General Business.

## "We always fry ours in Cottolene."

Our Meat, Fish, Oysters, Saratoga Chips, Eggs, Doughnuts Vegetables, etc.

Like most other people, our folks formerly used lard for all such purposes. When it disagreed with any of the family (which it often did) we said it was "too rich." We finally tried

and not one of us has had an attack of "richness" since. We further

found that, unlike lard, Cottolene had no unpleasant odor when cooking, and lastly Mother's favorite and conservative cooking authority came out and gave it a big recommendation which clinched the matter. So that's why we always fry

ours in Cottolene.

Sold in 3 and 5 lb. pails, by all grocers. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK

COMPANY,

rellington and Ann Streets,

For the Last 50 Years Cough Medicines have been coming in and dying out, but during all this time. ...... SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOU

> Never Left the Front Rank for Curing Croup, Coughs and Colds. All Druggists and Grocerymen sell it. 25 Cents a Bettle.

ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS



TIMBER LICENSES CROWN LAND OFFICE, 12 JULY, 1894. The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses i

alled to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations, which reads as follows ;—
"19 No Spruce or Pire trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License. not even for piling, which wi I not make a log at least 18 feet in length and ten inches at the small end; and if any such shall be cut, the Lumber shall be liable to double stumpage and the License be torfeited? and all Licensees are hereby notified, that for

future, the provisions of this section will be rigid L J TWEEDIE,

Splendid Farm The subscriber offers for sale his farm at Napan,

well known as the late John Bremner farm, which centains 100 acres more or less of land under cultivation and well watered, besides about 100 acres additional well wooded with pulp wood, cedar The farm is seven miles from Chatham whi effers a fine market for its products.

The land under cultivation is in splendid condition and the portion under grass will cut about fifty tons of hay this season, besides the usual mixed crops, for which it is well suited. It has a Ane new two-storey dwelling, com ether outbuildings.

The district school is located on the property
and there is a church and also a blacksmith sho within a mile. There is a cedar box on the farmand mussel mud in the river in front of it, which offer an exceptional privilege for obtaining tilizing matter. Apply to THOMAS TRAER,

FOR SALE.

Four Plows, one Mowing Machine. Apply at the WM DIXON or atJ. B. SNOWBALL'S Office

IMPROVED PREMISES

Just arrived and on Sale at Roger Flanagan's

Wall Papers, Window Shades, Dry Goods, Ready Made, Clothing. Gents' Furnishings Hats, Caps Boots, Shoes &c. &c.

Also a choice lot of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS **FLANAGAN** ST. JOHN STREET CHATHAM

I'M TELLING SQUARE-EDGED



WHEN I SAY THAT I HAVE BEEN DEALING

W. T. HARRIS', CHATHAM,

He keeps a full line of GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, DRY GOOD READY-MADE CLOTHING, GENTS' FUR. NISHINGS, FLOUR, MEAL, HAY, OATS, SEED GRAIN, GARDEN SEEDS, &C.

He keeps a large stock of each and sells cheaper than any one else. You try him and you will find what I tell you is no iie.

PROFESSOR LEICESTER, organist of St. Luke's church, professsor of the PIANO, ORGAN, VOICE PRODUCTION and whose pupi's have taken the highest honors including the Bronzo Medal and Sterndale Bennett Scholarship Royal Academy of music, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Miramichi Advance.

Political Notes. The Liberal party of St. John has exemplified the advantage of working through its regular organization. Its ward and parish delegates were chosen in the usual way of primary selection and assembled on Monday evening last. There had been some friction and differences of opinion, such as naturally parties, but these seemed to disappear when the convention of delegates came together, for Messrs John V. Ellis and C. W. Weldon were chosen—the for mer unanimously and the latter by so large a majority as to leave no doubt as to his having the hearty support of the party. The liberals of St. John have shown an example of respect for party methods and of amenity to party discipline that others of both parties would do well to imitate.

Geo. F. Gregory, Esq., was chosen as the candidate of the Liberals their convention in Fredericton on Tuesday, After considering the matter for a short time he declined to accept, and then Hon. F. P. Thompson was chosen. He E. H. Allen, Esq., was ed. A private telegram to ADVANCE says Mr. Allen's nomination caused a great stir in Fredericton. He is a son of Chief Justice, Sir John Allen and a coal and commission merchant. He is a very popular man, being always amongst the foremost in guaranteed in perpetuity; but the the city in promoting its interests, is most pointed of them all was, we think, as full a knowledge of and acquaintance House of Commons on 6th March with the people of the County of York as any man who could be selected. While not the strongest man, perhaps, that could have been chosen he will make a good fight against the Finance minister.

It is generally conceded that Mr. Gibson's nomination of Hon. Foster in York will go far to assure that gentleman's success at the polls. It is somewhat amusing to observe that certain of the papers are raising the cry that Mr. Gibson is attempting to dictate to the electors of York, etc. We have seen no record of such dictation and think Mr. Gibson has the same right to make a nomination as he were as poor as "Job's turkey."

It appears, after all, that our Mr. Adams, M. P. has been making an effort to get the appointment to the office of Lighthouse Inspector back to Northumberland, but it has gone to St. John notwithstanding. His nominee was Mr. O'Brien, M. P. P. who, it will be remembered, he unsuccessfully nominated for the office of Indian Commissioner when it became vacant by the death of the late Charles Sargent, Esq., and was secured for

Kent County man by Mr. McInerney. Respecting the new appointment to the Lighthouse Inspectorship the Globe says :-The long-talked-of changes in the

Marine and Fisheries department have at ength been made. Mr. John H. Harding, agent of the department, who has een in office since 1871, and is now in his 78th year, has been superanuated. His salary was \$2,000 a year. This posi ion was given to his son, Frederick J. Harding, who has been clerk in the office since 1871. Mr. John Kelly, announced time ago, receives the appointment of inspector of lights. The duties of this position have been filled for some time past by Mr. Harding, sr. It appears Mr. Kelly got his appointment without the aid of the St. John M. P's and in Thursday afternoon, Sir Henry James the North Shore. Mr. Adams, M. P., House for the purpose of calling attenput forward Mr. John O'Brien, M. P. P. for the position, and he was supported by several of his colleagues.

Geo. Haddow, Esq., ex-M. P. for Restigouche is chosen as the Liberal candidate in the coming Dominion election. It is said he will have, at least, the passive support of Mr.

It is expected that the Local Government's bill providing for mor equitable representation in the Assembly for the different counties of the province will not make changes in any save Gloucester, Kent, Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska, which will have an additional member each, although it and duties imposed in India had dislocated is possible that Westmorland may also Lancashire trade. The counteracting gain another representative.

P., will be a candidate for the House faction in India. of Commons for Gloucester.

The session at Fredericton seems to be almost ended, and it is possible that prorogation will take place early next week, Indeed, Saturday next, 2nd March, was named by many in Fredericton last week as closing day, but there seems to be work enough on hand to keep the house busy for a day or two longer than that.

Uncertainty over the Dominion situation grows still more uncertain, and a definite announcement of the Government's intentions does not seem to be within reach. Appearances with an offsetting excise duty. indicate that nothing has, as yet, been absolutely determined. It is known that influential members of the Cabinet are in favor of an election as soon as the revised lists can be got ready, while the majority of the ministers are opposed. It is also said that if an | The debate ought to be followed by an election is held before a session takes place many of the present conservative members-especially in Quebec-will not again offer and that these and others insist on another session being held. Such a case of "hang-fire" has

at Montreal on Tuesday evening. what must assume the character of The gathering was a most brilliant one and the Minister is to be congratulated on his evidently great popularity.

it is not, by any

Government cause.

as their standard-bearer, has proved a broken reed. He encouraged them to nominate him in Kings and also in England. York. Their action demonstrated that he was a political force which it would pay the politicians to reckon with. The liberals of the counties hoped he would enter the field, for as he was always a strong conservative partizan his candidature would lessen either Mr. Pagsley's or Mr. Foster's chances of election. Having led his prohibition friends to out of the way, and kept those York a week or so in suspense, he nounced on Monday last that as a minisarises among the adherents of both ter of the gospel and a member of the Prohibition Commission he had that he ought not to run. We have not learned whether he told the dear brethren that he had prayed for guidance in the matter, but if he did it is probable that it would strike him as an inspiration that his continued pay as a prohibition commissioner would be preferable to incurring expense and facing defeat prohibition candidate. Thoughtful people will, of course, wonder why the rev. doctor did not, in the first place, think of his being a parson and commis-

The Manitoba Schools.

sioner, and the fact that it took weeks to

have the truth properly dawn upon him

is one more proof of the popular belief

that certain kinds of moral reformers

A good many earnest protests have been made in the press and elsewhere in reference to the unfair treatment of the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba in the matter of their schools, which-like the Protestant schoolshad always been mantained by aid of the crown and other authorities of the country, and were by law and practice, in Boston with a staff of clerks and that of Hugh John Macdonald in the 1893, as reported in Hansard. He

"The manner in which the separate school system was abolished was barbarous, brutal and butcherly. I believe, as has been explained by my honorable friend from Provencher, that the proceedings taken by the local government of Manitoba to pass and carry out the school act, were such as to give the impression that it was their intention to add insult to injury and hurt in everyway in their power, the fee ings of the Roman Catholic minority of the province from which I come."

Mr. Macdonald, as many of our readers know, was the son of the late Sir John Macdonald and a protestant, He has retired from politics-doubtless because he realized that the political leaders of Canada were not possessed of sufficient courage and statesmanship to resist the temptation to cater to the prejudices of those who sought to secure temporary political advantage by trampling upon the constitutiona guarantees which induced the people of Manitoba to join the Dominion confederacy.

Chatham's Assessment

The usual Assessors' notice is published this week and, as we intimated a few weeks since, it shows a considerable reduction on that of last year. The assessments on the parish for the two years stand as follows :-

Alms House Police and Light Pauper Lunatics \$1331 82 2828.59 427.00

\$8489 11 The items on which there are decreases are therefore, contingencies, \$631; Scott Act, \$82.73 and police and light \$106 75, making a total of \$820.48. The assessment for pauper lunatics, \$96.03 is a new one. The net reduction is, therefore,

Roseberry Government Handsomely

Sustained said under free markets India's trade increased, driving Lancashire out and into markets of Japan and China. The new duty which has been levied upon cotton would further embarrass Lancashire. The government, he said, was influenced by the azitation of Anglo Indian officials not so much in favor of India as against Luncashire. It was an agitation against trade which lost more through the fall in price of the rupee than any other interested country. These officials were misled by the Secretary of State for India, who no doubt had the best intentions, but had not consulted practical merchants and manufacturers The result was home trade was ignored excise duty imposed on India proved really no protection to the British pro-It is believed that Mr. Venoit M. P. ducers, while it created intense dissatis-

Henry H. Fowler. Secretary of State for India, said before Sir Henry James charged him with having sac ifice I the interests of England to India, he ough to have obtained better proof of the correctness of anything he mentioned in his speech. The censure of India in re gard to the excise duty was equally severwith the censure of Lancashire. Both accused him of sacrificing their interests -India's to Lancashire, the latter's to India. Both could not be accurate. He had done what he thought was justice to both. Serious financial difficulties existed faced. When an import duty was pro-

posed in fairness to both countries it met between India and the Home government. Hon John Costigan was banqueted | ter to consider action rendering necessary | already produced. party vote. The government was ready

of the people of India the lasting impres- that this substance proves to be not sion they could not hope for justice from Sir Henry James' mo i in was defeated Big Lumber Organization

Boston, Feb. 22 :- One of the strong- solution of lead acetate. est business organizations in the north eastern part of the continent was perfect ed ves erday at the Quincy House, whe over one hundred lumbermen, manufac turers and whole alers, representing nearly \$100,000,000 of c pit 1, spent the entire day deciding on a price list, who will make a decided difference in the lung

zation was made about three weeks ago, Indian species. when the Northeastern Lumbermen's Association was formed with about 27 The last year's most remarkable original names on the roll and the price list, which has already been published, was decided upon. This was reconsidered yesterday, made was in placing plain jointed spruce flooring at \$19 instead of \$21 and \$18 instead of \$19. That part of the list which referred to shingles was struck out, as there were no representatives of th shingle trade present. The great feature of yesterlay's meeting, however, was an increase of membership from 27 to 129, lumbermen being present from all parts of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Quebec, Canadians playing an especially important part in view of the fact that lumber is now on the free list Besides making prices, other business mportance was referred to the executive committee, which will be a strong factor in the organization. George Van Dyke. of Lancaster, New Hampshire, with whom the idea of organization originated, was strongly in favor of establishing a bureau frequent bulletins in regard to the state of trade, with the object of having th lumber interests represented in the organization working in unison, regulating the market and maintaining the prices. The danger of depleting forests to supply the demand for wood pulp was discussed also and on this question there was a wid difference of opinion, some of the deale s maintaining that hard woods would soen

be used instead of spruce. A banquet tendered to the visiting lumbermen by the wholesale dealers of Bo ton was a pleasant wind-up of the day'

ber market. The first attempt at organi-

"Advance" Sc entific Miscellany

MPROVEMENT IN SECONDARY BATTERI FOR VEHICLES -THE DOUBLE GLOW OF -A MUSEUM OF ABNORMAL BRAINS-OZONOTHERAPATHY -THE IVY'S POISON -- FLORIDA'S HIGHER ANIMALS -- A POSS BLE NEW START FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING. -A VOLCANO IN THE CASPIAN.

which has been for some time operated Paris appears to depend upon the peculiar construction of the accumulators. These were designed by D. T. Tommasi, and d ffer from the ordinary type of oxide of lead cell. Each elec rode consists of envelope of cellulaid performed with numerous small holes filed with active naterial, and this envelope contains lead plate which serves as a conductor and not as a support for active material. This novelty of construction makes impossible the falling out of active material. The battery driving the carriage motor consists of 21 cells, each weighing about 30 pounds, which are placed in 7 bexes, and arranged in series. They are capable of furnishing an average of 100 amperes under a tension of 40 volts for an hour and a half. The carriage, with two persons, weighs about 2650 pounds, and is driven 12 or 13 miles an hour, easily surmounting grades, and stopping quickly.

The beautiful sunset glow of snowy peaks in the Alps sometimes returns once or twice after apparently dying away. This curious phenomenon is ex plained by Dr. J. Amsler as an effect of varying atmospheric density. The air In the British House of Commons last | being colder in the higher and warmer in the lower strata, the solar rays undergo the Liquor License act of 1887. spite of the opposition of members from introduced his motion to adjourn the a kind of total reflection, causing them to pass the summits when the sun has eached a certain position. As the lower air cools, the rays become again straight, and the second glow begins. When the sun sinks still lower, the rave are thrown down upon the glaciers by ordinary refraction, which may be so intensified by warm air from below as to produce the rarely seen third glow.

Among the speculations concerning argon not the least interesting is that of Prof. Roberts-Austen that certain peculiarities that make Bessemer met different from other steels may be due his substance. In converting 10 tons of iron, not less than 100,000 cubic feet air is passed through the fluid iron, and 1000 cubic feet of argon must go some-

A unique collection of 220 human brains, i lustrating every type of brain is fect, has been offered by Dr. Luys to Paris museum.

The first establishment for medical treatment by oz he has been in operation since 1891 at Saint Raphael, France. Here two hals are fitted up for administering the ozone in varying degrees dilustion The inhalation hall ozonizers of large discharge, with 10 mouths or vents each mouth consisting of a small tube leading in the ozoniz d oxygen and around it a larger tub supplying pare air. The patients simply stand or sit in any port on of this room. the entire at nosphere being strongly zonized in a few minutes. The absorpin India, and a large deficit must be tion hall, designed for giving somewhat stronger doses of the gas that may be graduated at will, is provided with 24 mouths, from which patients inhale the Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Ex- mixture of ozone and air through mouthchequer in the last Silisoury cabinet, ad- pieces. The ozonizers are of two styles. vised the House to think twice what the one consisting essentially of a series of effect of the decision about to be made | sheets of tin between glass plates, and would have in India. He felt, he said, the other of two concentric glass tubes. there had not been sufficient co-operation | the inner stuffed with tinned papers and the outer covered with tin-foil. Suitable connections being made with a battery earnest and persistent effort to bring of electric accumulators, the oxygen-Lancashire and India opinions closer. If pure and dry-is led from a gasometer the difference is only one of tariffs a through these ozonizing elements, when compromise certainly could be obtained. It is entirely converted into ozone by the Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of convective discharge. The results of the Exchequer, said the government the inhalations vary with the age of the would not hesitate for a moment to sup- patient and the nature of the malady. not occurred since Confederation, and port the decision required by the best For anaemia and chloroanaemia the ozone helping the interests of India, regardless of the effect is a certain specific, while in nascent upon the Liberal party. He could only tuberculosis the benefit is in overcoming regret the House was forced in this mat. predisposition and not in healing lesions of St. John, Mr. Allan in the chair. Progress

The active principle of the posion ivy to meet the issue fairly and squarely has been supposed by a German physiolowithout delay. If defeated they would gist to be a substance called by him feel there was no cause for which they toxicodendric acid. But Dr. Franz Rev. Joseph McLeod of Fredericton, could fall more worthily. It would be a Pfaff and Mr. S. B. Orr, have reported our provincial history all the officials of the legislation, there was nothing in the argu-

poisonious and that the effects of poiso ivy are really due to a non-volatile oil. which they have isolated. This of produces the weil-known eruption on the skin. As preventive treatment they recommend cleaning the skin from the oil by thorough washing with soap and water, or, better still, with an stoholic

The mammals of Florida, as enumerated by Mr. Frank M. Chapman in recently prepared list, embrace 53 species and sub-species, exclusive of water mimals. The largest forms are the Virginia deer, the black bear, the puma and the welf, the last being nearly extinct. A leaf-nosed bat, probably an accidental visitant, is the only West

work in chemistry and physics, declares the London Times, is Mr. Philip Leonard's application of the discovery of and about the only important change | Hertz that metallic films are transparent to the dark rays issuing from the negative pole in case of electric discharge in a high vacuum. He closes one end of a vacuum tube with a thin aluminium film, and studies the cathode rays after passage through the metal. The air outside is seen to glow faintly; while all the ordinary phosphorescent effects of a vacuum, as in the experiments of Becquerel and Crookes, can be readily reproduced in air. These cathole rays do not affect the eye, and produce no sensation in the skin, yet they are photographically active, and when they impinge upon the tongue or nostrils produce the taste and smell of ozone. They cannot pass through quartz plates which are transparent to light and the plara-violet rays, but do pass through metal films which are opaque to light. Their behavior in air or gas is equally peculiar. Light, as we know it, passes through a gas as if it were a homogeneous nedium, and is dispersed by solid particles floating in the gas ; the cathode rays behave as if the gas molecules themselves were solid particles floating in some continuous medium, all gases being turbid to the cathode rays in a degree depending solely upon the density, or mass of molecules present. The radiation in air stops at two centimeters from the metal film, but extends to 10 centimeters in hydrogen, and to 130 in a second tube from which the air has been exhausted to the highest possible point. While the rarest gas disperses the cathode rays as a fig does an ordinary beam, they are propagated in a vacuum in a direct line, but are liable to deflection on the approach of a magnet. As every gas molecule ALPINE SUNSETS -ARGON IN METALLURGY offers a solid obstruction to these rays, Mr. Leonard holds them to be a function of the ether itself. P.of. J. J. Thomson, however, finds that the rate of propagaion of the phospho escense-producing rays does not approach the rapidity of The success of the electrical carriage lght; and he assumes that electified gase us molecules, rather than the ether, a e the seat of this mysterious force.

Ebert's luminescent lamp an attempt i made to put the cathode rays to use, and it is claimed that a serviceable light can be had from 1 2000 of the energy consumed in the acetate unit lamp. Even Dr. Stockton-To test the sincerity of the fraction of this economy in practice would attorney general I would say that if he will live a wholly new start to electric light-

A submarine volcano was formed last ummer in the southern part of the Caspian Sea. Russian naval officers find it to be in latitude 38° 13' 30" N. and engitude 52° 27' E., at a distance of 27 miles from the nearest coast. The summit is below the sea-level, but the craterless than 20 feet in diameter-throws up a quantity of mud to a considerable

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE

Fredericton, Feb 21 .- In the house to day the following bills were introduced Mr. Baird, amending the act incorporating Union Hali company ; Mr. Baird, incorporating the Grand Falls Power and Boom Co. chap. 100. Consolidated Statutes, of rates and taxes; Mr. Labillois, further amending

Dr. Stockton reported that the select committee appointed to prepare an address to the lieutenant governor for the production of all correspondence relating to the reservation of the bill respecting the use of tobacco by minors had attended to that duty. The address was ordered to be engrossed, signed by Mr. Speaker and presented to his honor.

Mr. Blair committed a bill respecting assignments and preferences by insolvent persons, Mr. Sivewright in the chair .-Progress was reported with leave to sit

Mr. Dunn recommitted a bill to incorporate the Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Canada, Mr. Russell in the chair. The bill was opposed by Messrs. Phinney

White, Alward and Powell as dangerous legislation It was moved by Mr. Phinney, seconder by Mr. Powell, that progress be reported.

This was carried, the votes being ; Yeas-Messrs. White, Powell, Phinney Smith (St. John.) Alward, Allan, Gogain Howe, Pinder, Martin, Sivewright, Killam. Perley, Flewelling, Scovil, Baird-16. Nays-Messrs. Blair, Mitchell, Libillois. Dunn, Stockton, Lewis, Harrison, Mott )'Brien (Northumber'and), Robinson, Venott McLood, Weils, Farris, O'Brien (Charlotte) -

The law committee through its chairman, Mr. White, referred the bill amending the New Brunswick Election Act of 1889 (Dr. Stockton's women suffrage bill) back to the house.

Mr. Killam recommitted the bill enalling the trustees of the Y. M. C. A. Moncton, to issue debentures and for other purposes, Mr. Howe in the chair, -Agreed to with amendments and amended title. Mr. Howe committed a bill reviving and continuing the act incorporating the York

and Carleton Railway company, Mr. Baird in the chair .- Agreed to with amendments Mr. Powell committed a bill relating to Mount Allison College, Mr. Baird in the chair. - Agreed to with ameudments. Mr. O Brien committed a bill incorporating the Riverside Cemetery Co., Mr. Baird in the chair .- Agreed to with amend-

ments. - Recess. After supper Mr. Blair committed a bill providing for the reporting of the decisions of the supreme court in equity, Mr. Flewelling in the chair .- Agreed to. Mr. Blair committed a bill amending the

Progress was reported with leave to sit Mr. White committed a bill to provide the appointing power. He (Alward) would for the removal of dangerous buildings, Mr. withdraw the bill if the attorney general Flewelling in the chair. Progress was would say that the government would be ported with leave to sit again.

Registry act, Mr. Flewelling in the chair,

Dr. Stockton committed a bill to aid in the collection of rates and taxes in the city was reported with leave to sit again,

Allen in the chair.

conneil had long desired to have the right had to pay. The provisions of the bill would not go into operation until the close of the house ought to be willing to treat t on its merits. He had supported a measure of this kin! when supporting the

Mr Bair said he dld not as an individual member of the house feel any interest in the question of how the appointment was made, but the fact was that this appointment had for a century been made by the local government, and it devolved upon the promoters of this bill to give some good reason for the change proposed He moved that progress be rep rted upon the bill.

Dr. Alward said the attorney general evidently wanted the common council to come before his highness on bended knees. The citizens of St. John had already sought through the regularly constituted channel to have this change brought about. It was absurd to contend that the paying power should not be the appointing power. No other city in Canada could be named that did not appoint its own recorder.

Mr. Shaw regretted that the attorney general had taken this course. He quite sure that the people of St. John as well as the press were a unit in favor of the

appointment being vested in the city. Hon. Mr. Blair said he had been giv n to understand that the common council in private session had concluded that owing to the physical infirmities of the late recorder he could not effl nently discharge the duties of his office, and a communication of of the councillors at least to the ex-recorder. Mr. Shaw said he knew of no such communication, It was intimated to him

that he might employ an assistant in court during his illness, but it was a matter of general regret on the part of the council that he had been displaced. Hon. Mr. Blair said it was not true that Mr. Jack was dismissed by the government, No suggestion was ever made to him by the government that he should retire. He went

out of the office voluntarily, without tie slighest pressure, direct or indirect, on the part of the government. Dr. Stockton-Did not the recorder com to your house at the dead of night and say he wou'd not give his answer till next day Hon Mr. Blair-He came to my house o the night in question, but he made no such statement. I would be the last person uggest that Mr. Jack should be retir unless with his entire and hearty course rence. He thought hoo, gentlemen wou d do well not to press this bill, but between he present and the next session the common council could memorialize the government Mr. Smith thought the petition and the delegation of the common council sent to the legislature was sufficient memorial on the

Mr. Blair -The delegation did not approach the government at all. Mr. Pitts was satisfied that there was very strong centiment in the city of Si. John in favor of the bill.

now promise to accede to the request of the council when they present a memorial I wil withdraw the bill. Mr. Blair-I am almost inclined to make the promise. I think you ought to accept

that assurance as sufficiently definite. Dr. Stockton thought the attorney general should make a positive statement and h would accept it.

Mr. Shaw said he would be willing to accept the assurance already given by the attorney general and have the bill with drawn. He did not think the attorn y general had any wish to kick against tie wishes of the citizens of St. John.

Progress was reported. Mr. Mitchell committed a bill amendi the act relating to shorthand reporting in the courts, Mr. Killam in the chair. At present the reporters received \$800 a year (L mited) : Mr. White, further amending which was felt to be too small. Under the present bill the maximum rate was fixed at \$1,200. The bill also provided that the reporters should be employed in the divorce

court .- Bill agreed to. Mr. Mitchell committed a bill the board of school trustees of cities and incorporated towns to dispose of lands not required for school purposes, Mr. Killam in the chair. - Agreed to.

Mr. Mitchell committed a bill relating to the issue of provincial debentures, Me Killam in the chair. - Agreed to. Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill relating to fees in bastardy cases .- Adjourned.

FREDERICTON, Feb'y 22-Mr. Farris introduced a bill to incorporate the Colonia Iron and Steel company.

Mr. Pitts presented the petition of Wm. Rogers, W. K. Johnston, John P. Carter, and 36 others praying that the government take the necessary steps to secure justice to the Protestant minority at Bathurst. Mr. Blair re-committed the bill amending

the registry act, Mr. Flewelling chairman Agreed to with amendments. The law committee through the chairman, Mr. White, reported, referring to the

house the bill conferring the right of franchise upon women. The committee could not recommend the bill to legalize the adoption of Gertie Reid

by John E. Porter. Mr. Blair committed the bill further amending the laws of incorporation and relating to the St. John Horticultural Association, Mr. O'Brien (Northumberland) hairman. Agreed to with amendments.

Mr. White committed the bill providing for the removal of dangerous buildings, Mr. Flewelling chairman. Agreed to with amendments. Mr. Blair committed the bill incorpor-

ating the Hac Achim Society. Mr. Killiam chairman. Agreed to. Mr. Mitchell committed the bill to amend Act 52 Victoria, chapter 4 regarding the inposition of certain taxes on certain incorporated companies and associations, Mr.

Killam, chairman. Agreed to.

chairman. Agreed to. Dr. Alward committed the bill vesting the appointment of the chief of police of St. John in the common council of said city,

Mr. Blair committed the bill amending

the act respecting law stamps, Mr. Killam.

Mr. Ferris, chairman. Dr. Alward in explaining the bill, said the same reasons urged in favor of having the appointment of the recorder of St. John vested in the common council, would apply to the bill. The paying power should have

council if the body memoralized them. Mr. Blair said he would be sorry to give any such assurance; and would also be sorry to imagine that the gentlemen Dr. Stockton committed a bill vesting promoting the bill believed there was sit again. the appointment of the recorder of the any strong feeling in St. John in favor city of St. John in the common council, Mr. of vesting the appointment of the chief of police in the common council. There was Dr. Stockton said at the beginning of no demand among the people for this

willing to vest the appointment in the

p ovincial government. By subsequent of the chief of police, therefore the council chair and report the resolution was carried legista ion the people were given the right should have the appointment. Hundreds of the vote being :officers all over the province are appointed by the government, whose salaries are paid by different localities; and if the argument that the paying power should be d fferent localities would be appointing Jack, Messrs. DeForest, Scovil Jewest. ment, principally from the leader of the Thomson & Co., Fraser, Hall, George Supp. Manchester, Robertson & Alleon, A P question and the members on both sides Barnhill, Hawker M die ne Company, Simeon Jones, Vroom & A goll, Movison Bros & Co., D. C. Clineh, W A. Porter and T. McAvity & Sors against the bill. The letters were only a small part of the corres pondence he had received from gentlemen representing the best elements in St. John. arging him to use his influence against the

> Dr. Stockton said Simeon Jones was longer a citizen of St. John.

Mr. Blair said he thought Mr. Jones had still some interests there. In any case there was a time when Dr. Stockton would have thought Mr. Jones' opinion of some value. In promoting this bill the common councit | Pinder, Mott, Labillois, Powell and Killam. had not felt the public pulse regarding this matter, as would be seen by the letters he had read. It was desirable that the judiciary of police should be freed from the influences which centre around the municipal government of any city; and even if this bill now passed it would have such a bad effect that he ventured the prediction that within five years the legislature would be asked to restore the old condition of affairs, as he andersteed was the case in Hulifax

Dr. Stockton said he took the broad ground that all officials not exercising judicial functions should be appointed by the municipalities that pay them. The common council of St. John, who are responsible for the peace, order and good government of St. John, has no control over the chief of police. The latter could go out of the city when he pleased and was not responsible to any one. If some supervision or control were given to the council this official, doubtless their present feeling would be allayed. By the act of I889 this | charged." legislature had vested the power of appointing the chief of police in the government hough as the bill was originally drafted it was placed in the council.

Hon. Mr. Blair-How did von vote on the subject in 1889?

Dr. Stockton-The bill was rushed through, owing to pressure of time, and not formally petitioned the house? Why tid they not present their views before the common council? At the present time all the aldermen of the city of St. John were elected the and, therefore, no local influence would ikely be brought to bear upon the chief of solice through the aldermen. In every other city and town of the province, the appointment of the chief of police was vested in the council.

Mr. Powell thought the letters read by

Mr. Blair thought the writers of these etters meant just what they said. It was perfectly apparent that they were not stereotyped as the hon. member (Stockton) had insinuated. All these gentlemen were representative citizens, and he believed they spoke the opinions of the city at large. If the chief of police now had the power to neglect his duties, but had never done it, the grievance was not a very practical one. If he had neglected his duty by leaving the city, or if he had allowed the city to be without police protection, during certain hours, why did not the common council bring the matter to the attention the government? He moved

progress be reported upon the bill. The motion to report progress was carried. Yeas-Blair, Mitchell, Emmerson, White, LaBillois, Dunn, Gogain, Lewis, Martin, Russell, Sivewright, Most, Killam, Flewell og, Baird, O'Brien (Northumberland.) for the women of the

O'Brien (Charlotte)-22. Nays-Powell, Stockton, Phinney, Shaw, Smith (St. John,) Alward, Pitts, Allen, Howe, Pinder, Atkinson, Perley-12. Dr. Alward committed a bill in amendment of the act to regulate the storage of petroleum and burning fluids in the city of St. John and the parish of Portland. Mr. Farris, Chairman. Progress reported.

for the examination of witnesses before Dr. Stockton having moved that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair in order that his bill amending the New Brunswick elections act of 1889 (his women suffrage bill) might be committed, Mr. Sivewright noved the following, seconded by Mr.

he chair, but that it be nizes the importance of the question of women suffrage as one to which prominence has been recently given in political dis cussions in others countries, it is that principle at the present time, and especially so in the absence of a clear wherefore, it is further

Resolved, That the bill an act to amend "the New Bunswick elections act of 1889" be not read until this day three mouths. This amendment was ruled out of order by Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Sivewright then moved as amend nent, seconded by Mr. Robinson :-Resolved to strike out all the lines aft that and insert in lieu thereof : Resolved. That the order of the day for reference of bill, an act to amend the election act of 1889, be discharged; and that it is further

Resolved, That while this house recognizes the importance of the question of woman suffrage, as one to which prominence has recently been given in political dis. cussions in other countries, it is not deemed expedient to declare in favor of that principle at the present time, and especially in the absence of a clear expression of public opinion in its favor; and that it is, thereare, undesirable now to refer the said bil to a committee of the whole.

After discussion lasting till 12 30 o'cloc the amendment was lost, the vote being Yeas-Blair, Mitchell, White, Labillois, Dunn, Gogain, Lewis, Martin, Sivewright, Mott, Fleweiling, O'Brien (Northumber land), Robinson, Venoit, Dibblee, McLeod Farris-17. Nays-Emmerson, Powell, Stockton,

sell, Killam, Perley, Barrd, Wells, O'Brien (Charlotte)-18. The motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair was carried by the same vote reversed.

The house then went into committee of the whole to consider the bill. Mr. Wells The first and only section of the bill was

defcated, the vote being :-Yeas-Emmerson, Stockton, Phinney, Shaw, Smith (St. John.) Alward, Pitts. Perley, O'Brien (Charlotte)-14. Nays-Blair, Mitchell, White, Labillois, Dunn, Gogain, Martin, Sivewright, Mott, Flewelling, O'Brien, (Northumberland), Robinson, Venoit, McLeod, Farris-15.

It was then moved that the chairman leave the chair and report the resolution. Dr. Stockton moved in amendment that the chairman report progress with leave to Mr. Blair claimed the amendment out of

The speaker's ruling was asked. Mr. Speaker decided the amendment out of

Yeas-Blair, Mitchell, Emme son, White,

Labiliois, Dunn, Gogaine, Lewis, Martin, Mott, Kil'am, Flewelling. O Brien (Northinberland), Robinson, Venoit, McLeod, Firris, O'Brien (Charlotte) -18. No s-Stockton, Phinney, Smith (St. ohn.) Alward, Pitts. Howe, Pinder. Ross II, Perley-9.

FREDERICTON, Febr 25 h :- Mr. O'Brien entroduced a bill relating to pedlers, which was, on the ground of urgency, read a second me. He also presented a petition of the

Charham Board of Trade in favor of same Mr. Pitts gave notice for an address for Il correspondence from Temperance bodies. the W. C. T U organizations, their officers etc., in relation to the dismissal of certain licensed vendors under Canada Temperance Act in Northumberland, who had been

convicted of violations of said Act. Mr. Phinney presented the petition of the Municipal Council of Kent in favor of a bill to authorise committees of Municipal Councils to examine witnesses under eath

Petitions in favor of woman sufferage were presented by Messrs Allen, White, Atkinson, Gogain, Pitts, Wells, Flewelling, Mr Blair recommitted the bill respecting assignments and preferences by insolvent persons, Mr. Sivewright chairman. Agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Emmerson moved that Mr. Speaker leave the chair and that the house resolve itself into committee of the whole to consider the bill conferring the franchise upon

Mr. Blair moved the following amend-

Strike out all the words of the resolution after the word 'that," and insert the olfowing: "While fully recognizing that the subject of women suffrage is attracting much attention in political discussions in other countries, it does not seem expedient or this legislative assembly to make any declaration upon the principle of the question in the absence of a clear expression of public opinion thereupon; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the order for the day for the reference of a bill 'an act to confer the right of franchise upon women," to a ommittee of the whole house be now dis-

Mr. Blair said this amendment was similar to that moved by Mr Sivewright when Dr. Stockton's bill came up for reference to the committee of the whole the other evening. Some hon, member had then pretended to say that the amendment had been moved to prevent discussion, some going so far as to say that there had been o division was taken. If the gentlemen an application of the gag. The amendment who had written to the attorney general was entirely within the law of parliamenwere opposed to the change, why had they tary usage. Such an amendment was not intended to prevent discussion. Every member who desired to speak on the subject had every opportunity of doing so with Mr. Speaker in the chair. He (Blair) was not now, nor never had been, inspired with any feeling against any member promoting this kind of legislation. Whether he held correct views or not, on the question he thought he had a right to express his con ion, without being charged with being unwilling to do every justice to the women of the country. The amendment he had Mr. Blair was simply intended to protect offered was largely a recapitulation of the amendment moved by Mr. Sivewright to

Dr. Stockton's bill. He moved it because he believed that more than a few members did not have the information they would like to have before coming to a conclusion on the subject. Such a bill should certainly not pass until the house had a chance of knowing the opinion of the electors regarding it. The advocates of giving the franchise to women do not at all agree. Even Dr. Stockton and the chief commissioner did not agree. The framers of the bill asked that only widows and spinsters having property should be entitled to the franchise. The bill of the chief commissioner asked that the franchise be extended to all women having property, whether such women be married or single, widows or spinsters. He (Blair) had no fault to find with the ladies who were asking for this nothing but the highest respect Robinson, Veniot, Dibbies, McLeod, Wells, and kindred associations, whose members asked that the franchise be conferred upon the women. These ladies think if they had the ballot they would be able to introduce social and political reforms. and that the result would be a reign of social purity. Everyone sympathizes with these ladies and their works. No one questioned the motives or the aims of the Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill to provide W. C. T. U., and kindred bodies. He was forced, however, to the conclusion that it would not be in the interest of the country nor in the interest of the women hemselves, to grant this legislation. He (Blair) did not regard the exercise of the franchise as a right which every member of society possessed, but as a privilege conferred by the general body of the people on such of its citizens as would, it Resolved, That Mr. Speaker de not leave | was believed, exercise it in the public weal, No person can set up the claim of having Resolved, That while this house recog- the right to vote because of being a man or of being a women. The claim can only be recognized when it is felt or shown that not it is in the public interests. When it is teemed expedient to declare in favor of asked why have not the women of the country the same right to vote as the men. expression of public opinion in its favor: it was to be noted that in the past they have not exercised it, in any English speaking community, with the exception of one or two states of the union, and the colony of New Zealand. The reason why the ballot has not been placed in the hands of the women is because they have not been recognized as taking a part in the government of the country. They have not been law-makers, bread-winners, soldiers, nor sailors, nor discharged any of those wide national functions upon which the very existence of the state depends. It had been argued that already progress had been made in that directson-that the ballot had not been given to women in municipal elections, and, therefore, it should be given them in parliamentary elections. There is all the difference in the world between municipal and parliamentary government. One deals with the eare of roads and streets and with the administration of purely local affairs; the other with foreign and invernal matters, affecting the whole state, In municipal elections the vote is only given to women who have property, because that property is the subject of direct taxation for civic purposes and because it is not thought fair Phinney, Shaw, Smith (St. John), Alward, to call upon any portion of the property Pitts, Allen, Howe, Pinder, Atkinson. Rus- to contribute unless it is in some way represented. The moment you step outside of the principal arena you are in an arena where every man is recognized as having a voice whether he is possessed of property or not. When the principle is once recognized that property, whether owned by a man or a women, is entitled to a voice in all parliamentary elections. it will be impossible to stop there. It will then be impossible logically to resist a demand for full womanhood suf-Lewis, Howe, Pinder, Russell, Kilam, trage in comformity with full manhood suffrage which the country now practically possesses. If it is recognized that the law of nature imposes no distinction between men and women in the government of the state then the only logical result is to make that

vote the privilege of every person in the community, whether married or unmarried. male or female. He believed that what the strongest advocates of woman sufferage were really aiming for was the widest possible extension of the franchise to women. Mr. Killam-That is not so.

Hon Mr. Blair-Well, they have not taken me into their confidence, but I have been THE TERMS, APPLY AT RESIDENCE, QUEEN ST upon whom the prohibitionists depended pity if the vote should leave on the minds to the American physiological society city of St. John were appointed by the ment that because St. John were ap