

PARLIAMENT.

After presenting the tariff changes Mr. McLellan presented statistics intended to show the benefit the present tariff had conferred upon the farmer, the artisan and the manufacturer, and stated that the great undertakings having been accomplished the aim of the government would be to decrease the debt.

He also announced that the government made arrangements with C. P. R. by which the company undertake to pay back all the twenty millions in cash by the first of June next, the government taking a certain number of acres of land and selling them to recoup the extra ten millions now secured on the whole of the land.

Sir R. Cartwright attacked the government, lamenting the slow progress the country had made.

Thompson in answer, said there were some difficulties relating to the enforcement of the Scott Act, for which legislation would be required, and it would be introduced this session.

McMullen's bill relating to interest on money secured by mortgage of real estate, was moved to the second reading. The bill provides that when the principal or interest is not payable until after three years, and the person at any time after three years tenders interest after three months' notice, or with three months' interest, and it is not accepted, no further interest shall be payable. It was referred to the banking and commerce committee.

Charlton's seduction bill was taken up. After a speech from the promoter, showing the necessity for such a bill, a call of the house was had and on division (114 for and 47 against) the bill was read a second time and referred to a special committee.

Mitchell moved for copies of regulations and instructions issued to fishery officers commanding the marine police force, relative to fishing practices by United States citizens. He said the British Government recognized the principle that foreigners are not bound to pay attention to municipal regulations. He wanted to know whether the government of Canada had protested against this principle as it would be serious to Canada in future if they had not. He wished the house to place on record its protest against the ruling of the British authorities.

Foster said what Mitchell asked for would be brought down, and Mitchell would then find that he had preferred charges which the documents would show unsupported. United States fishermen are under the same regulations as our own fishermen. He said Mitchell should have advised the government to do something which he knew the government had already proposed to do.

N. B. LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON, April 2.—This morning Mr. Stockton, from the committee appointed to investigate the charges against Mr. Adams' administration of crown land affairs, reported on behalf of three members of the committee, Messrs. Killam, Quinton and himself submitting the evidence and expressing no opinion. Mr. Wetmore presented a minor report, signed by Mr. Humphrey and himself, also submitting the same evidence, with the opinion that the charges made against Mr. Adams had not been sustained.

Shortly after 12 o'clock to-day the house was prorogued, after complimentary remarks by Mr. Wetmore, Hon. Mr. McLellan and Mr. Killam in reference to the impartial manner in which the speaker had performed the duties of his office.

Among the Bills assented to by His Honor the Lieut. Governor were the following:

Respecting the University of Mount Allison College.

To incorporate the Ladies of the Sacred Heart at St. John.

Relating to property of the Rector, Church Warden and Vestry of St. Paul's church, in the parish of Hampton, Kings Co.

To further amend the act to incorporate the Fredericton Gaslight Co.

To authorize the city council of the city of Portland, in the city and county of St. John, to exempt from taxation the trustees of the Owens Art Gallery.

To incorporate the town of Maryville.

To authorize the Portland city council to limit the valuation for assessment purposes of certain lands and premises in the said city.

To incorporate St. Stephen and Milltown Railway Company.

Relating to the Buctouche and Moncton Railway Company.

In amendment to an act to incorporate the Roman Catholic bishop of St. John.

To further amend act 45 Vic., chap. 80, intituled an act to authorize the Woodstock town council to provide a system of water works for said town and the act in amendment thereof.

To enable certain parishes in the county of Kings to establish an almshouse and poor farm for the support and maintenance of the poor.

To provide increased fire protection for the village of Sussex.

Relating to coroners and justices of the peace.

To authorize the county council of the municipality of Gloucester county to affect temporary loans in certain cases.

To amend the act to authorize the construction of a tramway on Lower Water street, in the town of Chatham.

To amend an act to enable the common council of the city of St. John to exempt from taxation certain property of the St. John Cotton Co.

To authorize the rector, church warden and vestry of Trinity church, in the parish of Canaan, Queens county, to sell their globe lands.

To explain and further amend the act to incorporate the Northern and Western Railway Co. of New Brunswick.

To incorporate the Shediac and Cape Tormentine Railway Co.

Relating to rates and taxes in the municipality of the city and county of St. John.

In amendment of the New Brunswick Medical Act of 1881.

To amend 48th Vic. chap. 48, intituled an act to incorporate the Telegraph Publishing Co. of St. John.

To extend the franchise to widows and unmarried women in municipal elections.

Relating to the taking of a county valuation in the county of Carleton.

To regulate the construction of buildings in the town of Woodstock, and to provide for the due inspection thereof.

To incorporate certain persons to be known as the Moncton Women's Christian Temperance Union.

To amend the city of Fredericton Assessment Act of 1874, and for other purposes.

To incorporate the Fredericton Women's Christian Temperance Union.

To incorporate the Church of England Institute in the city and county of St. John.

The discussion on Mr. Stockton's bill to provide machinery for the enforcement of the Scott Act, last week, was very interesting. Mr. Stockton said some of the sections had been amended by the law committee, and the bill he now asked the house to pass was as follows, sections 7 and 8 of the act as placed on the desks of hon. gentlemen having been struck out altogether.

"1. Section one of the act 45 Victoria, chapter 23, entitled an act to define the duties of constables, special constables and policemen, is hereby repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:—It shall be the duty of all constables, special constables and policemen to search out and prosecute all offenders against the provisions of the second part of the Canada Temperance Act 1878, by making complaint and prosecuting the same to conviction before some court of competent jurisdiction in any city, town or municipality where the said act has been or may hereafter be brought into operation."

"2. Section two of the said act is hereby repealed."

"3. The city, town or municipal council of any city, town or municipality within which the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 now is or hereafter may be brought in force, is hereby authorized to appoint one or more special officers as hereinafter provided, to be called inspectors, whose duty it shall be to search out and prosecute all offenders against the second part of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878, and when any information is given to any such inspector that there is cause to suspect that some person is violating or has violated any of the provisions of the second part of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878, within the limits of the city or town or municipality for which he is appointed he shall be his duty to make diligent enquiry into the truth of such information and if there be reasonable or probable cause for making the same shall lay an information for such violation before a court of competent jurisdiction, and diligently prosecute the same. And no inspector appointed under this act shall be dismissed except for cause."

"4. The said inspectors shall possess, have and enjoy all the rights, privileges, powers, protection and immunities conferred or imposed upon constables, special constables or police officers by any act of Assembly of this Province or by any local by-law of the district for which such inspectors are appointed."

"5. For every default in the discharge of his duty under this act, an inspector shall be liable to a penalty of \$50, to be recovered in an action of debt in any court of competent jurisdiction by any person suing for the same, one-half of said penalty to be paid to the treasurer of the district for which such inspector is appointed, to form part of the contingent fund thereof."

"6. Each of the said inspectors shall be paid out of the funds of the city, town, or municipality for which he is appointed, a salary not exceeding five hundred dollars per annum, to be paid in equal monthly instalments."

"Sections seven and eight, formerly nine and ten, read as follows:—"

"7. All inspectors appointed under this act shall be indemnified by the city, town, or municipality for which they are appointed for all costs incurred in prosecuting any information where the same is dismissed by the court hearing the same or when a conviction is had and is quashed on appeal to the Supreme court or otherwise, or in case the fines and costs be not recovered on production of a certificate from the judge or court hearing the information that there was reasonable grounds for making the same."

"8. Every inspector appointed under this act shall make a return of all cases prosecuted by him in each and every year ending December 31st, how the same were disposed of, the amount of fines and costs paid or punishment awarded and any other matter required of him by the council by which he is appointed. Such returns shall be made to the first meeting of such council after the 1st of January in each and every year, and every police magistrate, stipendiary magistrate, parish court commissioner, justice of the peace, or other court of competent jurisdiction before whom an information under the second part of the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, shall have been heard and determined, shall make a return."

Mr. Stockton supported the Bill in a lengthy speech. The measure was also warmly favored by Mr. Baird, Mr. Burchill and Mr. McLeod. Mr. Ellis favored the Bill but thought the Dominion Government should provide the proper machinery for carrying out the Scott Act. Mr. McManus believed the Bill would defeat the object of the temperance people, and quite a war of words took place between him and Mr. Hanington who supported the measure in a lengthy speech. Mr. Adams did not believe in giving to constables the power asked for in this Bill, and he thought the law that required such powers for constables was not a good law. Forcing districts to pay the salaries of inspectors and all the expenses of the latter was in itself an act

of persecution with which he did not agree. If the Scott Act be a good law, why did not the temperance people apply to the Dominion parliament.

Mr. Hibbard was in favor of the Bill, but thought the government should pay the inspectors.

Mr. Pugsley said he was disposed to favor this bill. He thought, however, that when the municipalities pay the salaries of inspectors the fines collected should go to such municipalities.

Mr. Stockton—That would cause a conflict between the local and Dominion authorities.

Mr. Pugsley—The sooner it comes the better. It is hardship to expect the municipalities to pay the inspectors and then have the fines go to the Dominion.

Mr. Wetmore said that while the object sought by temperance men was a worthy one, he could not but feel that the passage of this act would be prolific of more litigation; that, in fact, it was calculated to interfere with assessment of the different counties. He was prepared to act on the courage of his convictions in this matter and no man would be able to say that he had given a silent vote on the question. He objected to the first section on the ground that the constables and other peace officers had already the power asked for. In the next place he felt that if it had been found necessary to place on the statute book such a law as the Canada Temperance Act, this legislature was not to the proper place to come to for machinery to help enforce that law.

Mr. McLeod said that Mr. Wetmore practically admitted that officers were necessary to carry out the Scott Act. There was no doubt that the law as it now stands does not compel constables to look after Scott Act violations. This bill was to make that part of their duty. He had no doubt that many men would be willing to vote for this bill who would not vote for the Scott Act. The bill simply asks that power be given to localities that have adopted the Canada Temperance Act to carry out the law as far as possible. If the temperance sentiment of any locality is strong enough to force this law, it will be found strong enough to arrange for the payment of the inspectors.

Mr. Palmer supported the bill as an alternative for something better.

Hon. Mr. Blair said that while he did not favor the bill as a whole, he was prepared to support the principle of the act. There was a question as to whether or not this legislature had the power to pass the bill. He believed there could be no harm in passing it and thereby asserting our power to make such legislation. He was not prepared in view of the decision of the Privy Council in the case of the Queen v. Russell and in view of the decision of the supreme court of Nova Scotia, mentioned by the leader of the opposition, to say there was no doubt in reference to the power of this house to authorize the appointment of inspectors. It was desirable not only in the interest of temperance, but in the interest of the public good, that while a law is on the statute book it should be carried out as far as possible. When a law becomes a dead letter it should be repealed and not be allowed to stand as impotent legislation; he was not sure that this bill would accomplish what was expected of it, but he was ready to go hand in hand with those who sought this legislation and assist them. There was a question as to whether this legislature should require municipal and civic councils to appoint inspectors, or whether it would be better to give them the power to do so; he thought the feeling was against making the law compulsory in that respect; he could not at present support the seventh section. It gave too much power to the inspectors to involve the municipalities, towns and cities. This section placed no limit on the cost of prosecutions; he thought the council should have a say in this respect.

The vote on the motion that the bill be read section by section resulted as follows:—

Yeas—Messrs. Blair, Turner, McLeod, Hanington, Hetherington, Lablouis, Colter, Mitchell, Wilson, Leighton, Ellis, Park, Stockton, Dr. Lewis, Hibbard, Perley, Baird, Humphrey, Morton, Burchill, Pugsley, Palmer—22.

Nays—Wetmore, Adams, McAdam, McManus—4.

Mr. Wilson thought the word "shall" in the first line of the seventh paragraph should be made to read "may." The section as it stood was in opposition to the principle of the bill, which authorized rather than required the appointment of inspectors. He was strongly in favor of the principle of the bill.

Hon. Mr. Blair took a similar view to Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Park acting on Mr. Wilson's suggestion moved that the word "shall" be struck out and the word "may" substituted.

After a lengthy discussion the committee divided on the motion as follows:—Yeas—Blair, Gillespie, McLellan, Ryan, Mitchell, Wetmore, Glasier, Hetherington, Lablouis, Wilson, McAdam, Park, McManus—13.

Nays—Turner, McLeod, Hanington, Colter, Killam, Leighton, Ellis, Stockton, Dr. Lewis, Hibbard, Baird, Humphrey, Morton, Burchill, Palmer—15.

All the sections having been agreed to with slight amendments, Mr. Baird moved that a section be added providing for the appointment of inspectors in counties where the Scott Act had not been adopted, to enforce the license law.

News of the Week.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. Andrews post office was entered by burglars on Tuesday night. They forced off a window panel in the delivery window, but only got a few cents and some postage stamps for their trouble.

Wednesday the transfer of the stock held by the people of the west side in the Carleton branch railway was made to the Dominion government and the chamberlain was paid over the \$40,000.

The large store of Messrs. Hill & Berry, at Pokiook, York Co., was burned to the ground on Tuesday evening last. Nearly all the contents were saved. The fire originated in the upper story which was occupied by a tenant. The building was covered with insurance.

The following superannuations have been announced affecting the St. John customs and excise service: Collector Perkins, with an allowance of \$368 per annum; inspector Thos. Hanford on \$600; excisemen J. E. Ganong and John Fredericksen on \$288 and \$261.28 respectively—these superannuations to date from April 1st.

Preparations are now in progress at Maryville to build, in connection with the Gibson Cotton Mill, a monster dye house, 250x80 feet, with facilities for dyeing for 60,000 spindles. Work will be pushed along rapidly, so that Mr. Gibson will put his dyed goods into the market in the fall. He intends making gingham, shirtings, skirts, collars, towels, tickings, denims—in fact all lines of fast colored dyed goods.—Gleaner.

NOVA SCOTIA.

On the 17th, James McKenzie, of Jordan River, N. S., was drowned by the capsizing of a dory belonging to the schr. "Alice M. Stroppe." McKenzie was 28 years of age, and unmarried.

The Halifax dry dock is at last a settled affair. The contractor's deposit is put up and the Halifax folk are congratulating themselves on the fact that a million dollars will be spent there in the work of construction.

Serious washouts occurred on the Windsor and Annapolis railroad Thursday between Berwick and Waterville, and a landslide near Elderkin's Creek, prevented the day express from Annapolis getting beyond Kentville. The bridge on the post road at Coldbrook, N. S., has been washed out and travel will be much impeded. The freshet is fearful.

Nova Scotia coal mining companies have contracted to deliver coal in Montreal and Quebec during the approaching season of navigation as follows: The Canadian Pacific railway company have contracted with the Intercolonial company for 17,500 tons of Drummond mine coal, to be delivered in Montreal. The Montreal Gas Company are to take 12,000 tons from the Little Glace Bay Company and 20,000 tons from the International Company. Thirty thousand tons from Victoria Mines, all said to be for the Canadian Pacific railway, are to be delivered at Quebec and Montreal. The Port Colborne company are to deliver about 20,000 tons at Montreal for various consumers. Contracts have been, or are about to be, effected by the other mining companies of Nova Scotia, and further ones will likely be made by those mentioned.

OTHER PROVINCES.

W. H. Howland was re-elected mayor of Toronto by acclamation, on Thursday.

Ontario is about to begin the erection of new parliament buildings for the province, at Toronto. The cost is intended to be about three-quarters of a million of dollars, which the province can well afford.

A riot occurred at St. John's, N.F., March 31, when a mob, demanding labor and railroad extension, assembled around the parliament buildings with flags. They stormed the assembly house, routed the police and broke in to the council chamber, planting their banner on the table of the house.

Fire Friday morning destroyed the top flat of the Toronto Mail building, occupied by the Telephone Co. The company's loss is \$20,000, and building is damaged to like amount. It is supposed the fire was caused by some defect in the electric wires. Several offices in the building were damaged with water, but the Mail printing and editorial rooms escaped injury.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

A Friday despatch says: There is great sudden activity in the British foreign office. Mr. Gladstone has spent considerable time there to-day conferring with Earl Rosebery, secretary for foreign affairs.

Sir Horace Rumbold has been ordered to join with the other foreign diplomatic representatives at Athens in sending to the Greek government a final strong remonstrance against Greece's warlike attitude. This remonstrance will be tantamount to an ultimatum, and if Greece ignores it, the foreign fleets will act forthwith. All foreign squadrons in the waters of Greece are being hastily reinforced.

Leading French newspapers take a gloomy view of the situation in the east. Two French ironclads have been ordered in readiness for immediate despatch to the Mediterranean.

The Journal de St. Petersburg says that the Russian fleet will return to Suda Bay.

MARKET REPORT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY GEORGE LYMAN, ESQ. DEPUTY CLERK.

Beef, Country, per lb. \$0 4 1/2 to \$0 6 1/2

" Butcher's, " 0 7 " 08

Mutton, " 0 6 " 07

Pork, " 0 6 " 07

Butter, " 20 " 22

" Roll, " 25 " 26

Lard, " 12 " 13

Chickens, per pair, 40 " 60

Potatoes, Early Rose, p. bbl., 1 15 " 1 25

" Kidneys, " 1 70 " 1 90

Carrots, " 0 95 " 1 00

Beets, " 30 " 1 00

Turnips, " 0 65 " 0 70

Parasnis, " 1 50 " 0 00

Cabbage, per head, 0 12 " 0 15

Eggs, " 0 14 " 0 15

Buckwheat, Rough, per cwt. 1 70 " 0 00

" Grey, " 1 90 " 0 00

Hams, smoked, " 0 10 " 0 11

Shoulders, " 0 08 " 0 09

The markets have been poorly supplied the whole week, on account of bad travelling.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE

THE MOST WONDERFUL LINIMENT FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

CURES—Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhoea, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. Pamphlet free. Dr. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

PARSONS' MAKE HENS LAY PILLS

These Pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them and you will always be thankful. One pill a dose. Illustrated pamphlet free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 30c. in stamps. Dr. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 C. H. St., Boston.

Nothing on earth will make hens lay like it. cures chicken cholera and all other diseases of hens. Is worth its weight in gold. Is strictly a medicine to be given with food. Illustrated book by mail free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. 24 lb. air-tight tin cans, \$1; by mail \$1.20. Six cans by express, prepaid, for \$5.00. Dr. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston.

Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. It is strictly a medicine to be given with food. Illustrated book by mail free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. 24 lb. air-tight tin cans, \$1; by mail \$1.20. Six cans by express, prepaid, for \$5.00. Dr. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston.

EQUITY SALE.

THERE will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's corner (so called), in the City of Saint John, in the County and City of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on Thursday, the 15th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, pursuant to the direction of a decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on the fifth day of January instant, in a certain suit therein pending, wherein George E. Fairweather and Silas Alward, trustees under the last will and testament of Charles H. Estabrooks, deceased, are Plaintiffs, and Mark N. Powers and Charlotte Powers, his wife, and James Manchester, James F. Robertson, and Joseph Allison are Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned barrister, the mortgaged premises described in the Bill of Complaint in the said suit, and in the said decretal order as follows, that is to say:

"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of Saint John, aforesaid, having a front on the northern side of Princess Street of forty feet, more or less, and extending back therefrom one hundred feet, bounded on the west by land formerly in the possession of John Marter, on the east by land formerly of Henry Thomas, and in the rear by lands belonging to the Corporation of Trinity Church, the said lot being known on the map or plan of the said city as lot number five hundred and ninety-three (593). Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, privileges and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, dower right of dower property, claim and demand, whatsoever, both at law and in Equity, of them the said Mark N. Powers and Charlotte Powers, his wife, in, to, out of or upon the same premises, and any or every part thereof."

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the Plaintiffs' Solicitors.

Dated the 13th day of Jan., A. D. 1886.

Wm. B. HANDLER, Barrister.

OTTY & DIXON, Plaintiffs' Solicitors.

W. A. LOCKHART, Auctioneer. Jan 13 3m

BOARD OF CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINERS.

OTTAWA, 17th March, 1886.

THE Civil Service Entrance Examinations will commence at Halifax, N. S., St. John, N. B., Charlottetown, P. E. I., Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, and Victoria, B. C., on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Forms for making application may be had from the undersigned until Monday, the 18th of April, and the same must be returned duly executed not later than Friday, the 30th idem.

P. LESFEBVRE, Commissioner and Secretary.

april 31

Boys' Clothing

—FOR—

SPRING, 1886.

WE HAVE opened a thoroughly well assorted Stock of SUITS for CHILDREN, BOYS and YOUTHS, to which we would invite special attention. Having given this department a great deal of attention, we are able this spring to show a larger stock of better styles and patterns than ever before.

Special care has been exercised to obtain good wearing Cloths and neat Styles.

FOR CHILDREN AND BOYS

Of 4 to 12 years of age, we have the best range of Suits ever shown by us, consisting of Blouses and Pants, in several new styles. These are nice fitting, natty garments, and are sure to please.

FOR BOYS OF 10 to 14,

We have a fine range of Knickerbocker Suits, Jacket, Vest and Short Pants, neat patterns, serviceable, well cut.

FOR BOYS AND YOUTHS

Of 12 to 17, our Suits of Jacket, Vest and Long Pants are well assorted, good styles, fine neat patterns of Cloths and good fitting garments.

SPECIAL.—We would suggest an early inspection of the above while the Stock is fresh, and Styles and Sizes unbroken.

A few Sample Jersey and Velvet Suits for Boys of 4 to 8.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON.

CLIFTON HOUSE,

74 PRINCESS AND 143 GERMAIN STS.,

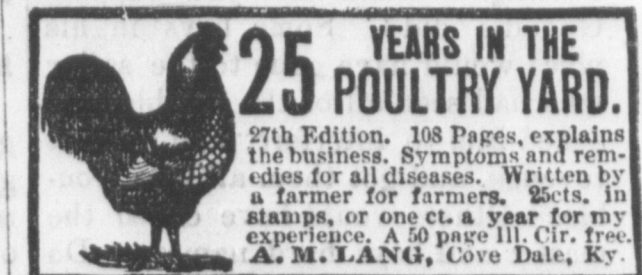
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