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91. 1 geowegung

will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters. R. M. WALMSLEY,

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LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$150,000 \$150,000
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THE

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a full stock of the above just received FRESI THE MEDICAL HALL,

J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, Chatham, Feb. 7, '88

NEW METHODIST CHURCH ST. LUKE'S

Persons wishing to rent PEWS or SITTINGS the above Church, will have an opportunity of doing so every Wednesday evening between and 7.30 oclock, when the Church will be open and anofficial in attendance. Persons wishing Sittings should apply early as mos of the seats them by putting it in practice. are now engaged,

As Mr. Charleton said, the gov-GEO WHITTAKER

Miramichi Advance,

relations on unobtainable terms

Like the fox's feast both viands and

vessels are unsuited to the guests,

uselessness and only recalled

the attention of the people to a

The great menace to our political

with a rending force before which

and lawful commercial development.

That we should permit our institu-

tions to be the instruments of commer-

cial injustice is our own blame, nor

need we be revolutionary if we have

is the administration and not our in

the intelligence to be righteous.

mercial Union and Annexation.

terms of reciprocity.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - MARCH 22, 1888

who simply refuse to accept what it How It Operates. would be disadvantageous to receive. The announcement that Mi Burns, M. P., has organised a Lumhad a musty, obsolete provision on ber Company, or syndicate, with the statute book, respecting reciprocapital of a quarter of a million to operate in the Province of Quebec, is an additional indication that lumber operators are at a disadvantage in this province. Mr. Burns is a New Brunswicker and, doubtless, would prefer to encourage operations within his own province, other considerations being equal. He would do so, moreover, because he has large interests at stake in New Brunswick. which must be benefitted, by the promotion of any great business enterprise, but he is forced by the disadvantages attending lumber operations here to direct his attention, his own capital and that of those associated with him in this big undertaking to a province where the lumber industry is not so heavily handicapped as it is in his own. There can be little doubt that if the New Brunswick government were as lib eral in its policy towards lumber men as is that of Quebec, we would

The Kent Northern.

have fewer idle mills, retain many

of our people who are now forced to

leave us from want of employment

and, at the same time, realise the

benefits of capital seeking investment

in enterprises such as that promoted

by Mr. Burns.

Mr. John C. Brown, who controls practical question and from the Kent Northern Railway, writes a letter to the Sun in reply to complaints that have been made in connection with the non-running of independence lies in the natural laws trains on that road. He says he has made every reasonable effort to keep it open for traffic, and we infer from his letter that at all times when the trains were not running because of the snow blockades, men were employed in clearing the track. explains that over one half of the rails furnished by the Dominion | Government to the company were from the Prince Edward Island narrow-guage road and of very light weight. This obliged him to dispose of a heavy locomotive, which, while it had enabled him to successfully fight the snow-drifts, injured the rails, and made it necessary for him to obtain and run light engines, which were unequal to the task of successfully working the snow-

coat at a funeral. To discuss it in con-While the explanations given by nection with the subject of reciprocity Mr. Brown are satisfactory to a cerof trade with the United States would tain extent he does not appear to be just as consistent and in as good fully appreciate the situation. He aste as to follow an ill odor when in seems to assume that very little in search of a garden of flowers. The convenience and loss-save to himself path of true loyalty to British connection and institutions lies in the direction -have been caused by the nonof making Canada, by benevolent trade running of trains between Richibucto relations, the indissoluble link which and the I. C. R., a proposition which is to rebind the Anglo-Saxon race as a we think will not be generally ac unit once more. Those who advise cepted as correct, for we know, from keeping up commercial barriers bethe complaints reaching us from entween the States and Canada display Canadian Fireside tirely disinterested, and even friendless foresight and more disloyalty to ly parties, that the business of the British interests than North and Granlocality affected has suffered to a ville did a century ago. They would continue what mankind has denounced considerable extent by the stoppage of railway traffic. We are convinced as both a crime and a blunder, and that well-directed efforts to keep the that only to cover a great policy olunder—a policy which enables the Kent Northern open during the past rich man, the professioual politician winter could not have been otherand the swindler, to put their hands wise than successful, for no accident into the pockets of the poor man and seems to have occurred to disable him of moderate means through a comeither the engines or snow-plow, which Mr. Brown has personally assured the writer are in good order. It may, we think, be safely assumed that want of promptness in raising the blockade caused it to be so long

public service, and we are particular

Unrestricted Reciprocity

tion is fairly and distinctly before

both parliament and the country. In

regard to the vote and the fatal ma-

jority for the amendment of the gov-

ernment, moved with all Mr. Foster's

verbose chatter, they are as nothing

to stay the tide of awakened opinion,

which will work like leaven in meal

between now and the next appeal to

the people. The issue is now clear

and undoubted. The government

has nailed the fading colors of the

National Policy to the mast, while

the opposition has, at last, espoused

and declared an alternative policy in

unmistakable words and with a delib-

eration which cannot be thought

hasty. Let it abide in a struggle for

it, and abandon all fads and fanati-

cisms, both foreign and domestic,

and the time is approaching fast

plicated system of taxation. Mr. Charleton is quite right in guing from experience that the present annexation thoughts will pass away with their inviting cause, and disappear in the content and general prosperity which would attend on unrestricted established during the present winter, and it is to be hoped that the exwill be so again periences of the management in that respect will enable it to avoid being

reciprocity. It was so in 1854 and It is no discredit to the other speeches on the same side to say that Mr. Charleton's was the best and again caught napping in the same it will be read with most interest and way. So far as the ADVANCE is conwill leave the sharpest impression on cerned, it would much rather praise the mind of the country. It is true, unclouded and practical exposition of the subject and should be circulated ly desirous of seeing the Kent Norin verbatim form. The facts, figures thern a complete success. We, and reflections which it contains therefore, hope its management will will afford rich material for people to not again give us cause for adverse ruminate on and inspire a real hope for the future. The issue now between the two great parties is National Policy against continental free trade. is raised at a time when the Liberal interests seemed to be waning because Parliamentary interest during last the party was without a policy, as it week.centered on Sir Richard Cart had been without a leader; it is raised wright's resolution in favor of unrein response to popular demand and is stricted reciprocity with the United pregnant with vitality and the essential States, which called forth a lucid and elements of a practical and living issue, unanswerable speech by Mr. Charlewhich will awake the indifferent to inton. There was nothing more worth terest and range the people on the respective sides, leaving little doubt as saying—certainly, no reply to comto that which must ultimately win. plete demonstration. The proposi-

SIR JOHN MACDONALD recently said that the only trouble about commercial union was "that no one wanted 'Canada did not want it, and the Uni-"ted States would not have it, so 'did net see what use it was to talk "about it." It appears that he have to find some other objection. The United States House of Representatives' Committee on Foreign Affairs has unanimously decided to report favorably Mr. Hitt's resolution in favor of commercial union between Canada and the United States. This action ought to give new life to the agitation for reciprocity which is now going on in

Mothers!

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are pubwhen those who profess their belief in continental free trade will be askrelieves constipation, regulates the bowels, ed to give proof of the taith that is in quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child for Truestees ernment marks its hypocrisy by and gives it refreshing and natural sleep-

inviting the Americans to reciprocal Castoria is the children's panacea-the mothers' friend, 35 doses, 35 cents.

The Legislature.

MARCH 14. The bill abolishing the Board of Agriculture and vesting the management of Since 1879 the administration has that interest in the Government was passed in the Assembly.

Hon. Mr. Blair committed the bill specting the practice and proceedure of city, which is forgotten through its the supreme court, Murray in chair. Mr. Blair said this was one of the bills recomoccasions such as this debate, or for mended by the law commission. The ervice in stump speeches to make a general scope of the act was to simplify proceedings before the courts, rendering dishonest reply to the charge of netrials more speedy and lessening costs. glect of trying to negotiate some The bill contained several distinct features. If the committee approved of the For nine long years they have general principle of the bill, it would be been fishing with a bait designed to desirable to adopt it as far as possible without amendment. He explained some repel what they pretend to decoy, of the sections, and would be happy to Industry and earnestness in pursuit hear the views of the different legal gentleof the object would suggest new men in the house in reference to the bill. methods and revised proposals, while Mr. Hanington said he had great respect persisting in a course fatal to success for the members of the law commission argues a determination not to suc It was evident, however, that the work of preparing these bills had been left to the junior members of it. The commission The fact is the National Policy is in their report state positively that they false to everything but itself and, see no reason for an amalgamation of the therefore, cannot be true to anything supreme and county court, vet the first section of the bill gives judges of county that is in the general interest of the courts power to do supreme court business. country. As the administration He understood there was only one vote rose on it and lives by it, it will die

with it ard all its injustice and imthe supreme and county courts, yet an morality. The dearly-bought experiamalgamation would be much better than what is proposed by this bill. The proence which the country has attained position contained in the first section wa through its existence is the only ensimply absurd, and he argued at length i during benefit which it will leave support of that view. behind. In the declaration of the Mr. Tweedie said he would not dispute policy of unrestricted reciprocity the correctness of some of Hanington's statements. It would be a great conveniwith the United States in natural and manufactured products, the Liberal party has redeemed an error and

n the commission for an amalgamation of

ence, however, to members of the bar in his county if county court judges were given the power of supreme court judges. supplied a want. It will also turn The attorneys residing where there was no supreme court judge, would not obliged to go or send to St. John or Fredericton in many cases as at present. speculation and dangers of both Com-The bill was further discussed and progress was reported with leave to sit again.

MARCH 15. Messrs. Wilson, Phinney, Young, Morof trade being obstructed, which, in risey and Bellamy were appointed a course of time, will assert themselves special committee to consider and report ipon the liens bill.

Hon. Mr. Ritchie introduced a bill conartifical barriers will be as withes on ferring certain powers upon the Nova the arms of Samson. To attain the Scotia Telephone company (limited) and greater we sacrifice the less if it also a bill incorporating the New Brunsstands in the way and which must wick Gas and Electric Light, Fuel and always lie in the direction of politi-Power Company (limited.) cal insurrection as opposed to natural

resolutions:-

Whereas, At a conference held in the city of Quebec in the mouth of October last, of delegates and members representing the executive government of five of the provinces of Canada, called for the urpose of conferring upon questions of inter-provincial interest, it was unanimously resolved as follows: -[Here follow the resolutions as passed

stitutions that is at fault. We have by the Quebec Conference of last summer.] simply to change the miller and not And Whereas, It is proposed to submit burn the mill if we would have better the aforegoing resolutions to the respective legislative assemblies of the provinces for concurrence, with a view to the The cry about loyalty is utter gibamending of the B. N. A. act in accordberish and unseasonable, like a motley ance therewith; be it therefore

Resolved, That this house doth concur n the said resolutions: and further Resolved, That an humble address presented to his honor the lieutenantcause to be conveyed to her most gracious majesty the Queen, the assurance of the devotion and loyalty of her majesty's faithful subjects, the legislative assembly of this province, to her majesty's throne and person, and humbly praying her majesty to graciously cause her parliament of the United Kingdom, to be mov ed to amend the act. chap. 3 of 31st Vicoria. An act for the union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the overnment thereof, and for purposes conected therewith, agreeably to the foregoing resolutions.

Hon. Mr. Blair, in moving the adoption of the resolutions, narrated the circumstances which led to the conference at Quebec. He read from the speech of the lieut .- governor of Quebec on the opening of the legislature of that province in 1887, wherein such a conference was proposed. He (Blair) told of the communications, informal and formal, that afterwards took place between the government of Quebec and the government of this 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 meetng at Quebec, with the view of seeing idopted was considered by the members of this government. Was the government acting on behalf of the province stand aloof? Or should it unite in liscussion with members of governments 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 members of this government should meet the representatives from other provinces, and in a fair, frank and open way discuss the British North America Act, acting neither a the interests of, nor in opposition to, this or that political party. Having that object in view the provincial secretary and himself attended the conference. It was not unreasonable, that, after 20 years of confederation, the constitution should require some change; and he could see no objection to a conference intended to perfect our system perpetuate the union of the provinces. The gentlemen whom they met from the other provinces, he was bound to sav. appeared inclined to discuss all questions from a broad, patriotic standpoint. It was true that some questions were discuss. ed with the conclusions of which neither the provincial secretary nor himself could

agree, but it was only the resolutions which had been unanimourly adopted that have been laid before this house, and with which hon, members are asked to agree. At the outset he was met, not with obbeen any conference at all. A portion of the press undertakes to say that, in meet. ng as we did, we travelled outside of the inrisdiction of local legislatures and local governments; that it was beyond the scope government, no matter what political of our authority to discuss the matters party is in power, we should take steps to contained in the resolutions, and that remedy the difficulty. these questions should have been left to view and was satisfied that the great majority of the members would agree with him in his view. It would be unreason power gives to the federal government able to suppose that, under the federal system of government, there would not besome friction between the provinces and federal authorities. He was not aware act should be amended by taking away of the fact that the framers or the B. N. A this power of disallowing provincial matter he should not hesitate to lay the lished around each bottle, It is pleasant act were sufficiently omniscient to foresee statutes, leaving to the people of each case before the public accounts committee. all difficulties that might arise in working province through their representatives in | The resolution was defeated, the vote out the new system.

> Look at the United States. Although the constitution of that county was ac-Children Cry for

knowledged to be one of the most perfect | to disallowance by her majesty in counpieces of statesmanship ever drafted, there | cil. as before confederation. He read the lass, Ketchum, Atkinson, Burchill, Berhave been difficulties between the local first resolution adopted at Quebec. He and central authorities which were only would not say that the dominion governovercome by the required changes. The features of the B. N. A. act being new ance in an arbitary manner, but the act and the act being complex in its character, as it now stands gives them the right to it was not to be wondered that experience | do so. It was assumed, when the B. N. would show that the same remedy would A act passed, that provincial legislation be necessary. If it be conceded that there are some defects in our constitution (and | cial legislature exceeded its authority, who will doubt that?) what objection The interpretation of the act by the min could there be to the governments of this lister of justice in 1868, as to the power of and other provinces considering desirable | the dominion parliament in reference to remedial legislation? But, says a portion | provincial acts, differed very much from of the press, the local legislatures should that put upon it by the people before connot deal with such questions as de- federation. Before confederation the fects in the constitution. Such matters, veto power was with the imperial governthose papers say, should be left to the members of the dominion parliament. This legislature is told that if changes are needed in the constitution affecting the nterests of this province, the New Brunswick members at Ottawa are the only proper parties to look after the making of such changes. He could not assent to that view. New Brunswick had 16 memficulty occurs between a provincial body bers at Ottawa, and many of them were and the federal authority, one of the parable, capable and efficient members. But ties interested should not be the body to they had not been sent to Ottawa to specdetermine whether the subject of dispute ially guard provincial interests. Such properly came within the power of the matters were entrusted to the members of this government and legislature. It was not only the right and privilege of every member of this house to deal with question, but it was the sacred duty

each to raise his voice in favor of such remedial measures which his judgment tells him would be in the interest of the country. He did not look upon the constitution of the country as too sacred a thing to amend, if the general and pro- are only 16 New Brunswick members at vincial interests demanded it. He did not mear to say that the resolutions submitted to this house were the very embodiment of wisdom. Naturally at such a meeting as the Quebec conference, there had to be a surrender of some personal opinions in order to reach common islation. This was too much power lutions, they would be transmitted to what his ability might be. The dominion the Queen, and by their adoption in the various parliaments represented at Que-

amendments in the constitution made.

Before taking up the subject proper he desired to combat another proposition thrown out by some members in this house, and in a portion of the press. jection was made to these resolutions the alleged ground that they were the result of political animosities towards the present dominion government: that they were, in fact, the work of the Grit politicians. Five provinces were represented at the conference. The governments of Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario are in Hon. Mr. Blair moved the following the hands of political parties not in accord with the dominion government. If, indeed, it can be said that any local government is in the hands of a political party, could it be said that the other governments represented were antagonistic to the dominion government? Would they say that the Manitoba government at time of the conference was in opposition to the Ottawa government? They would surely not say that the government of New Brunswick is a Grit government.

Mr. Tweedie-What is it then? Mr. Blair-It is composed of gentlemen in sympathy with the dominion government and of some who are opposed to that government. This government in the ad- and other legislation of the Ontario legis ministration of affairs knows neither Lib- lature that had been disallowed. He was governor praying that his honor may eral nor Conservative and manages its no more willing to give to a Liberal govaffairs entirely regardless of this or that political party in the best interest of the country. (Applause.) He most emphatically repudiated the statement that these statement that the resolutions were adopt. o'clock, he moved the adjournment of the ed to embarrass the dominion government? debate till to-morrow, at 2.30 p. m., after not to be difficult to produce it. He was free to say that among those at the conference were some very strong Liberals. On the other hand, there were present some very strong Conservatives, and the fact that all had agreed in the resolutions showed that there was no desire to make capital for any political party. He claimed the consideration of the

house for the resolutions on their merits

The argument of those who say that the

resolutions are the result of political ani mosities proceeds from an inability to grapple with what is contained in the resolutions themselves. The resolutions simply affirmed plain principles, without condemning any political party. bers should not be alarmed at the thought that we should amend the constitution act looked upon it as a measure that would require to be changed from time t time. They recognised that it was in ossible for them to foresee the difficul ties that might arise in working out th new system. He referred to Hon. George Brown as one of the fathers of confedera There was no warmer friend of th union than Mr. Brown, who was for long time the most prominent man in Ontario. He went into a coalition gov ernment with Sir John A. Macdonald for the purpose of carrying confederation. Mr. Blair quoted from a speech delivered by Mr. Brown in 1865, which stated no constitution was ever framed that was without defect, The B. N. A. act, ac cording to that Ontario statesman, was largely experimental, and in its working would require amendment. If that was the opinion of such a man as the Hon-George Brown, why should any member of this house stand aghast at the thought of legislation intended to remedy some of the defects that time had made apparent? He quoted from the despatches of Lord Durham on the subject of union, which despatches were written long before confederation and which pointed out that

time would suggest changes. The attorney general then took up the B. N. A. act and reviewed it at length. showing what were the powers specially given to the dominion parliament, and what authority it was intended that provincial legislatures should have. These resolutions did not pretend in any way to interfere with the power given to the dominion parliament. They deal particularly with the governmental chinery of the different provinces. If, in the working out of the system, the provinces come in conflict with the dominion the sections of the British North America act reserves to the federal government the power of disallowing at will all acts passed by a provincial legislature. This his power to get, through the public arbitrary control over legislation of the provinces within their own sphere. The opinion of the conference was that the the provincial legislature the free exercise being: Yeas, Young, Theriault, Hum of their exclusive right of legislation on phrey, 3; nays, Blair, Mitchell, Ritchie, the matters assigned to them, subject only

Pitcher's Castoria.

ment had exercised the power of disallowcould only be disallowed when a provinment, and was never exercised except when some imperial rights were interfered with. Now the legislation of any provincial legislature can be trampled upon by the party in power at Ottawa, whether that party be Liberal or Conservative. The principle was an erroneous one. It would be admitted that when a diff

provincial or federal body. Acts prepared by the attorney general or the solicitor general of any province go to the minister of justice, and this one man ha the right to say whether they shall be allowed or not. The supreme court of Canada should decide these questions with an appeal to the privy council. But it is argued that New Brunswick has her own members at Ottawa. True, but there Ottawa, so the question of disallowance of a New Brunswick act would really be decided by the members of other provinces. The power to disallow legislation on th ground that it conflicted with some d minion interest admitted of abuse in le ground. If the house adopted the reso- give to any one gentleman, no matter government claim the right to say wheth er our legislation is correct or not. bec, it was hoped to have the desired ssy that there should be equal facilities to the federal and provincial governments for promptly obtaining a judicial deter mination respecting the validity of stat utes of both the federal parliament and provincial legislatures. No acts of this legislature had been disallowed, but under the B. N. A. act, as it now stands, there was no telling when our rights would b interfered with. He referred to th troubles at Ottawa over the New Bruns wick School act. Happily all differences in reference to that matter are now ove and he only mentioned it to show wha might occur at any time as the constitu

> tion now stands. Mr. Blair dwelt at very considerabl length on the question of disallowance to show how dangerous to provincial rights was the power now vested in the domin

> Mr. Hanington-What laws passed by this legislature were disallowed at Ot-

Mr. Blair-The case of another province to-day may be our's to-morrow. It was only because this government took a fire stand against the threat from Ottawa, that the Fredericton bridge was a reality He referred to the forest and stream bill ernment at Ottawa than a Conservative government extreme power of disallowance. Mr. Blair continued to argue in support of the resolutions, reading resoluresolutions were the work of Grit politi- | tions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, and speaking cians. Where was the evidence for the in favor of each. Shortly before six If there was any such testimony it ought | speaking for upwards of two hours and a

The house adjourned till to-morrov

MARCH 16. Quite a discussion took place in the Assembly to-day on a motion by Mr. Young for copies of accounts of expenditures connected with great roads, by-roads and bridges in Gloucester in 1886 and 1887. Tae Chief Commissioner being absent

have been made were not submitted. Hon. Mr. Blair referred to the unavoidformation, as sought, would involve a expense that was unnecessary in view of House. The 8th resolution was intended and therefore available to Mr. Young for ore that committee would be cheerfull

Mr. Young said there were strong reaons for having the papers brought down. He would prefer, however, giving his reasons when the chief commissioner was in

Mr. Speaker said Mr. Young could withdraw the motion and give a new not

Mr. Young said that would not do as it would involve too much delay. If motion could not stand over until chief commissioner was present he would now give the reason why he moved the resolution. He understood that in mo counties the bye road expenditure was the hands of the members. In Gloucester the chief commissioner took entire control of the expenditure. He (Young) had never been consulted in these matters. He would not mind that, however, if the expenditures were fairly made; but they were not fairly made. In Caraquet, the claims of the parties who voted against Mr. Rvan have been ignored. Then, again, there have been some very peculiar parish of Inkerman where a man got \$145 field. The bridge was in no way connect. ed with the public thoroughfare. Another case was in New Bandon, where a man got \$100 to build a road through his ment, a public thoroughfare, had been ignored by the chief commissioner. Another case that required explanation was at Shippegan, where \$50 was paid out in

personal reflections upon the chief commissioner, it would have been preferable had they been made when Hon. Mr. Ryan the

Turner, Black, Alward, Morrisey, Le-Blanc, Killam, Wilson, Russell, Phinney, LaBillois, Taylor, White, Quinton, Stock-

ton. Lewis, Hibbard, Hetherington, Dougryman, Bellamy, Moore, 27.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BLAIR,

maining resolutions. He would do so in order not to weary the members and so that the debate might not be unnecessarily prolonged. The sixth resolution de sires that the British North America Act be so amended that the Federal Pariament shall not have the power of withdrawing from Provincial jurisdiction local works situated within any province and built in part or otherwise with the money of the province or the municipalities thereof. At present the Federal authorities have the power of so withdrawing such local works, without compensation, by merely declaring the same to be for th general advantage of Canada or for the advantage of two or more provinces. That is in direct opposition to one of the terms upon which we entered confederation. Then it was distinctly understood that all such works were to be the exclusive right of the local parliaments. The construction put upon the act by the Federal authorities absolutely transfers such

works from the local legislatures to the Dominion government. No matter how much a provincial legislature may have aided any railway, whenever it pleases the Dominion government such works shall cease to be under the legislature which created it. He did not think it unreason able that the Act be changed so that the | 5-2 local legislatures might have restored to them the power it was intended they should have according to one of the terms of Confederation. According to the Railway Act of 1883, all railways crossing or connecting with the Intercolonial, the Grand Trunk or the North Shore are declared to be works for the general advantage of Canada. What railway can we build that will not cross or connect with ne l. C. R.? And the minute a road crosses or connects with the I. C. R. it is withdrawn from our jurisdiction, no matter how much we may have aided it in the way of subsidies. The mere stating of such a proposition, he was satisfied. would lead hon, members to see how fair and just was the claim that the B. N. A. Act should be amended. New Brunswick has done much to assist railway enterprise. Potatoes. Fish, Etc. The railways in operation in our province may become profitable. If they do would t be unreasonable to expect them to contribute some portion out of their large earnings to the revenue of the province. As the act now stands we would be withut power to act. At present we have a ight to construct public works, but when they are constructed they may be, and are seized upon by the Dominion government. This places us in a subordinate, belittling position. Not only may the works be taken, but they may be taken without compensation.

Mr. Hanington-When has the Dominion government taken any of these works. FLOUR Hon. Mr. Blair-It has taken away our ight to control and regulate them. After we have given birth to these works if our right to control them be taken away, is it not the same as taking away our property? He would tell the hon. gentleman that there are interferences which touch the feelings and sentiments, and that all rights do not reside in the pockets of the people. He desired to see our rights carefully naintained and we should do as much to guard them as we would guard against a nostile foe on our shores, though our acttion may not partake of the character of violence. The seventh resolution deals with the electoral lists. We propose in a measure to have a say regarding such lists. He did not think there should be much feeling over the resolution. The time was coming when the franchise would be in the hands of every citizen capable of exercising it. The Dominion government will no doubt ere long adopt manhood suffrage and he thought we in New Brunswick would do the same before many more sessions go by. (Hear, hear.) That would do away with the present expensive and cumbersome system. By the resolution in St. John as full explanations as might | proposed the Dominion would save money and we would also save. The resolution should meet with a favorable response able absence of Mr. Ryan and said the in- from those controlling the Dominion govlarge expense 'to specially prepare it - an | would be agreeable to all members of the

> Coming to the 9th resolution the Attor per General said it was not until recently fees paid or payable on legal proceedings in the provincial courts had been question. ed. This resolution was intended to remove all doubts on the matter. Resolution 10 affirmed the right of Provincial Legislatures to have exclusive jurisdiction to make laws in relation to the administration of instice, and he was satisfied the House would see the wisdom of adopting the principle of the resolution. He apprehended that there would be no serious objection resolution to No. 11. (regarding the powers of the Legislature with respect to itself) and would pass it over without Resolution 12 proposed a way to abolish

the second chamber without requiring the

officers who are under the jurisdiction of

consent of the chamber itself. No one would doubt that in this province it was desirable to abolish the Legislative Council. This house has spoken out more than once in favor of the disallowance of the second chamber, but so far we have not accomplished much. The method propos. ed by the resolution would no doubt be effective. He had seen in a St. John paper that the suggestion was no way to bring about the abolition. That paper had said that if the government were honchange could have been made. That was shown an earnest desire to abolish the Legislative Council. When a vacancy was to be filled they did not go among those of their followers who were hostile to the abolition of the council. They appointed men whose word, faith, assurances. votes and expressions in this house should have been a guarantee that in the council they would vote in accordance with their votes and declarations in this house regarding the question of abolishing the council. If we placed our trust in some house were inconsistent with their public declarations and votes in this body men who had been appointed to the legislative equacil had deserted former principles regarding the abolition of the council. He would like to see the men they (the government) had appointed do credit to their repeated declarations. Ha would

[Continued on 3rd page]

in resuming the discussion on the Quebec resolutions, said that in view of the ROYAL BOWNER lengthy speech of vesterday he would deal as rapidly as possible with the re-Absolutely Pure

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