General Business.



"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducied with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its

advertisements."

Commissioners We the understaned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiane State Lotteries which may be presented as

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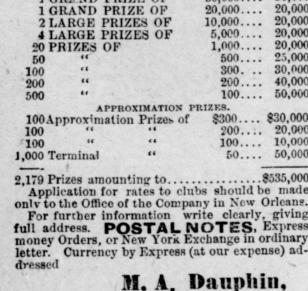
IINPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated in 1868, for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1 000.000- to which a

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A SPENLDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIFTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS E IN THE ACA DEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MAY 8, 1888 216th Monthly Drawing. Capital Prize,\$150,000 Notice. - Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halve \$5. Fifths, \$2. Tenths, \$1.

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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 the chances are all equal, and that no one can

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At Chatham Station, 30 young Bershire and other Breeds of Pigs. Apply at the office of

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ROYAL FOWNE Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies A marvel of purity strength and Wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competiton with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co, 106 Wall St., N. Y.

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Good Man, unmarried preferred, with some A experience in the charge of a Livery Stable out of Town, Address in handwriting of applicant, stating wages required,
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that amount, 4 months credit on approved join E. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

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A Single Seated Waggon, in first class order, will be sold at a bargain. Terms easy, ROBERT BAIN,

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I HAVE IN STOCK the Largest and Best Assortment of House der the former disadvantages of isola-Furnishings ever shown in this County.

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Opaque shades plain and fancy, made to order to fit any window.

SHIRTINGS in White and Unbleached, Plain or Twillled, 2 yds. and 21 yds. wide. PILLOW COTTONS 40 in. 42., in. 45 in.

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Every article you want in the Dry Goods line, I can supply a prices second to none. Of course you know Fairey's is the place to

> FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS. B. Fairey, Newcastle.

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AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

### New Dry Goods

imported direct from LONDON and GLASGOW! also DOMINION Manufactures.

Variety, Style & Value UNSURPASSED.

William Murray.

Miramichi Advance,

The District Brigade Camp. 1888 Efforts are being made to have the Brigade Camp for the New Bruns wick District held on the Miramichi this year, and as many advantages on all sides present themselves in connection with the proposition, it is to be hoped that they will be duly considered before a decision in the matter is reached. Heretofore, these camps have been held in different other parts of the province-at Fredericton, St. Andrews, Sussex and St. John-but never at any point on the North Shore. Whenever ordered away, however, the officers and men of our corps-both artillery and infantry-have cheerfully left their usual avocations and readily responded, and there is now, a unanimous feeling amongst al classes here that the time has arrived when, in all fairness, the North may fairly claim the privilege of having a Brigade Camp.

It will, we think, be conceded that, with other considerations equally balanced, it is the wisest policy not to centralise in matters of this kind. There was, in bygone times so much, from a transportation point of view, to be said for Sussex as Brigade camping ground, that it was especially favored in the matter of such gatherings, and the North Shore, in those times, had every thing in that respect against it. It active Militia contingents were obliged to travel by steamer beween the Miramichi and Richibucto and Point du Chene, and thence by rail to and from Sussex or St. John, 73rd Batt. as the case might be; but, now, the Extension Table, Small Tables, tables are turned, and troops can be mustered on the Miramichi from their local headquarters in the differ-Mattresses, Bedding, Carpets, Matts, Oil Cloth, Crockery ent parts of the province more adand Tinware. I Coal Cooking | vantageously—so far as transportation is concerned-than at any other of the usual Brigade camping centres. When, in addition to this, our decided climatic advantages, facilities for supply and naturally attractive surroundings are considered, th Miramichi seems to have everything in its favor in asking for this year's

> right or necessary to disparage other | cally the same. If Moncton were choslocalities in the discussion of this matter, and it is, of course, no dis paragement of them to advance arguments based on the ratural and acquired advantages we offer in all essential respects. We may, in addition, tairly claim a paramount right to the camp this year, because it would be a discouragement to our active militiamen to learn that with so much in favor of the locality, and after all other sections of the prov ince had been favored with brigade camps, the North was to be counted out. The influence of one of these camps as an educator of public sentiment generally among the people and Moncton respectively:in favor of military organization is fully realised by those who are most | To Chatham familiar with the subject, and the fact that we have, in this county, a battery of artillery and a battalion of infantry that take high rank in the force of the Province, is a guarantee that we have the material out of which soldiers are made, and their position and past services, un posed camp would afford. Our peo- vantuge in the matter of transportation, are already enrolled and have given their services in the local corps ought to be afforded opportunity to see something on a larger and more any others. perfectly organised scale, to enable them to comprehend the importance to the country of a complete offensive and defensive organization. The proposed camp, if held on the Miramichi, would, no doubt, do, in this respect, for the north what similar organizations have for the south, centre and east of the province, when held at St. Andrews, Fredericton, St. John and Sussex-viz., impart vigor, new ideas and enthusiasm into the people in reference to military matters, and lead to greater perfection and efficiency, as well as the infusion of new blood into our local Battery and Battalion. We hope it will not be said that the sections of the province named are the only ones to be thus encouraged. respect. If the electric light is required and that our claims, in this respect, so long held in abeyance by force of circumstances, are to be still ignored. when there is every reason in favor

of their being recognised. offered for a Brigade Camp there are, no doubt, quite a number on the Miramichi, but having some experi none so well adapted for the purpose as the Fenton property, half a mile below Chatham, which includes the Chatham Driving Park, and Wellinging ground, and there could be no dinary parades and many of the battalion movements, while full batform admirable bases of supplies for man and beast.

It is inevitable that with the large every morning and bless their luck in

gade, a certain per-centage of them would be on the sick list, and camp hospital, therefore, necessary. While we think a camp at the place named would be located in as healthy a spot as there is in the world, with all the surroundings calculated to infuse life and vigor through its occupants, it is well to have all usual provisions for contingencies made. For the camp hospital service, therefore, we have no doubt that the Government would place at the disposal of the officer commanding, the long unoccupied quarantine hospitals on Middle Island, which are directly in front of the Fenton Farm, and to which the engineers could construct a temporary bridge in less than a day, although a boat service could be very easily operated. Respecting the important matter of transportation, it is hardly nec-

essary to say that there is no point at which the croops that are to compose the Brigade camp could be mustered with less distances to travel. when all the elements involved are considered. The corps in camp will, we understand, be the Infantry School, Newcastle Field Battery of Artillery, the Brighton Engineers the 8th Regiment of Cavalry and the 73rd and 74th Battalions of light Infantry. These would, bably, muster on the field about eight hundred men and say two hundred and ten horses. We base this estimate on the Active Militia returns of last year, from which we make up the following figures:-

Established Actual Strength Neither of the battalions named above

performed drill last year, which is the reason why we are unable to state their strength under inspection. The estimate we make will, however, be found as correct as possible. It is, we believe, conceded that the camp will be held either at Chatham, Sussex or Moncton In comparing the routes which the different corps would take in reaching either or any of these three places it seems to be about an even matter between Chatham and Sussex, so far as the two battalions are concerned--for whether the 73rd go to Sussex or the 74th came here, It is not our purpose, nor is it the cost of transportation will be practien both would have to travel, and two would, thus be inconvenienced instead of only one, as would be the case if either Miramichi or Sassex were the camping ground. It seems that about the same may be said in reference to the Newcastle Field Battery and Cavalry, for their local headquarters are practically interchangeable and there would be little difference in their trans portation expenses either way, for although the battery has less men and horses than the cavalry corps, yet the guns of the former would almost make up the difference. As the remaining corps would be drawn from Woodstock and Fredericton we compare the distances between them and Chatham, Sussex

Woodstock

179 miles 179 " 219 " It will, therefore, be seen that Chat ham has no disadvantages in the matter of transportation, the uninterrupted run from Fredericton to Chatham over the Northern & Western, when compared with the interrupted one from Fredericton to Sussex over the Fredericton Branch the New Brunswick and 1. C. R., more than compensating for the differtion, constitute a strong claim for ence of five miles in favor of Sussex. the encouragement which the pro- Moncton is, of course, at a great disadple, whose sons, brothers and fathers as the figures show. We submit, therefore, that, viewed from a transportation standpoint, Chatham's claims are as good as those of the next best place that can be selected and superior to those of

The fact that a Brigade Camp brings to the place where it is held a large amount of money and distributes it amongst the people for the various supplies, etc. required, is not to be lost sight of. While we hold that this is not the best reason why we should desire to have the camp here, yet we are not insensible to the fact that it is one of the strongest why a good many people should be ready to assist, if necessary, in providing certain things which, may be required to equalise the claims of Chatham, from a mere dollars and cents point of view, with those of other places. The erection of temporary sheds to shelter the horses, and the providing of drinking troughs for them may be amongst these requirements, and we have no doubt that the citizens of Chatham will not be found wanting in this it is quite probable that it will also be furnished without cost to the camp aunecessary, in view of the well known hospitality of the Miramichi and the liberality of its people in all public af-Respecting the sites that might be fairs, to mention these minor matters, but as we see that some other places attach much importance to them, the reference we make to them will not we

ence in such matters, we know of hope, be thought out of order? or a bid for the camp from improper motives. One of the strongest inducements to bring the camp to Chatham is, we think, the fact that the spot recommended is one which must be more ton Rifle Ranges. The Driving beneficial to the health of the men than where. There are, doubtless, many better place than the track for or places where the air and water are as good, but those who, like the writer. talion and brigade drill and ma- drill on wet grass like that around the large field on which the Park opens. day in consequence, will appreciate the would soon be completely destroyed. is on the ground, while the town, Park as a parade ground. Then, there concessions, but it was necessary to almost within rifle shot, together is no such place on the river above remove t'e difficulty which threatened with the surrounding country, would Black Brook for bathing as the sandy to disturb the peace between the two Towe! Brigade" would repair thither

Of the Park itself, we may say, for dition of affairs. He thought that the information of those who have not the concessions made were warranted. seen it, that while it is ample in area It was the duty of the plenipotentaries and in every way suitable for a tenting and drill ground, it is only a few hundred yards from the Miramichi, on a table land, some eighty feet above the the Strait of Canso had been freely river, of which it cemmands a view both up and down for miles. We need not remind men who have broiled under been made a closed bay. He said that the sun at the Fredericton and Sussex | the great aim had been to remove a camps of the immunity they will enjoy from such ennervating experience in a difficulty by this treaty-the retaliation location such as that described, on the bill, which would have produced combanks of the Miramichi, and if there were no other inducements to bring the fering but little from actual war. camp here we think the sanitary considerations involved ought to be suffi-

There is, we know, little of idleness not improbable that the treaty would or spare time for the soldier when un- be rejected by the United States Sender canvass for the usual twelve days ate, owing to partizan bitterness, but drill, but many have time at their disposal and not a few of these may find their tastes do not lead them in that direction they may visit points either of the steamers plying regularly.

chi this year, but we have said enough to, at least, make good our claim in that respect. If the camp is not held here it will be a disappointment to all military or any other public duty, are to determine the matter to believe that their sense of justice, good judg. being of the corps interested, and the service generally, will lead them to decide that the Miramichi is the place Camp of 1888 shall be held.

The Royal Labor Commission Five members of the Dominion Labor commission have been holding a court of enquiry at Chatham and synopsis of the evidence taken is in another column. There appears, to abandoned altogether by the finance the outside observer, to be something of friction and indulgence in cross- the present government had been capurposes operating within and about the combination, which, however, a harsh, unchristian nation. The manages to keep itself well together under the circumstances. All of the gentlemen who were here may thoroughly understand what the functions are that they were appointed to exercise, but, if so, their method disavow all responsibility for that is, at times, somewhat mystical and the mental or intellectual processes by which they are moved not altogether clear or in accordance with understood standards. The cheerful instead of being driven to do so at the spirit which they found pervading point of the bayonet, they would ocall classes on the Miramichi will, no than they did to-day. He did not condoubt, be a pleasant recollection for them, and we look forward in confident expectation of their giving such | ruinous, now occupied a most unenvian account of us as will enable the government to understand-if they do not already realise it-that however badly they may treat us we bear it philosophically, relying on our natural resources, industry and independence for the enjoyment of that contentment and mutual good feeling and regard which characterise the community, and out of which no amount of government or labor enquiry can possibly develop the trouble which it is thought some of the visitors hoped to find, if not

OTTAWA, April 10. Sir Charles Tupper moved the secshould not be made a party question. He reviewed the history of the fishery Canada and the United States had received a vast and solid impetus. He complained that he was obliged to refrain from enlarging upon the advantages accruing to Canada from this treaty, lest his statements should be quoted against the treaty at Washington. In making the proposa!, he had to have matters settled by an enlargement of the commercial relations, he desired to see how far the Americans would go in order to secure the advantages for their fishermen. Hon. Mr. Milis--Was it a proposal

for unrestricted reciprocity? Sir Charles Tupper-It was for unrestricted reciprocity, and I intended it should be so. (Opposition cheers.) intended to give the United States the thorities. It ought not to be thought fullest opportunity of stating how far they were prepared to go. The Americans would not, he believed, consent to any arrangement for free trade between the two countries, leaving eacl. to regulate its own turiff against the rest of the world. If the irritation caused by the fisheries dispute was removed, he believed it would bring about greater freedom of commercial intercourse between Canada and the United States. He was unable to produce maps showing the difference between coast limits claimed by the government under the treaty of 1818 and Park would made an excellent camp. any other that could be chosen else- the proposed limits under the treaty had never expressed during the negoknow what it is to turn out early | territorial waters of Canada, and he enough every morning for six o'clock feared very much that if inshore fishing grounds were given over to the United nœuvres could be executed in the Sussex camp, and go with wet feet all States vessels, the Canadian fisheries A supply of the purest spring water cry surface of the Chatham Driving The British plenipotentaries had made

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

number of men comprising a Bri- having a camp located within reach of great improvement on the existing con- a morning. His tongue will hardly bear is apparently increasing. In view of the to endeavor to find a standing ground both parties. The free navigation of conceded, and to prevent their being shut out of that strait Chedabucto had a cure try Green's August Flower, source of international irritation and mercial war, a condition of things dif-Had the retaliatory bill been put in force the result would have been most disasterous. He admitted that it was

even in such an event matters would be in a better position than before the treaty was made, because conciliatory streams that lie about Chatham, or if steps had been taken to bring about a just settlement of the matters in dispute. Referring to the prospects of up or down the river by one or other reciprocity, he reviewed the exports of natural products from Canada to the Indeed, we might go on referring to United States last year, and agreed willing to give a lien on logs, and if the reason after reason why the Brigade that the duty on such exports was paid | member for York (Wilson) would amend Mr. Davies followed, pointing out that Sir Charles Tupper's statements were not cheered by the government

going to cringe to the Americans, but

was going to enforce all her treaty

rights. The government declared, last

year, that the treaty of 1818 was to be

adhered to, but that treaty had been

minister while at Washington. The

interpretation of the treaty of 1818 by

pricious, irritating and harmful, and

Americans did not complain so much

of the contention of the Canadians as

of the tyrannical manner in which the

regulations were enforced. He was

glad to hear the finance minister re

pudiate the course pursued by his col-

leagues during the past three years, and

course. (Cheers.) The policy of the

government in the past had been to

use the customs laws to harass Ameri-

adopted a conciliatory policy long ago,

cupy a far less humiliating position

that to make such concessions would be

able and ridiculous position and the

finance minister now acknowledged that

he had offered the Americans unre-

stricted reciprocity-trat proposition

which, for the last four weeks, every

Tory in the house had been denouncing

as traitorous, disloyal and one involv-

ing the sacrifice of Canada'a national

minister of justice had denied that any

such offer had been made as Sir Charles

Tupper now acknowledged that he had

made. Is was evident that there was a

serious split in the cabinet, but he had

no doubt that the inferior members of

the government would have to give

way, and the policy of the finance min-

ister, which was unrestricted recipro-

city, would prevail. (Cheers.) In

with our own fishermen in Canadian

waters, while our people were handi-

capped by being shut out of the United

difficult to interpret and enforce th

Americans did not get free fishing be

cause they did not ask for it. (Cheers.)

Mr. Davies had spoken for the purpose

sat upon him by making concessions

which he (Thompson) last year said

would be ruinous to the fisheries.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

Hon. Mr. Thompson charged that

(Cheers.) The

the treaty of 1818.

peration. Had the

had obtained for Canada a character as

Camp should be brought to the Mirami- by Canadian producers. supporters, as nearly the whole of his classes of the people who will, with arguments flatly contradicted those of good reason, feel that while the North | his followers, who spoke against unre-Shore has never been found wanting in stricted reciprocity. He ridicaled the government's change of front on the while its claims for the camp are, in fishery question, and blamed Sir every respect, as strong as those of any | Charles Tupper specially for the policy section of the province, and it has long of defiance which the government had waited for its turn to come in the mat- followed for the past three years, be ter, yet for some reason, it continues I cause he was the only one who had to be slighted and the encouragement | power to change the policy of the govwhich its volunteers are entitled to ernment. The policy of defiance was policy which the minister of justice declared to be a betraval of the interests of the Canadian people was adopted by ment and regard for the general well- the government. He (Davies) did not object to the change of policy on the part of the ministry with regard to the fishery question, but their past folly and procrastination had, he feared, where the New Brunswick Brigade damaged the cause of the country to government again and again by the liberal party, but they had been met by the statement that Canada was not

#### House of Commons.

ond reading of the bill to ratify the fishery treaty, urging that the matter dispute, and admitted that under the old reciprocity treaty, trade between

The Annotated Visiting List. It is a custom among Philadelphia ladies to make visiting lists, which, in addition to the names of acquaintances, contain brief notes and comments, partly for their own gratification and partly to guide them in discrimination about making calls and sending out invitations; but always meant only for their own perusal. Not long ago a prominent young married lady who had evidently started the record in her bellehood days, accidently left her visiting-list in a dry goods store. Although it was returned to its owner the story of some of its lively "references" has got out and creates much amusement. The names of a hundred or more of Philadelphia's social swells and beaux and belles figure in it, accompanied by such pungent and trenchant explanatory notes as "horrid and vulgar," "does nothing but eat," a regular circus," "mushroom," "very swell,' "rich, now before the house. The Americans | but disagreeable," "pretty, but poor, "conceited," "very rococo," "a fine antique," tiations any wish to fish within the "plebeian," "pretentious and pushing, "clever, but fast," "blue-blooded pauper, "awfully queer," "a dreadful tongue,

What Am I to do?

The symptoms of Bliousness are unhappily but too much known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Billious man is seldom a breakfast eater shore of Tyrrell's Point, and we can great English speaking nations, and he Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent imagine the delight with which "The believed that the treaty would be a appetite for liquids but none for solids of

inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events. The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhees or Constipation may be symptoms or the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often hea lache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not effect

#### N. B. Legislatura.

The following was amongst the matter

rowded out last week: -Hon Mr. Blair said the committee was pretty well divided in reference to the bill. There was quite a sentiment in favor of the bill as it stood; some thought it did not go far enough and others that it went too far. While favoring the principle of liens he thought the bill went too far. He was not in favor of liens on buildings and lots, on vessels or on stone quarries, but he was in favor of liens on logs. While anxious to do every justice to the laboring classes he regarded it a duty to safeguard other interests. He did not see how it was possible to frame a lien bill without doing an injustice to those who put their money in buildings, ships or stone quarries. He pointed out several cases in which injustice would result not only to capital but also to labor by the adoption of a general lien law. 'He was his bill in that direction he would be pleased to give him his assistance in designing a bill.

Mr. Moore felt called upon to support the principle of this bill; if experience showed that it did not work well it could be amended. The working classes de manded this bill and when universal suf rage was granted the classes named would be a powerful factor in the politics

Hon. Mr. McLellan said he was not opposed to the principle of liens, when the matter was understood between the parties. Some of the western states which had been referred to had no law providing a lien on logs. The state of Maine law ould not be worked satisfactorily as it has been amended 10 times and came within a vote of being repealed altogether at the last sitting of the legislature. A prominent member of the Maine legislature as now being abandoned for a policy of sured him that the bill would be repealed conciliation, just as one week ago a at the next session of that body. He de clared that under this bill the lumber interest would be entirely at the mercy of ncompetent and dishonest men. mentionng many cases to prove his statement.

Hon. Mr. Ritchie said he was in favor of liens on buildings and lots; to that extent he would favor the bill. He believed it was competent to work out a lien law so far as buildings were concerned. In brief he was in favor of a mechanics' lien. an incalculable extent. The policy of He agreed with the provincial secretary conciliation had been urged upon the | that it would be difficult to work a law providing a lien on logs. The principle of the bill was adopted

by the following vote: -Yeas-Speaker, Blair, McLillan, Ryan, Mitchell, Ritchie, Tweedie, Young, Le blanc, Wilson, Russell, Glasier, Harrison, Phinney, Theriault, Labillois, Hutchison, Murray, Lewis, Hibbard, Bairl, Douglas, Ketchum, Atkinson, Burchill, Berryman, Bellamy, Moore-28. Nays-Turner, Hanington, Black, Al-

ward, Killam, Taylor, Quinton, Stockton, Palmer, Humphrey-10. The vote to establish on buildings and ots was as follows: -Yeas-Speaker. Ritchie, Tweedie, Young, Wilson, Russell, Phinney, Theriault, Labillois, Hutchison, Murray, Hib-

bard, Baird, Douglas, Ketchum, Atkinson, Bellamy, Moore-18, Nays-Blair, McLellan, Ryan, Mitchell Turner, Hanington, Black, Alward Le-Blanc, Killam, Glasier, Harrison, Taylor, Quinton, Stockton, Lewis, Palmer, Humphrey, Burchill-19.

A vote was taken on the sections providing liens on vessels, the result being:-Yeas-Ritchie, Tweedie, Young. Le-Blanc, Wilson, Russell, Phinney, Therican fishermen and drive them to desault, Labillois, Murray, Hibbard, Baird, Douglas Ketchum, Atkinson, Bellamy.

Nays-Speaker, Blair, McLellan, Ryar, Mitchell, Turner, Hanington, Black, Al ward, Killam. Glasier, Harrison, Taylor, Hutchison, Quinton, Stockton, Lewis, demu the concessions for themselves, Palmer, Humphrey, Burchill, Berryman-

but the men who declared a year ago | 21. The principle to provide for liens on logs, and lumber, was adopted by the fol-Yeas-Blair, Ryan, Mitchell, Tweedie,

Young, Leblanc, Wilson, Russell, Glasier, Harrison, Phinney. Theriau't, Hutchison, chum, Atkinson, Bellamy, Moore- 21 Nays-Speaker, McLellan, Ritchie, Turner, Hanington, Black, Alward, Killam, Labillois, Taylor, Quinton, Stockton, autonomy. Stil, a few days ago the Lewis, Palmer, Humphrey, Burchill,

> Berryman-17. A vote was next taken on the principle to provide liens on stone quarries, the result being as follows. Yeas-Ryan, Mitchell, Tweedie, Young, Leblanc, Wilson, Russell, Phinney, Theriault, Labillois, Hutchison, Murray, Hib. bard, Baird, Douglas, K-tchum, Atkin-

son, Bellamy, Moore-19. Navs-Speaker. B'air, McLellan, Rit chie, Turner, Hanington, Black. Alward, substance, the treaty gave American Killam, Gla ier, Harrison, Taylor, Quinfishermen all the rights they contended ton, Stockton, Lewis, Palmer, Humphrey, for. They were placed on an equality Burchill, Berryman-19. The charm n (Morrissey) gave his cas'

ing vote in the affirmative. Hon. Mr, Mitchell said that now thet the principle had been affirmed care should States. The treaty wouldn't settle any be taken to pe fect details of the bill. As the Maine law so far as its provisions related to logs and lumber. After further remarks, he was followed by Messrs. B'air, Tweedie, Hanington and Turner, the latter moving the three months hoist, which, after further discussion, was put and lost. of inducing the United States senate to Progress was reported with leave to sit Hawke appeared before the bar in person throw out the treaty. He struggled to show that Sir Charles Tupper had not

Hon. Mr. Ritchie committed the bill conferring certain powers upon the Nova Scotia Telephone Company (limited): Dr. Moore in the chair. After much discussion progress was re-

ported with leave to sit again. Mr. Palmer from the municipalities committee submitted a report. Mr. Palmer recomm ttet the blil confirming a mortgage by the Central Railway Co. to the Central Trust Co., of New York: Mr. Black in the chair. Agreed to with several amendments.

Mr. Burchill moved that amendments made by the legislative council in the bill introduced under the title of the Newcastle Neguac and Tabusintac Railway be concurred in. The matter was discussed at some length by Messrs, Blair, Hannington, Black and Wilson. The motion was defeated, the vote being:-Yeas-Hanington, Tweedie, Merrisey,

LaBillois, Hutchison, Quinton, Lewis, Humphrey, Burchill-9. Nays-Blair, Ryan, Mitchell, Ritchie, Black, Alward, Killam, Wilson, Russell-Glasier, Harrison Phinney, White, Stock ton, Murray, Hibbard, Baird, Douglas. Ketchum, Atkinson, Bel'amy-21.

Hon. Mr. Ritchie committed a bill changing the boundary line between the counties of Northumberland and Kent; Mr. Atkinson in the chair. Agreed to. Mr. Burchill chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, submitted the fol-

"COMMITTEE ROOM, April 6, 1888. The committee to whom was referred the public accounts for the fiscal year ended 31st December. A. D. 1887, beg to report that they have carefully attended to that duty. The vouchers for the different expenditures of the public service were laid before the committee and found to correspond with the auditor general's report. An opinion prevailed that in some departments of expenditure, especially contingencies and public printing, further reductions might be made without impairing the efficiency of the public service. cost of public printing is large, and the amount paid last year for Royal Gazettes furnished justices of the peace was very considerable. The committee would sug gest that justices be required to pay 50 thought this would reduce that item of expenditure very considerably for the

appreciation of the ready and cheerful the different steps in the case from beginassistance rendered by the auditor-general in the examination of the accounts. The work of this department is important and

long and faithful services of this public officer the committee suggest the advisability of providing him some assistance in

the discharge of the duties of his office. The report was adopted Mr. Tweedie moved the house into com-

mittee on the bill incorporating the Newcastle, Tabusintac & Iokerman Railway Mr. Morrissey asked if this bill had been before the corporations committee. Mr. Tweedie replied no, but that it had

been promoted in the legislative council and was of deep concern to Gloucester and Northumberland. If the member for Northumberland (Morrissey) wished to take the responsibility of opposing it, he had no objection.

Mr. Morrissey said there was no occasion of his opposing the bill. It had not been printed, and therefore could not be com The speaker ruled that the bill could not

committed as it had not been printed. Mr. Tweedie moved that the rafe requiring that the bill be printed and all other rufes be suspended.

Mr. Morrissey spoke again and the motion was withdrawn, At the evening session, Hon. Mr. Blair

said he desired to make a remark or two

on a subject of sufficient importance to

justify his bringing it not only before the

notice of the members of this house, but also before the general notice of the people of the whole country. No doubt hon. members were aware that some important pills had not met with the approval of the gislative council. In order to meet the statement that may be made in some quarters that this session is barren of useful legislation, he desired to make an explanation. Hon, members were aware that the majority of members of the legislative council differed in political complexion from the majority of the assembly. That being so, they were inclined to look upon legislation from this house with a political bias. They do not recognize that this assembly represents the popular will. Hearing that the legislation of this house, which had been attended to here at least very industriously if not very effectively, was likely to be retarded in the upper chamber, he had made it his business to go there to-day. There is in that body a gentleman whose voice is a potential voice-a gentleman who, if he throws himself in hostility to any legislation, renders the chance of such legislation pil. That hon, member of the legislative council made a proposition to him (Blair) that the bills passed here would not be opposed if a certain condition were assentsembly should favor a bill incorporating a certain line of railway; that bill was only introduced in the legislative council last night. No notice had been given of the bill as required by the rule relating to publication of all bills; no fee had been paid as required by another rule of this house. Because we would not disregard all rules, and pass here a bill hastily prepared and introduced in the legislative onneil last night, we were told by the legislative council that important government measures would not be assented to. If we passed here the hastily prepared railway bill which was promoted in the legislative council, no matter whose in terests we interfered with, or what rules of the house we ignored, our measures would be ratified by the council. Because we refused to pass this railway bill. the opposition to our measures was revived in the council chamber, and the egislation which this house had most industriously considered was ignominiously thrown out. He wanted the members o the house and country to know these facts, to know that our legislation is not and that to have it favorably considered we are required to pass any bill, no matter how hastily prepared, the council may send us. He (Blair) felt it a duty to call attention to these circumstances so that the house and country might be able co say whether or not the majority of the council fitly represented the feelings of the people. When the public understood that important legislation of this house had been received in the way it has been by the council because we would not be a party to such legislation as was sent us from the upper chamber they would exonerate this government and house and

place the responsibility where it properly Mr. Hanington-I wish to say that the statement of the attorney general is uttery untrue. His statement is one of the greatest shams that was ever perpetrated upon this house. How does he dare to say what he has said? The truth is that the bills stood over in the legislative council because of the illness of Mr. Harrison. It was impossible to even read the jury bill in the time left for its whole consideration. There was no such proposition made as stated by the attorney general. At this point the sergeant-at-arms announced a message from the lieut.-gover-

nor, desiring the attendance of the mem hers in the council chamber. Mr. Hanington-Yes. The message comes at a time when it is impossible to reply to the attorney general, but I wish it to go to the country that his statement is entirely false.

The members repaired to the legislative council and his honor the lieutenant-governor prorogued the house.

#### Freedom of the Press

FREDERICTON, April 11.

When the court opened this morning the full bench was present and an unusually large attendance of barristers. The first case called was ex parte Attorney-General vs. John T. Hawke, editor of the Moncton Transcript. The defendant was called on to show cause against a rule nisi for contempt At this point Mr. Justice Fraser left the bench. Mr. to show cause in his own behalf. After apologizing for his ignorance of legal love and court customs he submitted three propositious why the rule should be discharg. ed: 1st, the application for the rule was made too late in point of time : 2nd. there was no contempt-the articles were not intended to bring Judge Fraser into contempt, they were truthful in detail and were demanded in the interest of the judiciary as well as of the public: 3rd. even were they contempt of court, which he denied, and if, by any strained insistance upon the letter of the court rules. contempt, that under the peculiar circumstances of the case their being connected with the struggle of political parties, it is impossible for this court to make the rule absolute. He wished to explain his opinion as a journalist as to what constituted contempt of court. If he came here today and said and did things to bring this honorable court into contempt and to obstruct the progress of business he felt that the court would be justified in libelling him for contempt, but the case in question is far different. In this case there were no comments on any case sub judes Decision had been given and a great wrong to his mind had been done. As a public ournalist it was his duty to criticize. It was an established fact that any charge for contempt should be made at once, at least as soon as possible. But in this case

before any action had been taken, if Mr. Justice Fraser had been done a great in jury and the dignity of the bench insulted, why did not the plaintiffs speedily and promptly move in the matter? Why did they allow five months to elapse before calling on him to show cause here to-day? On the other hand Judge Fraser has been allowed to lie all this time under a serious charge and the dignity of the court has long suffered when a speedy remedy was at hand. To substantiate his first pro cents per annum for the Gazette, the bil- position Mr. Hawke cited several cases of ance to be paid by the province. It was a similar nature. In dealing with the second proposition Mr. Hawke read the several articles complained of to the court "The committee desire to express their and commented upon then. He showed ning to end and cited the circumstances

(Continued on 3rd Page.)

#### CHATHAM ,March 28th, 1888,