmer in per hour, which was never before ap- public declarations in reference to their the chair. Agreed to. proached by any vessel .- Liverpool Courier attitude towards the legislative council.

The Legislature.

MARCH 22 Hon, Mr. Mitchell's bill amending chapwill fill no want that others have not recommitted. It changes the word As to his christian ministry-what handed over by field-drivers to pound- of the earlier workers for responsible gov- Mr Palmer in the chair. Amendments cretionary power as to whether they shall apound such cattle, and makes it obligatory upon them to do so. Agreed to.

A bill to provide for the election of County Councillors once every two years, instead of annually, as at present, was the reading of its first section.

Hon. Mr. Blair committed the bill to

make certain changes in the constitution of the province, Dr. Lewis in the chair. HON, MR. BLAIR

said that, in view of the recent resolution of this house, appointing a committee to consult with a committee of the legislative council to consider the question of abolishing the latter body, he no doubt would be expected to offer some explanations as to why this bill should be considered in committee. Hon, members would remember the resolution passed by this house asked expressly for a conference on the abolition of the council. When it was moved, it was pointed out that the council had previously favored a conference of this subject, but after the resolution was carried, when a fair effort was made to meet the wishes of the gentlemen of the other house and discuss this question in a quiet and friendly manner, we find that body retracing their steps and refusing to meet us on ground almost of their own has reproduced what they have said, very near the mark. It has averaged confidence and applause by pleasing its choosing. He (Hon. Mr. Blair) then read the resolution recently passed by the if the rate is maintained, it will take grain. The laughter he evoked was not house on the question of abolishing the council and, proceeded to point out that all the council was asked to do was to appoint a committee to consider the broad question of abolition.

He did not think it was too much to expect the other chamber to meet us. He did not think it asking too much to therefore be abolished. demand that they should appoint a committee and discuss the question fairly and thought no good would come of any snee upon its merits. If the legislative council had treated the people's representatives with the respect due them, they would have hastened to appoint the committee as asked for by the resolution of this house. | council should be abolished was that since We had the right to expect that from them, | confederation our powers are limited and even though they were of the opinion that they would not be able to view the subject in the same way as we viewed it. It was the duty of the council to have appointed a committee to discuss the subject of our resolution-a duty due to the people through their representatives in this appointment of the committee and he for four years. could tell the gentlemen of the council that their action on this matter would not better their position before the country. There are gentlemen in the council who, when they were the people's representatives, declared themselves on the floors of this house and before their constituents as in favor of the abolition of the council, and who now think it would not be even proper to appoint a committee to confer with a committee of this house on the question of abolition. Was it that they had left their principles and their pledges

in this house and had turned their backs on the promises made to the people? He did not wish to make individual references to members of the upper house, but he would say that there were one or two members who now attack and sneer at the government for not having carried out all their promised reforms who had declared themselves while in this house as in favor of abolishing the legislative council. These members are now united with those who had always opposed this Fredericton deaf and dumb institution, government, and of them he would say together with all correspondence since had that they would never have received their | thereon. appointments from this government as fegislative councillors, had thought that they would soon estimated at \$38,100,000, which was and made no claim in respect of the ignore their declarations in favor of abolition of the legislative council. He then read a portion of the resolution of the legislative council in answer to the resolusubject did the upper chamber intend that their committee should confer with the committee of the house? On the subject of abolition of the council? No. their resolution was that the committees should consider the question of so amending the constitution as to lessen the cost of legislation. That was a matter not touched upon by our resolution, except so far as the abolition of the council would lessen the cost of legislation. The council said we are prepared to meet you, but on al. together different grounds, and their resolution must be regarded as a most contemptous act. If a system of parliamentary government is to be maintained, both branches must recognize the parliamentary rules, and when we asked the council to treat with us in one matter, and they pass a resolution to meet us on an entirely tiffs to amend their pleadings by setting different ground, it would have been better had they given a direct negative to our resolution. This house would have to decline to meet the committee of the legislafiduciary relation, any benefit from tive council because, under their resolu- to make an amendment. The bill, as tion, it is impossible to tell what business they want us to consider. In view of the council's action, the government were

the council. The bill as it stands does not provide for any compensation to members for being required to give up their seats. It was the government's intention to add one or two sections providing for compensation for the older members of the council, for those appointed previous to the case has been sent back to Mr. July 1, 1867, No doubt such a proposition would be agreeable to the public sense, It was proper that the men who were appointed to that body 20 years ago, and who had reason to believe that their appointments would be for life, should re- speech. ceive compensation. Not so, however, in reference to the more recent and younger members of the council; it was not proposed to give them any retiring allowance, for they had taken positions in the council knowing that there was a feeling in the country in favor of abolishing that body. It was eminently proper that the older members-those appointed previous to July 1st, 1867-should receive an annual allowance, and in their accepting it he 65 intermediate, and 450 steerage passen- saw nothing detracting from their personal character or dignity. As to the amount In pursuance of the arrangement made of the retiring allowance, the government Taylor, White, Hutchison, Quinton, paragraphs and articles and his success by the Admirality the Umbria now only had not decided; some proposed \$200 a of 1885—was obtained at a cost of we can believe him so truly great as our requires her guns to be an efficient cruiser. year for the balance of the lives of the correspondent claims him to have been. Her sister vessel, the Etiuria, whose gentlemen who would come within the

DR. ATKINSON council, when he seconded the address. were inspired by the attorney general. Agreed to. His card to the electors of Carleton counter 110 of the Consolidated Statutes was ty contained the pledge that he would do reference to the claim of Jas Tibbits. what he could to bring about the abolition. "may" to "shall" in reference to cattle He closed with a peroration on the deeds

committed by Mr. Wilson and defeated on the council had declined to appoint a com- rates were fixed in cities and towns: then read part of the resolution adopted by maximum \$200. the council. The latter resolution practically said the first preamble of the resolution of this house was untrue. That sidered in committee, and occupied the preamble declared that in the opinion of is unmistakable in favor of doing away with the legislative council. Yet the council say that is untrue. He (Mr. the question of taking the next step will Labillois and Dr Moore.

devolve upan the government. laimed that St. John city and city and county, as well as several other counties, had spoken out in the favor of the abol tion of the council. It was a matter of regret that the council had not appointed the committee as requested by our resolubeen talked over in an amicable manner. He showed how, under one branch, hasty legislation could be prevented, and refer. red to Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, with only one branch for the past 20, 17 and 18 years, respectively. this session to introduce any measure re-The legislative council was not in accord | lating to the franchise for elections to this with the spirit of the age, and should

ing reference to the council. It was not of the council voted on this or that matter The great reason, to his mind, why the also the fact that our revenue cannot afford to maintain a second branch. The legislative council had grown unpopular because of the nature of the appointments to it. It was the fault of this and other governments of late years for appointing men whose qualification was that they house. A spirit of courtesy demanded the | had simply voted for the administration

Hon. Mr. Blair said he was willing that the compensation to the members appointed before July 1st, 1867, should be more than \$200 a year each during their lives. Mr. Hetherington was opposed to all ex imptions and retiring allowances.

Hon. Mr. Blair pointed out that this compensation was in the shape of pension. The councillors appointed before the date named had regarded the appointment as one for life. It was not unreasonable that they should receive compensation. A section was added making the retiring allowance \$300 each for those appointed before July, 1867, during life. Mr. Hanington also favored the bill,

pointing out that he was committed to its principle by his record in the legislature. The bill was agreed to.

MARCH 23. Mr Alward gave notice of a motion for all papers, including a report of the commission appointed to investigate certain charges made by A. H. Abell against the

Mr Stockton gave notice of inquiry-Is it the government's intention this session to introduce any measure relating to the franchise for elections to this house. Mr Stockton gave notice of the follow-

ng resolution :-Resolved. That it is expedient and hightariff arrangements be entered into between the Dominion of Canada and the colonies of Great Britian in the West Indies, South America and elsewhere, for the exchange of articles, the growth and products of these different countries, at such modified rates as will insure increasand those countries.

Mr Burchill, the new member for Northumberland, was sworn in by the chief justice, and introduced to the speaker and the house by Mr Hanington, and took his seat amid loud applause.

Mr Alward recommitted the bill to authorize the city of Portland to fix a valuation of the N B cotton mill for the pur. poses of taxation, which was debated at considerable length and agreed to with

amendments. Hon Mr Blair recommitted the bill to make certain changes in the constitution of the province. Dr Lewis in the chair. Hon Mr Blair explained that he wanted adopted yesterday, provided a retiring allowance for those appointed to the legislative council prior to July 1st, 1867. He wanted to make the bill read "gazetted | fear the threats of any of their politicians. driven to present this bill which, if passed, prior to that time, 'as some of the counwill be sent to the council for their concillors appointed previous to that date did currence. The bill is intended to abolish not get their commissions until later, The bill as amended was agreed to.

After dinner Mr. Stockton presnted the petition of WCT Union of the maritime provinces, asking the legislature to take into consideration the question of establishing a reformatory. Dr. Atkinson moved his resolution, that

in the opinion of this house the constitution of the province should be amended so as to provide for Liennial sessions of the legislature, supporting it in a lengthy

Mr Baird seconded the resolution also speaking at considerable length, Mr White moved and Mr. Killam seconded an amendment, that the present was an inopportune time to consider this question, the former supporting the amendment in a 15 minutes speech. Messrs Wilson and Hetherington opposed the resolutior. The amendment was carried on the following division:-

Yeas-Blair, McLellan, Ryan, Mitchell, Ritchie, Turner, Hanington, Black, Tweedie, Park, Killam, Wilson, Glasier, Harrison, Leblace, Burchill, Labillois, Stockton, Lewis, Hibbard, Palmer, Heth- would be heralled as an evidence of the erington, Berryman, Russel, Bellamy,

Nays-Young, Murray, Baird, Douglas,

Mr. White, from the corporation com-

Mr Stockton committed the bill to re. vive, continue and amend the several acts denied that his remarks in reference to the relating to the Courtenay Bay Bridge Company, Mr Murray in the chair.

Hon Mr McLellan submitted returns in

Hon Mr Blair recommitted the bith specting the sale of intoxicating liquors. moved by Hon Mr Blair were adopted placing in the hands of the mayor of St. after telling how frequently this matter John the power of granting license and had been before the house and how the making the chief of police chief inspector question of the abolition of the council for St. John. Considerable discussion had more or less entered into the last took place over section six in reference to provincial elections, expressed regret that | the rate of licenses. Finally the following mittee to discuss the question in an infor- Tavern license, minimum \$50, maximum mal and friendly manner. He read the \$200; wholesale, minimum \$100, maximum first preamble of the resolution of this \$400. In outside districts, minimum \$25. house on the subject some days ago, and | maximum \$200; wholesale, minimum \$50 '

After dinner, the act respecting the sale of intoxicating liquors was further conwhole atternoon. At Go'clock, when the the house the public feeling of the country house adjourned till to-morrow morning. sections of the bill had been passed. Several of the sections were more or less. amended, after remarks by Mr. Back, Stockton) explained what changes had Dr. Taylor, Hon Mr Bair, Mr White, taken place is the constitution of the Mr Stockton, Mr Hanington, Mr Wilson, legislative council sir co it had an existence. Dr Atkinson, Hon Mr Rischie, Mr Heth-If the council do not concur in this bill | erington, Mr Killam, Mr Burchill, Mr

> MARCH 25. Mr. Murray introduced a bill to further ecure the independence of members of the legislature.

Mr. Alward moved his motion for papers onnected with and the result of investigation of charges made by Mr. A. H. Abell tion, so that the question might have against the Fredericton deaf and dumbastitution. After a statement by the Hon. Mr. Blair, and some remarks by Mr. Hanington, the motion was withdrawn,

Mr. Stockton moved his motion of inquivy: Is it the government's intention

Hon. Mr. Blair replied - Not this session. During the term of the house, however, if the government still enjoyed the confidence of the house a new franchise act would be introduced which would be peraps on a more extended basis than the bill of last year,

Mr. Stockton moved his resolution in favor of reciprocal arrangements being entered into between the dominion and the colonies of Great Britain in the West Indies, South America and elsewhere. He supported the resolution in a lengthy speech, quoting figures in reference to the trade of New Brunswick and Canada generally and speaking of the necessity of an effort being made to increase the volume of trade of the country. He referred to the effort of St. John merchants and board of trade to increase the trade of that city and of the province, and in this connexion he hoped St. John would not be ignored in the advertisement calling for tenders for a line of steamers from Halifax and the West Indies.

Mr. Quinton seconded the resolution. Mr. Hanington, while doubting the expediency of the resolution, would not oppose it if the honorable gentleman moving it, or the merchants of St. John or other parts of the province think its passage would do good. It was the duty of our dominion representatives to look after the subject matter of this resolution, and her had no doubt they would continue to do their duty in that direction, having already arranged some commercial treaties with Spain and other countries. The St. John Board of Trade had collected facts and figures on this subject, and these had been placed before the dominion government, Unless under very exceptional circum. stances, it was not desirable for this house to pass resolutions in reference to matters which were specially within the province of the dominion parliament. At the same time he would not oppose the resolution. He doubted the correctness of some of the figures quoted by the hon, member from St. John city and county, and tion of this house, and asked upon what ly desirable in the interest of the trade refused to believe that the people of and commerce of Canada, and especially this province were in the impoverished condition that some of the papers of our province, as well as those of the United States, would try to make their readers believe. He deprecated the observation of an American paper, that the people of this country were seeking reciprocal ar ed trade and exchange between Canada | rangements because they feared starvation The general position of the people of this province and dominion was fairly comfortable and would compare well with the condition of the people of the eastern States. As a representative of one of the largest constituencies in the province he

was prepared to say that we were not in any position to accept any compulsory relations with the United States because of our great need. (Hear, hear.) In answer to the statement that the people of the United States would force retaliatory measures upon us he would say that our people would accept no reciprocal arrangement that was not just. In reference to the expression that the United States would adopt retaliatory measures towards Canada, he paid little attention. We were in such a position that we had not reason to court the United States, nor He believed we should accept no reciprocal relationship with the United States or any other country that does not give our people dollar for dollar with those with whom we deal. He remembered that after the old treaty between Canada and the United States was abrogated, one of their leading statesmen in congress proved that the United States, under the treaty, got a dollar and a half for every one dollar our people got. Yet that treaty was abrogated by the United States. In the making of a new treaty, we would insist on our fish being admitted to the United States free, and that favorable arrangements be made in reference to our other products. He had seen it stated that we were afraid of the threatened retaliatory measures of the United States. We had no such fear. He was satisfied that the government of the dominion, this govern ment and all the other provincial govern ments would resent any improper action of the United States in r matter. Referring to the success attending the labors of Mr Gibson, he said if such a man were living in the United

States the papers would be filled with capabilities of the country. If some of the United States people attempted to adopt the policy of retaliation they would