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Grand Quarterly Drawing Tuesday, March 13, 1888.

Capital Prize, \$300,000 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each , Halves \$10; Quarters \$5: Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1. . 1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is

PRIZES OF 100 PRIZES OF 500 PRIZES OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 100 Prizes of \$500 approximating to \$300,000 Prize are ... 100 Prizes of \$300 approximating to \$100,000 Prize are......... 100 Prizes of \$200 aproximating to \$50,000 Prize are.... TERMINAL PRIZES. 1,000 Prizes of \$100 decided by ... \$300,000 1,000 Prizes of \$100 decided by ... \$100,000

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institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any

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a full stock of the above just received FRESH THE MEDICAL HALL. J D B. F. Mackenzie,

NEW METHODIST CHURCH

ST. LUKE'S. · Persons wishing to rent PEWS or SITTINGS in the above Church, will have an opportunity of doing so every Wednesday evening between and 7.30 octock, when the Church will be open and anofficial in attenuance. Persons wishing

Miramichi Advance,

Now that the claim of the Prov-

The Lumber Industry.

ince on account of Eastern Extension Railway is to be paid, it is to will recognise the claims of the lumber industry by relieving it of a portion of the heavy stumpage burdens imposed on the plea of revenue necessity. The fact that the lumber business is much depressed, that prices are low in the world's great markets, with no prospect of material or permanent increase; that the cost of lumbering operations is grow ing greater every year, and that the accumulated burdens of the business have driven many operators to the wall and left many mills in idleness, ought to warn the government and legislature that the continued imposition of the existing high stumpage charges is suicidal. An opportunity is now presented for reducing these rates, and instead of new and, perhaps, needless avenues of expenditure being opened, let there be a just measure of relief afforded to our most important staple industry.

Reprehensible Conduct of Officers.

The attention of the Marine and Fisheries Department, as a whole, directed to a stupidly unwarranted proceeding on the part of officers of the Fisheries branch of the service, who in their mistaken zeal, established some very dangerous obstructions to navigation in the main channel of the Miramichi on Saturday last. It has been a atter being closed some six weeks. custom with some fishermen to leave their smelt net pickets in the position occupied all winter for some days after the close of the fishing season-a practice that is, of course, not to be commended-and this season's experience was no exception to the rule. It appears that the officers were determined to enforce the law to the letter this year, and as the forty-eight hours' grace after the smelt fishing season closed, allowed for removing pickets and other fishing appliances from the river, expired on Friday night, Overseers and Wardens were on the river nearly all day Saturday to see that this important work had been In this they were right, for pickets were allowed to remain. might be assumed that nets would set on them at some time, and if the officers had given proper warning of a departure from their usual practice and the fishermen fairly understood what was expected of them, it was only right that they should be made to suffer the consequences of their indifference, by being fined or having the pickets forfeited.

In order that the culpable stupidity of Saturday's work may be fully understood we may state that the pickets referred to are simply light spars varying from thirty to forty-five feet in length. according to the depth of water, and from nine inches downward in diameter. They are pointed at the large ends and driven firmly into the river-bottom, some of them being, in addition. weighted to ensure their remaining firmly embedded. They are generally drawn out of their position each spring, after the fishing is over, by means of levers on the stump-extractor principle, or by being fastened at low tide to a cross-head laid on the ice, which draws them as the tide rises. When taken

On Saturday, however, the Fishery officers visited the river, and, carrying axes with them, cut these pickets or spars off even with the ice, without ceremony. In some cases they were left with their tops on the low tide level and, in WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY CANADIAN Z others, above it, but, in all cases, dangerous obstructions to navigation. ecially to steamers and smaller craft. Unless the Marine branch of the department causes these stumps to be drawn at once we shall, probably, hear, next season, of the propellers or paddlefrom the best European and American publications (credited); Humorous paraand of the bottoms of other craft being punctured. The fisheries officers will. of course, say that the running ice will carry the pickets away, but while this may happen in some cases it will not be so in others, for their tops, being near ly level with the ice in many cases and below it in others, they will bend sufficiently to let the drift pass over them. or not to touched by it at all-especially at high tide-and, it is well known that the greatest run of ice is on parer and printing. We depend ubon the highest spring tides. Moreover, it will be remembered that pickets about the size of those now left cut off in the channel-but with their tops well above the high water level-were left near Napan buoy as well as off Kerr's mill and elsewhere last spring and remained, a source of danger to small craft, all of last summer. This proves that such pickets are not carried away by the ice, and emphasises the reckless stupidity of the Fisheries officers in their work of last Saturday.

the officers gave them until Saturday to fish and have their nets and pickets out of the way, and they say they intended to draw their pickets on Saturday night. They claim, further, that the same officers who, on Saturday, cut the tops off the pickets in the channel of the Miramichi near and below Chatham, saw fishing being carried on fur-Estey's Iron & Quinine Tonic | ther down river on the same day and did not interfere. If this, and the statement that they, of their own motion, virtually extended the fishing season until Saturday, are found to be true, it will show that they, themselves, took an unwarranted liberty with the regulations, which led to many of the stakes being found still in position on Saturday, so as to give them opportunity for the display of the reprehensible

use of their axes. The immediate duty of the Marine Department is to cause these dangerous picket-stumps to be removed from the Channel, and, when the Minister pays should apply early as mos of the seats us his promised visit, we hope he will GEO WHITTAKER, make a strict inquiry into the circumfor Trustee | stances of Saturday's performance on

the part of the officers, with a view of at a later day. The estimates are as folpreventing such exploits in the future. Mr. Baird.

A petition has been fyled in the Election Court at Fredericton against the return of Geo. F. Baird, of Queens, by Daniel Palmer, a voter, seeking to void the election and to disqualify Mr. Baird, but not claiming the seat for be hoped that the local government Mr. King. The grounds, in addition to the usual grounds of bribery and corruption, embrace the charges of false ballots and manipulating of ballots, and all the other charges with which Mr. Baird and his agents have been accused. Mr. Geo. F. Gregory is attorney for the

The Late Dr. Earle.

In the death of Dr. Sylvester Zobeiski Earle, St. John loses one of its best known and most deservedly popular citizens. As a physician he ranked amongst the foremost of the Maritime Provinces, and had a large practice; as | Excise, public man he possessed excellent administrative abilities, and his genial manners and fine address made him a favorite with all classes. He was twice Mayor of St. John and city Coroner for more than twenty years, besides being Chief Surgeon of the St. John Vol. unteer Brigade and, afterwards, of the 62nd Battalion. He had been suffering from quite a severe illness for a few weeks, but was supposed to be convalescing and drove out on Thursday last accompanied by his groom. In passing along Paradise Row he fell forward in his sleigh and was observed by Dr. Joseph Andrews, who hastened to his aid and had him conveyed to the house of Dr. Hutchison near by, where, before his wife and son-Mr. A. O.

THE KENT NORTHERN Railways is said to have been opened last week. hope the report of it being open is true, and we give publicity to it, although we have seen no official announcement to that effect. The Kent Northern is one of the most important local roads on the North Shore, and the business public are, to a certain extent, much inconvenienced by the "intermittent" character of its management. It would be much more satisfactory all round, and especially more just to the public, in view of the obligations of the company to the people and government, if a more honest or efficient effort were made to maintain the regular movement of its trains.

A despatch of 6th instant to the St. John Globe says: "The Branch road is "again blockaded-the snow fall of two 'inches on Saturday and Sunday did "the work. A gang of men with en-"gine and without show plough are "working to-day."

The fact that this road is not provided with even a snow-plow, and that the light snow-fall of Saturday, followed by rain and soft weather, was sufficient to delay its trains, indicates a condition of things that demands immediate government enquiry. The Kent Northern Company are simply trifling with the public and their style of Management is such as to bring discredit on railroading. They seem to be possessed of neither ordinary enterprise nor even a moderate sense of their obligations to the public.

Ottawa Notes.

FEB. 29 Mr. Wallace moved in the mons for a select committee to inquire into the working of certain combines existing in Canada. He urged that such combines were of dangerous character, out they are conveyed to the shore and that in the interest of morality and comlaid away for service the following year, mercial freedom they should be suppress-

Mr. Guillet supported the motion. Messrs. Edgar and Lister thought Mr. Wallace's speech a strong condemnation of the policy of the government which he

Mr. Mitchell said he had supported a high tariff in 1878 as a means of obtaining reciprocity with the United States. now the government preferred high taxation to reciprocity. It was the duty of the government to propose to the govern ment of the United States that there should be untramelled commercial intercourse between the two countries. The true way to kill combinations was to reduce the customs duties to a reasonable

The motion was carried Mr. Welsh, in moving for returns in reference to the pay of captains of government steamers, charged that the captain of the Northern Light was being unjustly treated. His salary had been reduced while the vessel was laid up, although the captain of every other government steamer had his pay continued under such cir-

Mr. Weldon intends moving for statements showing the casualities on the Intercolonial during the past year, and also for a statement regarding rolling stock purchased for the Intercolonial last year.

A long dispute took place reference to the conduct of the speaker in writing to three French translators, Mr. Laurier denied that the Speaker had any right to interfere with the employes of the house without instructions. The report of the debates committee referring this matter to the speaker had never been adopted by the house and was therefore a Many of the fishermen claim that dead letter. It was agreed the papers to obtain permission to lay the matter beshould be taken as read, and printed in the votes and proceedings.

Mr. Guillet attempted to put his ques tion as to what action the government proposed to take in regard to Mr. Elli but the speaker ruled that the question was out of order, and could not be put. Mr. Lister asked if the Government in tended to take any action in regard to the action of Mr. Guillet in drawing double indemuity for one session, (Laugh-

Mr. Davies moved for the correspon dence relative to the mail service on Prince Edward Island. He complained that the natural disadvantages under which the island labored had been intensified by the perverse action of the post office and marine departments.

Mr. McLelan was proceeding to reply when Sir John Macdonald asked him to postpone his speech, THE ESTIMATES.

Canada's interests. Sir Charles announced that he had brought down the estimates in advance of his financial statement, which would, ac- Mulock and Casey, Sir Charles Tupper gording to the English custom, be made said that the men who prepared the pro

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Legislation.

Fisherics, ...

Customs.

Post office,

Public Works

Dominion lands,

Superintendence of insurance.

Geological survey,

Total consolidated fund.

Railways and canals (capital)

The new appropriations are;

Bay St. Lawrence.....

Bayfield wharf repairs,

Blue rock,

Spencer's island pier,....

Yarmouth—removal of rocks....

Total

New Brunswick.

Baie Verte ballast pier, 3,000

In the house of commons, to-day, Hon-

Mr. McLellan resumed the debate on the

notion of Mr. Davies, in regard to the

Prince Edward Island mail service. He

defended his attempts to save money, and

said that if Mr. Davies had made his

speech a week ago it was doubtful if the

Mr. Davies-You don't consider the

justice of a matter then, but are guided by

of Mr. Davies would have prejudiced the

Messrs. Robertson, Welsh, Perry and

McIntyre supported Mr. Davies' state-

ments and complained that Prince Edward

Mr. Davies, in closing the debate, said

that as special trains were to be granted,

the postmaster general seemed to have

been over-ruled by his colleagues and

Island paid less revenue per head of popu-

lation than the other provinces and charg-

ed Mr. McLellan with seeking to libel

In snswer to Mr. Weldon, Hon. Mr.

Pope said the total amount spent on the

Intercolonial railway during the past four

years and charged to capital was \$3,924.

Mr. Weldon obtained orders of th

house for returns showing the number of

casualties on the I. C. R. during the last

year, as well as for accounts of rolling

M. Flynn presented a petition from the

people of l'Ardoise praying for extension

Before the house adjourned Sir Hector

Langevin paid a tribute to the memory of

the late Mr. Robertson, M. P. for West

Hastings. Hon. Mr. Laurieralso referred

in warm terms to the good qualities of the

In the House of Commons to

day, Mr. Laurier made a touching re-

ference to the death of Mr. Clayes, M. P.

for Mississquoi, who died last night. He

high culture and great abilities, whose

Sir Hector Laugevin also spoke of the

Replying to Mr. Charlton, Sir Charles

Tupper said the papers in connexion with

the fishery treaty arrived on Saturday,

and would probably be laid before the

house before it rose. He expressed his

great disappointment at the contents of

the protocols. He had intimated that

they might contain some references to

negotiations respecting the commercial

relations of Canada with the United

States. While he was ill at Ottawa, how

ever, Mr. Chamberlain wrote suggesting

that the protocols should be merely form-

al. He telegraphed to Mr. Chamberlain

at Washington, but an answer came back

that they had already been signed. The

protocols, therefore, would contain noth-

ing more than had already been made

public by the senate of the United States.

Sir Charles Tupper said he would commu-

nicate with Mr. Chamberlain by cable or

the subject, and also with Sir Lionel Sack.

Mr. Charlton urged that the formal pro-

posal made to the United States govern-

ment with answers thereto, should be

Sir Chas. Tupper promised to communi

cate with Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Lion-

Hon, Mr. Mackenzie rose to protest

inviting Mr. Chamberlain or any outside

to interfere in this matter. The British

commisssioner had nothing whatever to

and the United States. Mr. Mackenzie

spoke with great difficulty, being support-

ed by Mr. Charlton. He was loudly ap-

plauded on both sides on taking his seat.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell did not see why

was necessary to get permission from Mr.

Chamberlain to bring down proposals

which had been made to the United States

government, when the finance minister

could telegraph to Washington and obtain

el Sackville West on the subject, and

laid before the house.

fore the house.

spoke of the deceased as a gentleman

oss would be deeply deplored.

deceased in high terms.

MARCH 5

of the lobster fishing season.

stock purchased.

deceased gentleman.

the Island and mislead the house.

Island was being injustly treated.

minds of the ministers

special train would have been granted.

Total capital, \$8.764,876

Public Works chargeable to Income.

McNair's cove, pier repairs..... \$ 4,500

2,000

5,000

1.000

\$38,300

MARCH 2.

Redemption of debt.

Subsidies to provinces

Service. Public debt (including sinking fund) should anything be made public. Charges of management, Civil government..... Administration of justice 357,331 709,080 Arts, agriculture and statistics 147,950 public as soon as possible. 336,391 Mr. Pope said that the receipts of the In-1,326,500 Railways and canals (income) 1,755,350 Ocean and river service, Lighthouse and coast service, Scientific institutions, Marine hospitals, etc., Steamboat inspection,

tercolonial Rail vay in 1887 were \$1,691. 029, and work ag expenses \$2,030,853. Mr. McIntyre, in moving for a report of the enginee sent to Naufrage, (?) P. E. Island, in 1884, pointed out the tance of the wo k in question and urged that the government fulfil its promise to carry it out. Mr. Robertson spoke in a similar strain and Sir Hector Langevin promised to produce the papers asked for. A lengthy scussion took place on a motion of Mr. 3 arron for correspondence in reference to the Trent Valley capal.

Northwest mounted police, . . Miscellaneous, Mr. Mulock harged the government Collection of Revenues. with making pomises before the election this work which they to carry out, and now o go through the farce of 54,900 Weights and measures and gas amission to report on the 87,970 canal after spending milpon it. This was simply Adulteration of food..... 25,000 a part of their general policy of corrup-4,000 Railways and canals, tion and humbre 3,729,516 General Laurie, replying to a statement 190,025 made by Mr. & ulock that he had been 2,967,620

elected by means of promises, said that 181,268 the only promis: made by the government in his election vas that the representations he might take would receive con-3,094,386 sideration. (O; position cheers and laugh-5,249,790 310,700 The motion was then carried and the 110,000

house adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Grand total \$44,186,316 The Legislature was formally opened at Fredericton on Thursday last, the usual guard o honor, salute by firing of cannon and similar demonstrations accompanying he event. The Speech delivered by H s Honor, Lt.-Governor Tilley, was as ollows:-

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Leg ative Council: Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembl

duties, and to congratulate you on the general content nent, and the many evidences of incrased business prosperity throughout the country. "I have great pleasure in informing you that the unset ied claim of this Province.

growing out of the Eastern Extension matter, has been pressed vigorously upon the attention of the Dominion Government. and I have no doubt Parliament will be asked to make an appropriation in settlement thereof at the present session. My government has felt it to be its duty to claim a preference as a crown debt for the balance of provincial funds on deposit in the Maritime Bank at the time of suspension. As the liquidators of the bank have been advised that this claim

the opinion of the courts upon the ques-Mr. McLellan said that the statements On the invitation of the government of the sister Provide of Quebec, delegates from my government attended a conference at the city of Quebec, in October last of gentlemen representing the Executives of four of the Provinces of Canada to consult upon questions of interprovincial in-

The resolutions unanimously adopted at the conference will be communicated to you, and I invit your favourable consideration to such sills as may be found necessary to lay be ore you in furtherance of yielded very reluctantly. He denied Mr. the conclusions at which the Conference McLellan's statement that Prince Edward

I have caused plans and specifications to be carefully repared with a view to the erection of the departmental buildings mentioned at your last session, and I trust these plan will be found on inspection to provide for the departmental offices of the province.] and records at a moderate cost, and with the needed seen ity and accommodation. With a view in stimulating a branch of agricultural inclustry, for which this Province is part cularly adapted, I shall

ask you to mal. a grant for a considerable importation of seep. From the readiness with which you have always responded to calls in aid of the farming interest. I look with confidence agree for a liberal appropriation in respect of this and other poposals of a like character

which shall be submitted to you. Under the an hority of the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, a commission was appointed upon whom I devolved the day of examining into the whole subject of the constitution of existing civil courts in the Province, and the the suggestion of such amendments therein as might be deemed expedient. The commission has intered upon its work and has made a part al report, which will be laid before you

laws relating to agriculture, embracing the question the Provincial Board, the distribution of local societies, and the in the constitution. disbursement of the agricultural grant, I am led to enter in a doubt whether, under existing conditions and circumstances. the best results are being attained of which the press t expenditure is capable. Mr. Speaker, at I Gentlemen of the House

of Assembly I have directed the accounts of the income and experiture for the past year, as well as a stament of the receipts and payments of the current, year up to the opening of the esent session, to be laid before you.

Estimates of the probable income and expenditure for he current year will also be submitted to ou, and I think you will find that the est mates of the expenditure economy and the requirements of the pub-

The resolutions of the Inter-Provincial Conference, agre ably to one of the conditions upon which the same received the unanimous support of the conference, will be submitted for your approval. Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislat ve Council.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, In addition to the measures I have A bill to make provision for the organization of the Public Departments.

A bill for the consolidation and amend ment of the lass relating to lands and other property of the crown A bill relatio o mines and minerals, A bill for the insolidation and amendment of the gan + laws; and other measures

of importance will be laid before you, and

with full confider ce in you patriotism and

your deliberations. At the conclusion of the speech the as sembly members returned to their cham-

On the reasser bling in the House the new members were sworn in by Chief Justice Allen, Mr. Morrisey being introduced by Hon. Bair and Hutchison; Mr do with trade negotiations between Canada | LeBlanc by Hons. McLellan and Mitchell: Phinney by Hors. Turner and Ryan, and Theriault by Messrs, Ketchum and Bur-

> Hon. Mr. Ritchie introduced a bil amending the act providing for the registration of births marriages and deaths. Mr. Phinney moved and Mr. Morrissey seconded the address in reply to the

M Phinney.

Relying upon the forbearance and favor permission required in half-an-hour. He which I am plea el to learn is usually exridiculed the idea that Canadian legislatended by the ho se to new members who tion or trade negotiations must wait on are called upon to discharge the duty Mr. Chamberlain's convenience. It would which to-day devolves upon me, I desire be difficult for Sir Chas. Tupper to conto occupy your attention, sir, and the atvince the public that he had not sacrificed tention of the house for a short time while I briefly refer to some of the important Replying to questions put by Messrs. subjects of legisiation and of public interest mentioned ir he speech of his honor and in the reply shich I have had the honor of moving. It must be a matter of satisfaction to members of this house, sir,

tocols were the secretaries of the commis- that notwithstanding the statement that direction has originated with the execu- representatives there from all parts of the sion. It had ben decided at the outset is so frequently here made by chronic that the proceedings should be private grumblers and pessimists that the province and that only a nen a result was reached is not making satisfactory progress, that The his honor has felt justified by the conquestion as to that the protocols should dition and prosperity of the country to contain was not decided when he left make use of the expression contained in Washington, but he presumed that the the first paragraph of the address. I feel proposals made on both sides would be assured, sir, that with the industrious, correctly reported. He would endeavor enterprising and patriotic people we posto obtain permission to make the proposals sess, aided by proper legislation and good government. New Brunswick will con-In answer to Sir Richard Cartwright, tinue to progress in the future as she has in the past. It is certainly a matter of congratulation that the long-standing claim for interest arising out of what is known as the Eastern Extension claim, which has been so persistently pressed by different governments of the province has at length been recognised by the Dominion Government. The present administration at Ottawa as well as the government of this province are alike to be con gratulated on the result. There are

> far to justify the existence of THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE as an important factor in our own Canadian constitution and to contradict the statement we sometimes hear made that with the union of the provinces the local legislatures have sunk into insignificance and that the legislation with which they have had to deal is of very trivial importance. It is true that since confederation many of the important questions which hitherto came before the local parliament have been relegated to the Dominion parliament. Much is still however, reserved for the consideration of the local legislature, and it is highly important that the rights and privileges reserved to the province under the constitution should be strictly guarded and protected.

this view the resolutions adopted by THE INTERPROVINCIAL CONFERENCE recently held at Quebec, and which, we are informed, will be submitted to the house, become of considerable importance. As they are not yet submitted to the house it will not be in order, nor will be expected to refer to them in detail. on again assembling for your legislative may be permitted to say, generally, that it is no reflection upon the statesmanship of the prominent Canadian statesman who framed the B. N. A. Act, that after a lapse of 20 years important and serious objections should be raised to the working of the act in some particulars, and to defects which equally wise statesmanship should ever seek to remedy. The act confederation was a new departure in the government of British colonies and it not too much to say, that in some respects especially as far as the rights, powers and prerogatives of the provinces are concerned, it is capable of improvement. One of the objections to the constitution, and one for a preference is not sustainable, I have approved of a special case being stated for which the resolution may be expected to refer, is that of the extreme power giveby the constitution to the Dominion government, a power which is not limited or defined by any express words, and the proposed increase of which has already given rise to strong remonstrance on the part of the government and legislature of New Brunswick. Such sir, is the remonstrance on the part of the government and legislature of New Brunswick. Such

> ernment of this province to the proposed lisallowance of the school law. [Mr. P. here referred to the ruling on the question expressed by Mr. Justice King or Mr. Justice Wedderburn, then attorney general and provincial secretary

sir, as the remonstrance made by the gov-

1 do not refer to the question for the purpose of recalling any discussion on the school law, now so happily settled, but for the purpose of the constitutional question raised at that time. With the view then expressed by the leader of the local government all will now be disposed to

Then on the other hand are questions dealt with by the resolution, which will be considered when they come up for discussion. They will, I believe, be forced forward on a broad and liberal basis, and in no way can they properly be construed as an attack upon the present Dominion law practice and procedure with a view to government, or at all compromising the friends of that administration in this house. They will, I trust, be considered by the house in that patriotic and nonpartizan spirit which all constitutional questions should be considered and with the sole desire to preserve intact our rights

ANOTHER IMPORTANT REPORT that will, we are informed, be laid before

this house is that of the law commissioners. Their labors, I am informed, are not yet completed, but it will be found that they have made very considerable progress. I am not prepared to indicate the exact character of the changes they propose, but from the recognized ability and professional standing of the gentlemen who constitute the commission, I have little doubt that the recommendations will have very great weight with, and be adopted have been prepared with a due regard to by the house. Within the past three made in connection with the constitution and practice of the higher courts, and further amendments in the same line would be approved by the legal profession and the public generally. The commisconstitution of the courts of probate and the inferior courts. The office of J. P. is lution adopted at one of the most ancient and important known to English law. I am pleased to know that the large majority of the gentlemen who hold the commission of the peace throughout the province are well qualified for that position. It is no reflection upor those in the house to say they are not at all qualified to preside as judge and try and determine the rights of suitors and zeal in the public service, I leave you to that the number of magistrates might ery properly be limited. AGRICULTURE. The important subject of agriculture and

> the agricultural interests of the province and 8th paragraphs of the address. This general government it is receiving year after year enlarged attention with a view character would not be advisable in this province. The board of agriculture as now constituted does not give satlegislation that has been enacted in that

Children Cry for

CONTINUING THE STOCK FARM

s also a question for the consideration of respect. the house. The results do not justify its retention. Out of an annual expenditure \$3,000, only some \$700 or \$800 is realiz ed, while only some 17 or 18 calves are raised each year. The money, it thought, can be more beneficially expended in the importing of stock and its distribution over the province. The importation of horses recently made by the government has given very great satisfaction and further importations of a like character many important subjects of legislation would meet with approval. The dvanroposed in the speech and which taken tages of New Brunswick as a sheep-ra'sin connection with the legislation passed ing country are well known, and particuby this house during the past few years go lar attention is now being directed to that branch of the agricultural industry. If a large importation of high grade sheep were made and distributed to all parts of the province very much better results would follow from the expenditure of the provincial grants than now result from the stock

> The important subject of mines and minerals is also brought to our attention and legislation is promised on it. The state of our legislation on this subject has never been creditable to the province and in this respect our neighbors and our sister provinces are very much in advance of us. Our mining interests are, it is true, limited, but are no doubt capable of considerable extension under proper legislation. All the subjects to which I have referred, Sir, are as I have remarked of very great importance, and when supplemented, as I trust they will be, by a good lien law adapted to the wants and requirements of our mechanics and lumbernen, and a law largely extending the franchise -universal suffrage to the youth, will tend very largely to improve the ma ternal and political condition of our people and make them contented with their lot, resolved to do their part in building up tant sections of our great Canadian federaion under the folds of that flag that-

Has braved a thousand years. The battle and the breeze

and formed the ties of sympathy and patriotic love to the mother country, which, whatever her detractors may say to the contrary. I am proud to know is still re cognized, and I trust, with the blessing of Providence, will, in the future, continue to be recognized as the first nation in the world, in all that constitutes true national greatness. (Cheers.)

Mr. Morrissey. In seconding the address, said Mr. Phinney, by his able speech, had left him little to say. He was glad to hear that the Dominion government was about settling the eastern extension claim. He was glad for several reasons. One was that he had always been a staunch supporter of the present Dominion government, and another was that he believed the leader of the government always worked in the best interests of the people. He was glad to see a reform promised in reference to agricultural matters and thought the proposals of the government would meet with the approval of all having the interests of the province at heart.

Mr. Hanington

said it was fair to assume, since the practice had been changed during the past four years by taking up the address mediately, instead of delaying a day or two, the government did not intend that members should have time to fully consider the subjects of the address. He would therefore not enter into any detailed discussion, but briefly refer to a few of the ed first to congratulate the mover and seconder upon the ability they had shown in their speeches, and he had no doubt the house, like himself, wished them every success as legislators. He agreed with the mover in his remarks in reference to

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

He gave a history of the efforts of different governments in behalf of agriculture. Thirty years ago a measure was inaugurated creating a board of agriculture, which it was supposed, would specially represent the interests of the farmers. The result of its labors was not successful. The board was abolished and agricultural af. fairs were managed by the executive, assisted by the agricultural societies. When he (Hanington) had a seat in the govern ment, to meet the feelings of the agricultural classes that they should be directly represented, the present board of agriculture was created. It was to meet the wishes of the farmers that such a board was organized. His own personal opinion was not in favor of it. He always thought as he did now that the subject of agriculyears very important changes have been ture should be dealt with directly by the

While willing to say that the government promised some important legislation and that he would be inclined to give sioners may be expected to deal with the | tioned in the speech, he was not so sure about his position in reference to the reso-

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

If the house was to be asked to approve all the resolutions adopted at Quebec he would oppose such a proposal. It looked to him as though the Quebec conference had been in the interest of a certain political party. His view, in this, adopted by one of the leaders as the chief plank in the liberal platform. This question of commecial union was one that this country was not prepared to accept, and he felt satisare brought before our notice in the 6th | fied that there was patriotism enough in the country to warrant this opinion. The is one of the most important subjects that | tendency of the substantial resolution can be brought before this house. In all passed by the conference is against the the provinces of the Dominion and by the liberal-conservative government of Canada. That resolution involves a principle dangerous for this country to adopt. A to realizing the very best results. In some | spirit of hostility to the Dominion governof the provinces it is under the special ment pervaded many of the resolutions BARGAINS ! control of the executive, and in the prove adopted at Quebec. One was so obnoxious ince of Ontario it is now proposed to and hostile to our interests that the New establish a special department of the gov- Brunswick delegates, he was glad to say, ernment with a minister of agricul- refused to subscribe to it. In reference to ture. It is a question whether a the matter of disallowance he was prepardepartment of a somewhat similar | ed to say that no matter which party was in power at Ottawa, he would prefer to have the power of disallowance there than in England. He said this not because he isfaction. Its members only meet once or doubted the loyalty of our people to the twice a year and are engaged chiefly in British empire. He knew they were auditing the accounts of the local societies | loyal and that the British government deand very rarely originate anything of a sired to foster a national spirit among the LARGE and well ASSORTED practical character in the interest of agri. people of the colonies and to do what was cultural improvement. Nearly all the just. He preferred having the disallow-

Pitcher's Castoria,

tive of the province. The distribution of country, and they being acquainted with the provincial grant amongst the local so. our affairs were in a position to judge procreties also calls for consideration. Under perly. While interested specially in his the present law only four societies can be own province, he thought Canadians established in any county, whether large should feel that they are one people, and or small, and as the grant must be equally it was only by such a feeling that we can divided, great injustice is done the larger successfully work out the great problem counties. The time is opportune for the of confederation and be an honor to curconsideration of the whole subject. The selves and to the empire to which we belong. He felt that our interests would be safer at Ottawa than elsewhere in that

> THE LAW COMMISSION, ETC. He next spoke of the able men on the law commission, and while glad that they were making a report regretted they had not been able to conclude their labors. After a few remarks in answer to Mr. Phinney's reference to a lien bill, Mr. Hanington said he hoped the government with the increased amount from the tern Extension claims and an increased annual subsidy since 1882, when the last railway subsidy bill was introduced by the government of which he was a member, would find the financial condition of the province such as to justify them in granting further aid to railway enterprises. If so, a large and important section of the noble county of Westmorland required further railway facilities, as did also, no doubt, other parts of the province. He had always favored necessary aid in railway construction, and would again gladly

do in that direction everything that he Hon. Mr. Blair said he was very glad for himself, personally, and he was sure every member of the house was glad, to hear his honorable friend with his old time vigor addressing himself to the business before the house. He (Blair) would join with the last speaker in expressing the great pleasure which he in common with all present felt in welcoming to the house the two members who had so efficiently discharged the not always easy duty of moving and seconding the address in reply to the speech from the throne. He very gladly recognized the addition which these gentlemen would

> (Continued on 3rd page) Marriage with an African.

he to the intellectual strength and force

of the house and he thought, irrespective

of their being supporters of the gov-

ernment, that the two counties which

AN ENGLISH DECISION THAT MAY OVER-RIDE A CANADIAN ONE.

LONDON, Feb. 21. There is considerahle interest in the opposition raised by Mr. Justice Stirling's decision that the young English gentleman who married an African native woman according to the nuptial rites of her people was not married at all, and that the black widow has no claim to his estate. The ground of his decision was that the tribe in question practiced polygamy, and there was nothing to show that the man might not have married another native woman if he liked. The decision is pretty generally attacked as against public policy, invalidating as it does a large number of Moslem marriages in India and elsewhere, and possibly overriding the Canadian courts' recognition of the validity of marriages between whites and squaws. A question will be asked in parliament.

Ten thousand dollars paid S. W Graybill.

S. W. Graybill, wholesale cigar dealer of this city, at a late drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, drew one-tenth of the second capital prize of \$100,000. amounting to \$10,000. He received the money on Monday last through the First National Bank of Columbia. He has been a resident of this city for a few years only, and came here from Bareville .-Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer Jan. 6.

Mothers!

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels. quiets pain, cures diarrheea and wind colic. allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep-Castoria is the children's panacea-the mothers' friend, 35 doses, 35 cents.

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