least discourage their operations.

That Debenture Bill.

reference from the standpoint of its pre-

questions themselves, and its recent

articles on the bill authorising the issue of

of its readers are quite well aware that its

asylum at St. John.

provision very far in advance of that put

forward by the World, for the latter is

one that is looked upon as far too

"cranky" for practical legislators to make

it statutory. The provision in the bill

was that any of the debentures might be

called in on three months notice being

given in any newspaper published in the

County, the notice to specify the numbers.

dates and amounts of the debentures so

called, interest on said debentures to

cease from the expiration of the notice.

The World, on hearing of this provision,

characterised it as an "objectionable

feature, which only ignorance of the

have permitted the author of the bill to

incorporate in it"-and it added that it

"was eliminated on motion of Mr.

Nearly all debentures of this class are

practically subject to be called in at the

pleasure of the municipality issuing them.

as may be seen by referring to the acts of

The Act passed 15th April, 1893 author-

izing the town of Campbellion to issue

depentures to the amount of \$6,000 for

purposes of fire protection, provides that

the town council shall have the right to

call in and pay said debentures or any of

months notice in any paper published in

twenty five years, provides that any

County, interest to cease on expiration of

Royal Gazette.

The Act of 16th April, '91, authorizing

We might go on to show that, year by

It may be fairly assumed, in view o

Love and Diplomacy.

is viewed as a new guarantee of peace i

Assembly authorising them.

the expiration of said notice.

"Shorter" Pastry and

"Shorter" Bills.

We are talking about a " shortening" which will not cause indigestion. Those who "know a thing or two" about Cooking (Marion Harland among a host of others) are using

COTTOLENE

instead of lard. None but the purest, healthiest and cleanest ingredients go to make up Cottolene. Lard isn't healthy, and is not always clean. Those who use Cottolene will be healthier and wealthier than those who use lard-Healthier because they will get "shorter" bread; wealthier because they will get "shorter" grocery bills-for Cottolene costs no more than lard and goes twice as far-so is but half as expensive.

Dyspeptics delight in it! Physicians endorse it! Chefs praise it! Cooks extol it! Housewives welcome it! All live Grocers sell it!

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Wellington and Ann Streets, MONTREAL.

SHARP'S BALSAM

OF

HOREHOUND AND ANISEED. --FOR--

CROUP, WHOOPING COUCH, COUCHS AND COLDS. OVER 40 YEARS IN USE. 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS. T1) 1 N.B

NOTICE

Any person baving any claims against the estate of Eliza Fitzpatrick, widow, late of Chatham, attested within one month from date, and any perdebted to said estate are requested to pay the mediately to the undersigned. THOS. CRIMMEN, Administrator. W. C. WINSLOW, Proctor. Chatham, N. B , Jan. 24, 1894.



Merchant Tailor

Snowball, Esc CHATHAM N. B. All Kinds of Cloths,

suits or single Garments. pection of which is respectfully invited.

F. O.PETTERSON.

COMPANIES

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT REPRESENTING : Travelers' Life and Accident, of Hartford, Conn. Norwich Union, of England.

London and Lancashire Life Assurance Com pany, of London. England and Montreal, Que. OFFICE-CUNARD STREET OPPOSITE E. A. STRANG CHATHAM, N. B

Five Thousand Hides Wanted.

I will pay cash on delivery for all the hides I can procure; also, I will buy one thousand calf skins Parties in any part of the County needing plaster ing hair can be supplied by sending in their orders Chatham, May 15th, 1893.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

Piano and Pipe Organ Miss Carter, organist of St. Luke's Church, Ghatham (Graduate of the Toronto College of Music is prepared to receive pupils for instruction in the above, in primary and advanced grades.

Terms on application at the residence Strang, Esq., Duke Street, Chatham.

The house at present occupied by Mr. Wn

JAS. NICOL

NOTICE.

the Legislature of New Brunswick for an act to the issue of debentures for a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, payable in twenty years, for the purpose of building and maintaining a Fire Engine House in the Town of Chatham and otherwise improving the facilities of said town for protection against fire, the site of said engine house, plan and other particulars of same to be subject of the approval of the Municipal Council of Northumberland as a condition of the issue of

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale that valuable let of land situate on the east side of the Station Road, and known as the Sadler field, containing 4 acres more or less If not sold by the first May pext it will on that day be offered at Public Auction in front of the ost Office, Chatham, at 12 o'clock noon. For furthur particulars apply to the subscriber Chatham, 28th March 1894.

Sale. Works tor

The Chatham Gas Light Co'y offer for sale their whole plant, including ground, dwelling house and Post Office at 12 o'clock noon. ouplings, brass stop cocks, etc etc. For further particulars apply to

JOHN FOTHERINGHAM Sec'y Chatham Gas Light C

RAILWAY TO BLACK BROOK

Parties who intend bringing grist to Russell & McDougall's mill will do well to rush it in, as the mill will close down for a while unless fully RUSSELL & McDOUGALL. Black Brook, March 21, 1894

Miramichi Advance.

The New Tariff.

APRIL 26, 1894.

The question as to how the new tariff affects imports of goods in common use in this part of the country has had some attention from prominent people interested in the subject, and we have seen the statement made in a public way that the duties have been increased. So far as we can learn they have not been increased, but rather diminished, while their adjustment has been much simplified. In matters of this kind correct conclusions cannot be arrived at by taking up any particular article, but rather by obtaining results from a-considerable variety of goods, and an analysis ot a recent Miramichi importation develops the fact that the tariff readjustment has been most skilfully done, leaving it to be said with truth that there has been a reduction of duties, while the truth

referred to are Woollen Dress Goods,

- Cloths
- " Yarns, Carpets Flannels
- Blankets, Cottons (printed)

(bleached) (unbleached).

Jute Carpets, " Grain Bags, Linens,

(Damask), (Towellings)

(Napkins) Silks, Silk Ribbons,

Crape, Velveteens, Laces, Floor Oil Cloths,

Waterproof Coats. The amount of the invoices covering the importation was \$1,969. Under the old tariff the duties would have been \$576,01. Under the new tariff the amount was 564,75, or a saving of \$11,26. This is, practically, an insignificant saving to the consumer The importer, however, under the new tariff, is largely relieved of the tedium and labor formerly involved in calculating the specific duties, which are largely replaced by ad valorem duties. Those who are thankful for small mercies will, therefore, be able to say that our rulers at Ottawa have at last turned their faces in the right direction, although the turn is so small as to be hardly perceptible.

Inspectors of Hulls.

It is understood that Mr. Isaac C Olive of St. John has been appointed inspector of hulls for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and that Capt. that province. Mr. Coker formerly did the work in the three provinces.

The Gloucester Election

It is very difficult, no doubt, for outsiders to understand what the gentlemen who are encouraging Mr. L. R. Doucet to make an election contest in Gloucester County against Mr. Blanchard hope to gain by their action. Mr. Blanchard has had a good deal of experience as a representative of the people and has always done himself and other hand, has had little or no experience in public matters. He was once sheriff of Gloucester, but his failure to properly discharge the duties of the office made it necessary for the government te replace him with capable man. Indeed, it is said, with a good show of reason, that the candidacy of Mr. Doucet is based not on his fitness as a possible Ottawa representative, but upon a common bond of sympathy between him and his chief backers, which consists in a mutual desire to be revenged upon the local government of the province. It is an illustration of one of the anomalies in our politics that the Bathurst School question, which, in the minds all practical people, is a thing of the past, and has all its real disturbing interests solely in the school districts affected, is so manipulated as to be merged into the active elements and agencies operating in a federal election campaign, in Mr. Doucet's behalf. Mr. Doucet, thus, represents the gentlemen who are so grievously disappointed over Judge Fraser's report on the Bathurst School question, and starting with that very dangerous backing, he is catering for the support of every other coterie having a grieve ance. In some localities, he professes to be a liberal, but it is not probable that he will get even one quarter of the liberal vote of the county, because the leaders of that party there feel that he would do them little credit, even if elected. Besides this, Mr. Doucet's mental make-up is such that if he were to go to Ottawa he would not be able to remember what manner of man he

which way he went. In view of the important undertaking of the government at Tracadie, by which a very expensive work is to be provided for the care of the unfortunate lepers of that and contiguous localities, it seems a most singular thing that anyone in that place, Shippegan, Pokemouche or Caraquet should be asked to support a person sold by auction, on Tuesday 3rd July in front of the like Mr. Doucet. who is sent by a of 1 to 4 inch iron pipes, bress certain small Bathurst Village clique to oppose a regular government candidate. He is really running under the auspices of gentlemen who claim that the proposed new Tracadie Lazaretto honest woodsman a remedy against the honest woodsman a remedy against the Hangard is far as those peculiar friends of his can Fortunately we have not many of the and Czarewitch arrived during the better than when it was delivered, because control it, will probably be directed latter on the North Shore, but the fact Czarewitch's last vist to Berlin. the reporters have been careful to elimin-

was in Gloucester and would be as

likely to go one way as another, while

it would make little difference there

mean in quality as their own views. It tendency to lessen their number, or at is plainly not the time for Gloucester County to reject a man like Mr. Blanchard for so uncertain and unreliable a candidate as Mr. Doucet.

A Degrading Spectacle

Whatever may be thought to the contrary, an active opposition, whether it pursues its work on legitimate or other lines, is a power that must be eckoned with in the conduct of public affairs. Our provincial opposition, as now constituted, does not make any pretence of assisting in the improvement of existing legislation, or the enactment of new measures rendered necessary by the advanced thought and development of the times, but by its efforts to degrade the character of the government and its supporters in the estimation of the people, it is in a posion to waste valuable time while the Assembly is in session and thus force the government to either abandon useful bills or prolong the stay of members in Fredericton far beyond a reasitself hangs on a very narrow margin. onable time. There never was, in the The goods included in the importation history of the province, an opposition less deserving of the respect of the people than the present one, for it does not seem to have any ambition to get control of the Assembly by proposing any policy or measures of merit superior to those on which the government holds the support of the members, but hopes to succeed by unworthy and futile attempts at blackening the personal character of the premier. In a word, it practically says, "We are ourselves a lot of second rate politicians and cranks, and are not above the business of prowling about the houses of private citizens on very ungentlemanly errands, but we do this in the hope of proving that the leader of the government is a rascal." What policy to pursue in the expectation that the manliness of the electorate will ever be won by it! We might have had the assessment system of the province, the law relating to the probate courts, the judicature and other laws improved, and the proposed general Towns Incorporation Act advanced but for time wasted by the attempts Mr. Stockton, Mr. Pitts and their stripe in moting the scandals of their genial invention. The opposition, therefore, is much worse than a useless body, for it has simply applied itself to the work of obstructing and preventing necessary legislation. It reminds us of the ambitious westerner who was hanged about a decade since at Chicago. who confessed that he started out in public life determined to be famous that he next made up his mind to become notorious and in that ambition was his success achieved by criminality which made him infamous. His experience is warning to public men whose want of self-respect permits them to imagine Hill of Pictou N. S. is to be inspector for they can satisfactorily discharge their duties as legislators by resort to the tricks practiced under cover night by Mr. Stockton, Pitts and Phinney, as disclosed by sworn testi-

The Woodman's Lien Law.

a little more than a fortnight since.

mony before the legislative committee

The Acts relating to liens passed at th session of the legislature just closed are decided step in advance, That establishng a woodman's lien is a great protection to the honest working man against the them credit. Mr. Doucet, on the dishonest employer, while it cannot in any way detrimentally affect the honest employer or purchaser, or afford any advantage to the dishonest working man. Attempts have been made for the last twenty-five years to pass lien laws in the legislature, and there has hardly been session during that period at which a lien bill has not been introduced, with the result of failure. These bills, however were based on the lien laws of the different states over the border, which provide for liens, but do not supply effective machinery for successfully working them out. As a consequence, in many states, great hardship has resulted from the fact that every man claiming a lien can put an attachment, on logs for instance, with the result that the property would be eaten up by costs. For years, our legislature stranded upon this rock—the members, in view of the experience of our United States neighbors, fearing to vote for measures which they had good reason t fear would often be taken advantage of by vexatious claimants. In framing the woodman's lien bill

which is now one of the statutes of the province, the Law Clerk and Mr. Tweedi addressed themselves to the task of pro viding a measure that would be workable on simple lines, and in its operation would not cripple or injuriously affect the rights | this provision being in the Acts of Asof any person. The lien established sembly referred to, that it was not "ignoapplies only to logs, in the common acception of the term, and not to such stuff as sleepers, shinglewood, cordwood, bark, etc., as little difficulty has been the measure when he prepared it. or experienced in reference to that class of

The Act provides that before a man can attach the lumber he must prove to the satisfaction of a county court judge that he has fairly performed his contract with his employer. This condition, it will be observed, meets the objection of the bill, itself, that the world is, really, many lumber operators, that they might be annoyed and put to loss by men who hire to work a whole season in the woods and remain for only a few weeks. In such case no lien can attach, nor can proceedings be taken. The whole proceeding is summary in its character and the costs are placed on the very lowest scale, in most cases not as high as those allowed in a justice's court. No inducement, therefore, is offered for unscrupulous lawyers or vexatious litigants. for if a party, without just cause, puts the law in motion, he is liable for costs recoverable by attachment against him and, in default of payment, to be impris-

The Act, therefore, is a very effective with the Czarewitch's betrothal. He is Commons are supposed to contain

The World generally deals with the

entente with Russia. few public questions to which it makes judices, rather than on the merits of the debentures for fire purposes in Chatham. sent to the legislature at Fredericton, are no exception to the rule. A good many labored articles on that subject have not been published because its editor knows so much more than others about improved methods in handling debentures, but with a his wife aspires to be both desire to impress upon the public the idea

that the "author of the bill" was a great Those Contract Frauds. ignoramus. It generally costs the town quite a large fee for the preparation of An Ottawa despatch of 23rd says :-The trial of the civil suit of the govern any bill sent in its interest to the legisment against Larkin, Connolly & Co. began lature, and "the author of the bill" in the Exchequer Court this morning before committed the unheard of offence of Justice Burbidge. The claim is for about saving the town expense by doing the half a million dollars said to have been work himself in this particular case. The fraudulently obtained from Her Majesty by editor of the World found this out in reason of a conspiracy entered into between some way and, as a consequence, that Thos. McGreevy and Larkin, Connolly & paper has been exhausting itself in mak-Co. and overpaid on account of contracts ing adverse references to it in its three at Quebec and Esquimalt, already made so numbers issued while the bill was before notorious in the public mind. the legislature. Not only so, but its editor B. B. Osler, Q. C., W. H. Hogg, Q. C. made it a personal matter and intrudand D. O'Connor, Q. C., appeared for the crown, and S. H. Blake, Q. C., and A. R. ed himself into it by writing to Frederic-Aylesworth, Q. C., for the defence. It ton on the subject as we'l as to the St. was announced that owing to the in-John press. It is somewhat amusing to solvency of Robert McGreevy and the find him thus interfering in matters which death of Owen Murphy the charges would others, who were elected for the purpose. not be pressed against them. This left were dealing with, and having his little Michael Connolly, Capt. Larkin and hobby on the subject intruded unasked, Nicholas K. Connolly as sole defendants. with the result that several persons who Mr. Osler applied to put in the criminal would never have thought of him are now suit against N. K. Connolly, but the defence under the impression that all the Northobjected. Mr. Osler rested his application umberland lunatics are not yet in the on the ground that the crown was in a different position from any ordinary plaintiff, The special feature attacked was, at first, but Judge Burbidge dissented and held an alleged omission in the bill for the that in this case the crown was simply tryredemption of the debentures before the ing to recover a debt and had none of the rerogatives claimed. He admitted the twenty years allowed for their payment record, however, subject to his objection. had expired. To supply this alleged in order that it might be decided on appeal deficiency the World came forward, in if the decision was appealed. Robt. Mc its usual oracular way, with a proposition Greevy and all the old familiar faces, includthat has never yet been adopted in any ing ex-Chief Engineer Perley, were similar measure ever passed by any attendance as witnesses. Robt. McGreevy legislature in Canada, so far as we have is being examined this afternoon. The trial seen. The Chatham bill, as sent to may finish on Saturday but will likely go Fredericton, contained a redemption over to next week.

An Important Enterprise to Northern New Brunswick.

Fredericton correspondence of the Campbellton Pioneer of 16th says:-

Messrs. Thomas Malcolm and E. D. Boswell, directors of the Temiscouata Railway, were in this city on Friday and Saturday last, and had an interview with Hon. H. La Billois and Levite Theriault, M. P. P.'s, both directors of the R. & V. C. Railway, and W. A. Mott, M. P. P. Mr. Malcolm stated thet a new scheme was on foot, having for its object the connection of the Temiscouata Railway with the Bangor and Aroostook road at St. Leonard's, necessitatelementary principles of finance would ing the construction of a bridge over the St. John, between St. Leonard's and Van Buren, estimated to cost \$180,000. Work on the Bangor and Aroostook road would be pushed this year between Houlton and Caribou, a distance of 58 miles. From Caribou to Van Buren there will remain twenty-one miles of road to be constructed by the B. & A. R. The Temiscouata Co. will have twenty-six miles to build from Edmundston to St. Leonard's. Mr. Boswell made full enquiry as to the situation of the Bay Chaleur Railway, and the prospects of makeing a though line from Gaspe to Boston. Both gentlemen spoke hopefully of a scheme that would take in the Bay Chaleur Railway, the Restigouche and Victoria Colonization them before maturity, or giving three Railway with the Bangor and Aroostook, making a trunk line that would develop the the town, or in the Royal Gazette, the Gaspe fishing trade, the Restigouche lumbor interest on such debentures to cease at industry and open a market for all agricul-

tural products. When the bill seeking to amend the The Act passed 7th April 1892 to charter of the Restigouche and Victoria C. authorize the town of Milltown to con-R. came up before committee considerable solidate its debenture debt, sec. 7, proopposition was made to the section giving vides that every debenture issued under power to the company to bond the road for authority of that act shall be subject to any more than \$10,000 per mile. Mr. Mott, be called in at any time after two years who had charge of the bill, pressed strongly from date of issue, and the calling in may for the \$15,000, and said that his colleague, be done by one month's notice published being a director of the road, could speak for in any paper in Charlotte County; after the company. Mr. LaBillois spoke of the expiration of which notice interest shall great length of the road, its great importance, and said that the company had already made The Act of 7th April, '92, authorizing a complete survey of fifteen miles at its own the issue of debentures to the amount of expense. An important matter had also been \$10,000 for the purpose of erecting a jail settled and that was the starting point from the I. C. R. at Campbellton, a town that and court house in Gloucester, payable in was growing rapidly, and no obstacle should be thrown in the way of the company to such debentures may be called in at any prevent it from pushing the great undertime after ten years from the date of issue taking. Finally the \$15,000 per mile was on publication of one month's notice in granted and other amendments made in the any paper published in Gloucester interest of the road.

Dominion Parliament.

Our Ottawa correspondent, referring

the municipality of Charlotte County to to the tariff debate says :- It was one issue debentures to the amount of \$20,000 the longest talks ever heard in Parliament. pavable in 20 years, for the purpose of Commencing at half past three o'clock on building a public wharf, dredging etc., the 27th of March it lasted 13 days, at St. Andrews, provides that any of such during which time about 75 hours were debentures may be called in at any time devoted to discussing almost every subafter five years from the date of issue, on ject connected with the Government one month's notice given in any paper policy except the charges in the tariff published in Charlotte County, or in the proposed to be immediately under consideration. The debate was very evenly divided as far as speeches were concerned, year, a similar provision has been placed 31 being heard on each side. The minisin every debenture act passed at Frederterialists' speeches were for the most part pretty well to the point in defending the National Policy and in approving of the proposed tariff changes as being in the direction of cheapening the cost of home rance of the elementry principles of manufactures by enlarging the free list finance", that "permitted the author of and reducing duties on some lines of the "(Chatham)" bill to incorporate" it in articles, while at the same time affording ample protection to Canadian industries similar ignorance on the part of the Legisand Canadia labor. Speaker after speaker lature at Fredericton, to pass such bills. on the Conservative side, representing Most people will think that ignorance, as agricultural constituencies, arose and adwell as the presumption which usually mitted that the changes were all in the accompanies it in persons who are "out direction of benefitting the farmer. of their element," may be justly charged while several speakers admitted that they in a different quarter. It is, however, would have preferred that the duty on the author of the bill and not so much pork had not been changed, and that some articles which are now dutiable should be endeavoring to get at, and everybody in placed on the free list, still the general Chatham who reads that paper is only trend of opinion was that the Governamused at the trouble it seems to take in ment had gone reasonably far in the way working out the envy which caused it to of reduction, at the same time taking make such drafts upon its editor's time. care to provide for the revenue necessary when it might be better spent in some to carry on the business of the country. direction more promising in the way of The Opposition made some good speeches but too many of them and simply took their cue from Sir Richard Cartwright, and abused the manufacturers as robbers, and The Czarewitch of Russia is betrothed followed his bad lead in decrying the to Princess Alice of Hesse, and the event country and indeavoring to show that the unfortunate Canadian farmer was a down-A Berlin despatch of 23rd trodden and oppressed creature who was being taxed to death for the benefit of Nobody else in Europe, probably, is so | bloated monopolists. well pleased as the Emperor of Germany | The official debates of the House of

and just one, and much credit is due to said to claim credit for planning the batim reports of the speeches delivered. Mr. Tweedie for being the first legislator whole situation preceding the denoue- And as a matter of fact they do come in the province to succeed in giving the ment. In court circles the conviction is very near indeed to verbatim reporting, should not be built, and influence, so employer who may be a schemer. understanding at which the Emperor speech as it appears in the Hansard is toward giving the place a structure of of the Act being in readiness to be used The Emperor's eagerness to conclude the ate tautological expressions and improve dimensions and material as narrow and against them will have a decided Russo-German commercial treaty was due the construction of the session may be regarded as in a fairly after a thorough, impartial and complete that they had made no charge against the

largely to the prospect of the marriage. clearly convey the meaning of the speak-He knew that failure of the treaty would er. Taking the official debates therefore mean failure of the match, and that its as a guide, it will be seen that the Oppo success would insure not only the marriage | sition talked about 265 pages, while the but also an exceptionally satisfactory supporters of the Government content themselves with filling 235 pages. The newspapers are absorbed in the dis- page of the debates contains a little over cussion of the political meaning to be a thousand words, so that over half attributed to the Coburg meeting, the million of words have been spoken on the marriage and the betrothal. Queen budget. The speeches varied a great Victoria's presence in Coburg is regarded deal in length. The longest on the as completing the reunion of Russia's, ministerial side was that of Mr. Foster Germany's and England's reigning which covers 33 pages, not including the families. It is believed to have placed 16 pages occupied by the tariff resolution the Duke of Saxe-Coburg in a position to itself, and the shortest was that of Mr. act as intermediary between the great | Prior, who closed the debate and whose European courts. The Duke himself is speech barely fills two pages. On the Opponeither a diplomatist nor politician, but sition Sir Richard Cartwright leads with 23 pages, with Mr. McCarthy second with 19 pages, and Mr. Davies pretty close up with 17. Dr. Christie, of Argenteuil, has the honour of having made the short est speech on the budget His remarks just occupying one page. For those who are curious in such matters the following table showing the space occupied in the

be interesting:	
MINISTERIAL.	OPPOSITION.
PAGES.	PAGI
Foster 33	Cartwright
Montague 15	McCarthy
Tupper 141	Davies
Hazen 121	Martia
Sproule $10\frac{1}{2}$	Mills
Amyot 101	Charlton
McInerney 91	MacDonald (Huron). 1
Taylor 9½	Borden
Cockburn 81	Fraser
Wallace 8	McMillan
Bennett 8	Landerkin
Davin	Laurier
Grant 7	Laurier
Masson	Forbes
Kenny 7	Casey
Haggart 63	McMullen
MacLean (York) 61	Paterson Brant)
Wood (Brockville) 6	Dawson
	Bechard,
	Fauvel
Metcalf 5½	Campbell
Gargill	Perry
MacDonald (Assa) 4½	Carroll
Craig 4	Rinfret
Belley 4	O'Brien
Girouard (Two Mts.) 31	Rider
Haslam 31	Bruneau
Boyd 3½	Edgar
Smith (Ont.) 3	Monet
Frechette 3	Semple
Pelletier 3	Edwards
Prior 2	Chsistie
2371	9

official debates by the speeches of all thos

who expressed their views will no doubt

An examination of the vote on Friday morning on Sir Richard Cartwright's amend ment, shows that it was the heaviest, with one or two exceptions, ever recorded in the House. There are at present 214 members of the House of Commons including the Speaker, Gloucester, N. B., being vacant through the calling of the late member. Mr. K. F. Burns, to the Senate. Of these 214 members no less than 200 voted, and the Speaker was in the chair, leaving only 13 to be accounted for. Of these the following

were paired:

Three Conservatives, Messrs. Macdonell who was on his wedding tour), Mc Keen who is unwell), and Mr. Calvin, were absent, as were also Messrs. McCarthy and O'Brien, who although still claiming to belong to the conservative party, both spoke against the tariff resolution, and can scarely be regarded any longer as being in sympathy with the present administration. There was rumour about the corridors that one French Liberal from the neighborhood of Quebec had expressed his intention of both speaking and voting against Sir. Richard Cartwright's amendment, and he is credited with actually having his speech written and in his pocket, but was persuaded by his which failed to reach their destination. friends to suppress it. When the division Eight stock certificates, value \$17,130,00 was being taken this gentleman kept his and twenty-one other certificates amounting seat until vigorously prompted by Mr. Choquette, the energetic Liberal whip, and some other Liberals in his neighborhood, when he reluctantly rose and recorded his vote in favor of the amendment amid considerable the parties for whom they were intended or applause in the Opposition benches. This returned to the sender. In the vast majority Liberal was Mayor Fremont of Quebec, who of cases where letters were sent to the dead

In view of the importance of Friday night's division a comparison with the votes of former years may prove interesting. The division on Mr. McCarthy's celebrated motion respecting the Jesuit's Estates Act in the session of 1889, is always pointed to as the largest vote ever polled, 201 members out of a House of 213 having voted on that occasion, the vote standing 188 against the motion, and 13 "the noble thirteen" for it. Friday night's vote only fell one short of this. Another very large vote was the one ast year on Sir Richard Cartwright's tariff amendment known as the "Freer Trade Motion," when 198 members voted out of a House of 213, the vote being 72 for and 126 against, giving a majority of 54 for the Government or two less than on Friday night. Taken by Provinces the votes of last year and this year compare as follows:-

represents Quebec County,

New Brunswick.....

Adding the four Conservatives who were paired, the three who were absent, and the Speaker to the 128 votes polled, and taking it for granted that Gloucester will return a Conservative in place of Mr. Burns, gives 137 Conservatives in a full House, compared with 74 Opposition, including Messrs. Mc Carthy and O'Brien, or a majority of 59. Messrs. McCarthy and O'Brien were, how ever, elected as Conseratives and may although it is not likely) return to their old love on some questions, which would run the Government majority up to 63.

The debate of the budget being closed and the standing Committees being now thoroughly organized and at work, the egular business of the Session will go on. and it is expected that very rapid progress will be made, and that Parliament will able to complete its labors before Dominion Day, perhaps considerably earlier. There is still occasionally some wild talk amongst a few of the most bumptious members of the Opposition about "Scandal" session. keeping the House sitting all the summer but this is mere talk. The business on the Opposition side of the House are just as anxious to get through the session, and go and attend their own private busness, as are the supporters of the government. Parliament has now been in session one month, and has really made very good progress. It was, of course, expected that members on both sides of the House would have a great deal to say on the tariff. Well, they have said it at considerable length. There was no disposition, however, evinced during the thirteen weary days the almost uninterupted talk flowed on, to talk against time, or to obstruct business in any way. The members for the most part seemed to feel that they could not give silent votes; but they are certainly entitled to the credit of having tried to say what they felt they must say, as briefly as their individual dispositions would admit of their doing it. Although no other subject than the tariff was discussed, it must not supposed that the business of the House has stood still in all other respects. Three times the Order paper has been run through, and industrious and discreditable manner. Mr. ing desire was to blacken the fair fame of all unopposed motions for papers carried. Pitts, and the other members of the opposi- the leader of the Government, no matter Every day a large number of questions have | tion who had figured so prominently in | what tactics were neccessary to accomplish been answered, and all the private bills, the matter, were afraid to accept the that purpose; and when that gentleman as fast as they have been produced and dis- challenge of the accused and ask for a proforma and been referred to their respec | cowardly and dishonorable tactics to give tive committees, which are taking them up circulation to rumors which were unfounded. for consideration as fast as possible. All However, a committee was appointed at things considered, therefore, the business of the demand of the Attorney-General and It was idle for these gentlemen to say

advanced state at present, and there are no in vestigation the committee found that the indications of a protracted session. charges were utterly and absolutely unfounded. Any impartial or unbiassed Although the period of offical mourning for person who has read or listened to the Lady Aberdeen's father, the late Lord Tweedevidence given before the committee must mouth, has not yet expired, and there are ome to the conclusion that the character still no entertainments given at Rideau Hall, of the Attorney-General has been completely yet the social features of the Capital have received great impetus since Easter. Scarcely a night passes without a dinner or other entertainment being given by the Speaker

know each other socially better than they

do, and it may be productive of much good,

and the establishment of more friendly and

pleasant relations than have hitherto existed

between some of the members of the two

statement of the dead letter branch.

recorded in next year's report. Many

eighty eight receipts for \$46,718,88

satisfactory to know that, thanks to

Fisheries will ask Parliament for a vote

protection service.

with ridicule and contempt. of the Commons or one of the Ministers. and a great deal of private sociability has been going on. One very marked feature of this year's social life has been that the mixing more freely together than has been the rule, unfortunately, for some years past. When men "eat, drink and be merry" together it tends greatly to wear away some of the sharpness of political differences. and to promote mutual respect and good feeling. A member of the opposition does not feel quite so much tempted to insinuate that a member of the government is a disreputable person who would be an ornament to any penitentiary in the Dominion turtle soup and champagne, as he might if the line of demarkation was strictly drawn and it was understood that members of the opposition were not good enough to mingle socially with Ministers or their supporters. There has been rather too much of this want of social intercourse in the past; and it has done the conservative party harm rather and when he sent his son to the office of the Attorney-General with a sum than good. Some members of the opposition noney as a contribution to the election -not all, but certainly some-are just as contest, upon condition that he should get highly educated, polished and reputable an office then vacant in the Clerk of the citizens as any who sit on the government | Pleas office. This proposition was indignantly spurned by the Attorney-General, and benches, and I think it has been a mistake Mr. Wetmore, who was present at the that there has not been more social equality interview, swears that the Attorney man recognized in the past by the Ministers. fested great indignation and the your man was almost ejected from the office. There was a considerable step taken in this This is all the the connection the Attorneydirection last year, and this year the move-General has with this matter, and ment is much more pronounced, several of person can say that there is anything in the leaders of the opposition having been present at social entertainments given by the Ministers, while prominent conservatives have returned the compliment by attending Madame Laurier's very charming Saturday night receptions at the Russell House. It cannot possibly do the leader of the opposition and the government any harm to

of certain letters and documents to involve the Attorney-General. A letter from Mr. Barry, late partner of the Attorney-General, was produced, asking Quinn for a contribution to the election fund, but it was clearly shown in evidence that the Attorney-General knew nothing about the letter and that Barry, who was treasurer Quinn for money as the latter had told Barry he would pay something towards the fund. An attempt was also made to connect the Attorney-General with the receipt given by Wilson, who was a candidate at the election, to Quinn for a loan of \$200.

One of the most curious features of the Postmaster-General's report is always the marvellous to notice some of the things that go astray in the mails, and finally find their way to the dead letter office to be duly these dead letters contain money and other articles of great value. For the year ending 39th June, 1893, there were three thousand two hundred and three letters received at the dead letter office, containing \$17,344,45 in money, forty-seven letters contained bills of exchange amounting to \$13,456.54, five hundred and nineteen contained cheques

to the amount of \$62, 794.04, two hundred and sixty-eight drafts for \$49,559,41, seven hundred and fify-two contained money orders amounting to \$11,618.53; three hunand sixty-three had promissory notes of the face value of \$74,461,32, five hundred and enclosed, and one I.O. U. for \$5 was amongst the articles of more or less value to \$25,554.23 also went astray, but it is dead letter office, very nearly the whole of these articles of value were either delivered to letter office the the reason for non-delivery was either that the party addressed could not be found at the address given, or that there was some fault on the part of the It is said that the Mini ster of Marine and \$75,000 in the supplementary estimates to provide another steamer for the Fisheries country in their true colors.

The report of the committee, Mr. Swive-The House will probably be in Committee wright said, completely exonerated the on tariff resolutions for two or perhaps three Attorney-General from the charges made against him of trafficking in office and his weeks, but the discussion will not be continpersonal character and integrity in office uous as was the dahate, the Government dere complet ly v.ndicated. only taking up the tariff on Tussuays and

Fridays, the other days being devoted to general business. Mr. McCarthy has found another grevience, and has given notice that he will move for an order of the House for a return with referadvocate of Mr. Quinn. Mr. Phinney-Who said I was paid by

ence to the admission, free of customs, at Woodstock, Ontario, of certain vestments or other church articles for the use of the Roman Catholic Church there, and also for copies of correspondence with Rev. F. C Farthing, Rector of the Anglican Church of Woodstock, with reference to the unfairness which he claims to have been treated with respect to some goods imported for the As the fishing season is about opening,

and there is some misapprehension about the close season for bass, it may be as well to state that the season covers the period between the 10th day of May and June 30th. A great number of American fisherman have been in the habit of engaging Canadian waters in the months of May and June and slaughtering bass in great numbers during the breeding season. The season has therefore been changed so as to protect the bass, and pot hunters will be duly looked after by The Iusolvency Bill will not be referred

at first proposed. The Hon. Mr. Bowell in speaking of the matter in the Senate Friday said that it had been found after and the Premier that the Bill would probably be more expeditiously dealt with if referred to a large committee of the Senate only. This committee will meet as often as necessary in one of the large committee rooms to receive the different deputations that may come to Ottawa for the purpose of expressing their views upon the measure. He said that he knew there would be a number Trade and commercial men who would like to be permitted to appear before the com-

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.

In the debate on the Quinn matter-Mr. Sivewright said he could not compliment the honorable gentleman (Pitts) who had just spoken, on the coherency of statement or closeness of argument of his speech. A short time ago he had on the floors of the House charged the Attorney-General with soliciting money contributions from office-seekers, and a certain portion of the press, desirous of damaging the reputation of this gentleman, had circulated these reports before the country in the most | honor, when at the same time their unceas

vindicated, and those who have tried to tarnish his name have covered themselves Let us look at some of the facts elicted at the enquiry. It was shown that Mr. Quinn wrote a letter to the Attorneydeneral stating that he would contribute money to the election fund if he would promise to give his son an office, and government members and the opposition are impliedly conveyed a threat that if the office was not given he would oppose the out we have the letter of the Attorney-General in reply stating he could find no tault with Quinn asking for an office for but wished to know if he understood his letter to convey a threat. Mr. Quinn replied that he had been misunderstood and that he did not mean any threat. The Attorney-General afterwards had a two minutes' interview with Mr. Quinn in the latter's store in which the subject of young Quinn getting an office was alluded to, but the Attorney immediately after partaking of the Minister's | swears that neither then nor at any other time did he promise his son an office alhough he had disabused his mind of any mpression that Quinn might have, than an office would be given to his son. sequently, however, Quinn made personal ppeal to the Attorney-Generel when he and met him, asking for an office for his on, and swears that the Attorney-General became angry at his persistent applications,

> his conduct even remotely reflecting on his personal character or integrity in office. An attempt was made by the publication

> Mr. Sivewright at considerable length referred to the conflicting statements of Mr. Quinn and Mr. Wilson, and showed how both might consider that they were telling the truth and yet their statements not be reconcilable. Mr. Sivewright showed by the evidence and dates that it was a personal loan from Quinn to Wilson; that it was made after the election; that the Attorney-General, by his sworn evidence corroborated by Wilson, knew nothing about the matter, and that not one dollar of this money went to the election fund. Thus, said Mr. Sivewright, their charges were completely disproved, and the whole fabric of their conspiracy tottered and fell as all the facts came out before the com-

Some of the newspapers had stated that the investigation could not be an impartial one as the government had a majority of members on the committee. He challenged anyone to say that there was any effort made to suppress all the facts, or in any way stifle the inquiry. The committee was a fair and impartial one. He as one member of that committee had refused to allow Messrs. Stockton and Phinney to appear as counsel for Quinn, especially after Phinney had declared that he held a retainer from Quinn, who was only a witness and should not appear by counsel. This was only a sham. Mr. Stockton and Mr. Phinney wished to appear as counsel, so that they could twist and contort the facts elicited, and by certain legal methods attempt to give a colored appearance to the evidence. Their solicitude for Quinn was charming in its freshness. It was not Quinn they wished to protect, but they were after the gore of the Attorney-General. However, they were not allowed to appear: the proceedings were, consequently, not interrupted by legal wrangling and all the facts were obtained and every latitude given to Mr. Powell, an able opposition member, who was on the committee, to ask any questions that he might wish. Mr. Sivewright denounced in strong terms the cowardly and unfair tactics of certain members of the opposition, who wished by gross misrepresentation and slanderous untruths to discredit the Attorney-General before the country, but their charges had come back against them like a boomerang, and they were now revealed before the

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said the hon. member (Mr. Phinney) had made a very elaborate speech, but the force of his effort was largely lessened by the fact that he appeared, after all, merely as the paid

Mr. Quinn? Hon. Mr. Tweedie-You said before the Committee that you were there on the retainer of Mr. Quinn and you cannot take it back now. The hon, member had

referred to the charges which had been brought by Mr. Blair against members of the old Government, as if that was any justification for the cowardly, underhand ed efforts made by these gentlemen to destroy the character of the Attorney General. One of these charges was brought against Mr. Adams, and he (Tweedie) was glad to know that he was exonerated, but he had never heard even Mr. Adams claim that Mr. Blair had no reasonable grounds on which to prefer that charge. In the Fraser Government. although Mr. Fraser in the end was completely vindicated, yet Mr. Blair was entirely justified in having the matter investigated, for it was a matter or common knowledge at that time that the Clerk of the to a joint committee of both Houses as was Pleas, Mr. Blise was claiming to receive a salary greater than appeared in the public accounts. The hon, member for Kent consultation with members of the Senate had a mind of such a diagonal turn that it was impossible for him to argue any political question fairly, or without dragging in side issues. It was useless for these hon members to attempt to burk the issue, or to try and escape from the unerwiable position in which they had placed themselves. When Mr. Pitts made his charges Mr. Phinney and Dr. Stockton bankers and representatives of Boards of disclaimed any knowledge of them; they claimed that they were desirous that the honor and integrity of the legislature should be maintained, while at the same time they were urging forward the hon. member for York, and dodging around the Quinn mansion in pursuit of evidence upon which the honor and integrity of members of the legislature might be impugned. The sincerity of Mr. Phinney, in his expressed solicitude for the honor and integrity of the House, could be estimated by the fact that he now admitted that he had these documents in his

pocket over a year ago. (Applause.) The gentlemen opposite were very fond of arraying themselves in the robes of was fairly and fully acquitted before the country, they dragged in side issues and still claimed that he should be convicted,

despite the evidence.