

PARLIAMENT.

When the bill authorizing the granting of pensions to Northwest mounted policemen, came up, Mr. Jones of Halifax moved an amendment to the effect that instead of pensioning those men the government retain a percentage of their pay to form a superannuation allowance, as now obtained in the civil service. He denounced the pension system as vicious in principle and bitterly attacked the measure as the entering wedge for pensions to military school corps, etc.

Sir John, and others defended the force and pointed out the necessity of the bill as a means of inducing trained men to remain for years in the service.

The amendment was rejected—106 to 65—and the bill agreed to.

When the Franchise bill came up for its third reading, Mr. Charlton moved an amendment of universal suffrage tendency.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 88 to 59.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The government bill to amend the post office act was brought up for its third reading, and the amendment was lost by a vote of 88 to 59.

Mr. Holton criticized the customs department and its management, closing with a resolution to the effect that the customs act be amended so as to relieve honest importers and secure proper protection to the revenue; that no one shall be fined except after a fair public trial, and that no officer making seizures shall participate in the fines.

Hon. Mr. Bowell replied to covering all the points presented in the accusations against his department.

The resolution was defeated, 71 to 111.

Replying to Mr. Barron, Sir John said it was not the intention of the government to test in the courts the constitutionality of the Jesuits' estate bill.

On motion to go into supply, Mr. Fisher moved an amendment censuring the government for issuing liquor permits, and for permitting the lieutenant governor instead of the governor general in council to license the sale of liquors at the Banff hotel. Mr. Fisher supported his amendment in a long speech.

Sir John Thompson claimed that Mr. Fisher's contentions had no foundation in fact or law.

On division, Mr. Fisher's resolution was defeated by 53 to 100.

The house then went into supply on militia items.

In the senate, Hon. Mr. Wark asked the government whether, in view of the large expenditure now going on in railway construction in Nova Scotia, they would not consider the claim of New Brunswick to have the railway bridges on the St. John river made free a seasonable one and if so, whether they intended to take over these bridges and make them free to all connecting lines.

Hon. Mr. Abbott replied that no application of this description had been made to the government, and the matter was never brought under their notice until now by senator Wark. There were a good many questions of fact which would have to be investigated before the government could come to any decision in the matter. He assured his honorable friend that the subject would be inquired into during the coming vacation and will be very thoroughly considered with every desire on the part of the government to do anything that the people of New Brunswick may think reasonable in the matter.

So much interest has been displayed with respect to Mr. Weldon's (Albert) bill relating to extradition that Sir John Thompson has given notice of his intention to transfer the measure to government orders. This means that the act will be pretty sure to receive attention this session and the general belief is that it will pass.

Sir John has given notice of several railway subsidies, among them railway from Truro to Newport, Nova Scotia forty nine miles, not exceeding \$156,000; for the Central railway from the head of Grand lake to the Intercolonial, in New Brunswick, not exceeding \$128,000; to the Albert Southern railway, balance remaining unpaid of subsidy, not exceeding \$31,771.

In reply to a question, Hon. Mr. Foster said the total amount of goods entered for consumption in the nine months ending April 1st, 1888 and 1889 respectively was \$75,554,443 for 1888 and \$73,246,111 for 1889. The exports, being produce of Canada, for the same periods were \$59,790,398 for 1888 and \$59,308,785 for 1889. These figures of imports and exports for 1889 do not include the returns for British Columbia and the Northwest, which are not yet to hand.

In the published statement of the expenditure in the Canada Gazette to date, April 1st, \$4,476,283 is charged for interest paid to date, and \$768,189 for a sinking fund account.

In reply to Mr. McMullin, Hon. Mr. Foster said the cost of the new printing bureau building, including excavation, etc., was \$138,568, and the cost of the printing plant, fittings and materials of all kinds up to April 1st was \$165,864.

Hon. Mr. Foster moved the ocean teamship subsidy resolutions explaining the weighty reasons that led the government to ask for such appropriations. He recited the attempts made for some two or three years to secure fast Atlantic mail service, and referring to the negotiations of the past four months, said matters were now in such an advanced stage as to justify the government in asking for the maximum sum named in the resolution. The government had determined to build up Canadian lines and to pay no subsidy to vessels calling at United States ports.

He went on to show that this fast steamship service was the sequence of our transcontinental railway and other development. Our Canadian Pacific railway was never intended to begin at St. John or Halifax and end at New Westminster, but to be a part and parcel of the greatest and shortest highway between Europe and the far

east. The advantages of the Canadian route over its American competitors and the Suez canal were emphasized by the minister, who also gave figures to show the growth of our business in the last two years with China and Japan, as indicating what trade Canada could do with the antipodes under a direct and efficient service. He stated it was the intention to reach the continental business via a French port of the direct Atlantic line and held that the sum asked for in the several resolutions, while large, was within the financial ability of Canada.

The subsidies proposed for the ocean mail service on the Atlantic and Pacific, are \$500,000 for a fortnightly service between Canada and United Kingdom; \$25,000 for a fortnightly service between British Columbia, the Australian Colonies and Zealand, and \$15,000 annually for a monthly, or \$25,000 for a fortnightly service between British Columbia, China and Japan, provided the government of Great Britain and Ireland gives in the latter case a subsidy of \$25,000 for a monthly or \$75,000 for a fortnightly service.

Sir John MacDonald has given notice of the following resolution: "That it is expedient that a railway should be constructed as a government work between a point of junction on the New Brunswick railway at or near Harvey in the province of New Brunswick, and a point of junction with the Intercolonial railway, at or near Salisbury, in the said province or somewhere between Salisbury and Moncton, and that the sum of \$500,000 be granted towards the construction of the said railway."

News of the Week.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Quite a number of buildings will be erected in St. Stephen this season.

The Elgin, Petitediac and Havelock railway is having a large traffic this spring.

The quantity of lumber of all kinds cut on the Topique during the winter is greater than for many years past. It is estimated that 75,000 railway ties will come down the various streams this spring. The cut of spruce logs is said to be one half greater than last year's or nearly ten million feet.

Andover, Victoria Co., is agitating for a cheese factory, and a company will probably be formed to undertake the enterprise.

Messrs. Sloat & White are erecting a cheese factory near Tracey Mills, Carleton Co. They commenced building last fall and intend having their machinery in ready for operation by the first of June. The building is 30 x 70; they are getting their machinery from the leading manufacturers in the Dominion and intend having it of the very best quality.

Dorchester is to have a new jail.

Mr. Geo. Beach, of Meadows, Charlotte Co., has shipped this year 700,000 hoop poles to the States, where they find a ready market.

Chas. Goggin, senior member of the firm of C. & S. Goggin, Elgin, had his left hand so lacerated by a circular saw in their steam mill on Monday that the hand had to be amputated.

On Thursday morning the house of Mr. Isaac Hagerman, Bear Island, was burned to the ground. The family were asleep, and barely escaped. No insurance.

Robert Blaney's house, Maple Ridge York, was burned Tuesday night of last week. No insurance.

Scarlet fever of a hard type prevails about Blaisville, S. Co.

Post offices have been authorized in New Brunswick at Bayside, Northumberland county, Hayesville and Green Hill, York county, and White Mountain, Kings county. The postmasters in order are: Robert Taylor, John Hayes, John Thomas and Hugh Jameson. The Three Mile House post office, St. John, has been changed to Coldbrook.

The Markhamville Manganese Mines have passed into the hands of Pope Manganese company. The company commences operations on May 1st.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Nova Scotia house of assembly, with only three dissenting voices, has raised the sessional indemnity to members from \$400 to \$500.

The N. S. legislature prorogued Wednesday. During the session some 200 bills were passed, many of them very important. The most notable are the franchise extension, practically providing manhood suffrage; the roads act, providing \$300,000 for public roads; an act for providing schools for miners; also a bill to contribute aid to the formation of miners' relief societies, as well as important amendments to the law department, municipal assessment and mines of the province.

The first concern to manufacture pig iron in Canada will probably be the New York and Nova Scotia Iron and Railway Company, which purposes to erect two furnaces at New Glasgow, N. S. one for Bessemer and one for foundry pig iron, one of which will have a capacity of 25,000 tons per annum, employing several hundred men in mining the required 50,000 tons of ore, 50,000 tons of coal and 50,000 tons of limestone.

The bill to borrow \$3,000 for Halifax summer carnival and the bill to borrow \$5,000 for the public gardens both passed the Nova Scotia legislature.

A pair of yearling calves owned by John Bath, of Granville, N. S. were weighed the other day and tipped the scales at 1465 pounds.

Jas. A. Bennett, the Windsor plaster man, is putting in plans for calceining plaster. His will be the only establishment in Nova Scotia engaged in the business.

The railway department has awarded the contract for building the missing link between Digby and Annapolis to Campbell & O'Neill.

A recent issue of the Annapolis Spectator contains the following paragraph about the new steamer of the Bay of Fundy S. S. Company:

The "Monticello" is turning out all that she was expected to be and more. She made the run, one day last week, from wharf to wharf, Annapolis to Digby, in 52 minutes. This is probably the fastest trip ever made on the Basin, the best time of the "Secret" being about 55 minutes, and yet, on account of the coal used, the "Monticello" has not done her best.

The Nova Scotia estimates for 1889 are \$684,114.25, of which \$212,000 is for education and \$140,000 for roads and bridges. The probable revenue is placed at \$641,166.07.

During the winter season 150 men have been working at the fort at York Redoubt, and it is said that 150 more will be added shortly. The amount the authorities propose expending on the improvements is placed at \$140,000 sterling. The fort is to be enlarged by blasting into the granite, so as to give guns greater range both over land and water, and 80 ton guns will be placed in position instead of the comparatively small ones now there. Improvements are also to be made at MacNab's Island.—Chronicle.

OTHER PROVINCES.

Edmonton, N. W. T., advises state that a prairie fire on Stony Plain, Indian reserve, started on Sunday doing great damage. On the same afternoon fire swept down Little Mountain settlement, causing great loss to new settlers.

At Kendall, Ont., Friday, Jas. Vannetta, while lifting a slab from a saw in Jackson's mill, accidentally let the slab touch the saw, upon which he was thrown and cut to pieces, dying almost instantly.

The Newfoundland government propose establishing "a model farm" at St. John's at a cost of \$25,000.

Donald Morrison, the Lake Megantic outlaw, was captured Sunday evening.

UNITED STATES.

Eight thousand Panama canal laborers have been sent to their homes, but their still much suffering among those who remain on the isthmus.

Felix Viart, a beggar, died in New Orleans, La., recently, and thus far \$38,000 have been found secreted about his shanty.

The biggest fire New York has witnessed in this generation, swept the east bank of North river clear, on Friday, from 59th street to what would be 65th street, if the street ran to the river. It destroyed property belonging to the New York Central Railroad; lard, flour, and like belonging to other persons; two big elevators of the Vanderbilt system; a big brick building stretching from 59th to 60th street. Henry Benning, a workman in Fairbanks' refinery, was killed, jumping from the third story window. Two firemen were prostrated by heat. The piers and pier sheds connected with the elevator system were badly damaged and rendered useless. There were three immense vats containing 200,000 gallons of melted lard and cotton seed oil; when the flames reached them the mixture exploded, throwing the burning fluid in all directions. The employees had no chance to save themselves except by jumping out of the windows. Many estimates place the loss far above \$2,000,000; some as high as \$4,000,000. The police estimate it at \$3,000,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

John Bright's son Albert has been elected to fill his father's seat in the House of Commons as member for the central district of Birmingham. The vote stood, Bright, 5,610; Beale, 2,560.

The prefect of police discovered the existence of a nihilist plot to assassinate the czar while attending the funeral of Gen. Panicker, minister of roads. Friday. The czar had been warned not to attend the funeral. A number of persons charged with being implicated in the plot have been arrested. The nihilists intended to use dynamite.

Parnell has instituted a suit against London Times for libel, claiming £100,000 damage.

Recent word says that the newspaper accounts of the famine in Corea are greatly exaggerated. Owing to the scarcity of rice in southern districts the import duties have been removed from all food products, and cargoes of rice have been purchased in Japan for distribution among the sufferers by direction of the king.

A Beautiful Easter Gift.

Scott & Bowne, manufacturers of the well-known Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, offer a most beautiful Easter gift—composed of eight artistic studies of Birds and Flowers, put up in portfolio—worth at least \$2.00, for 25 cents. On receipt of above in stamps, it will be mailed at once.

SCOTT & BOWNE.

132 South Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Perfection at last is found in that exquisite Perfume, "Lotus of the Nile."

Grocers are authorized to guarantee that the "Royal Flavoring Extracts" will give satisfaction.

Allen's Lung Balsam is the standard cure for Coughs and Colds in the States and Canada.

Will Pain-Killer Cure Cholera Morbus? Yes, and all similar diseases of the bowels.

For all Complaints arising from a disordered state of the stomach, we recommend Campbell's Cathartic Compound.

"Maud S." Condition Powders will cure roughness of hair in your horses and produce a fine glossy coat.

A FRIGHTENED MOTHER.

"My little girl, 4 years old, frightened me one night by a croupy cough, but I gave her a dose of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which relieved her at once, and she slept well all night. I have since used it in several cases of croup, frost bites, etc., and find it always reliable. Mrs. Eva Bradley, Virden, Man.

ULCERATED STOMACH.

"For three years I was unable to work, suffering from ulcerated stomach. Medical aid having failed, I was told to try Burdock Blood Bitters, of which 7 bottles made a permanent cure. This was two years ago, and I feel that I have to thank B. B. B. for being alive and well to-day." Mrs. Rose Ann McCloskey, Marmora, Ont.

A CURE FOR LUMBAGO.

That painful complaint can be quickly cured by the right remedy. Miss Mary Jane Gould, of Stony Creek, Ont., says: "I was troubled with lumbago, and could not get relief until I used Hagyard's Yellow Oil, one bottle of which cured me entirely."

THE SAFE PLAN.

When suffering from a troublesome cold, a hacking cough, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis, or other forms of throat or lung troubles, is to use Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam to loosen the phlegm and soothe and heal the inflamed mucous surfaces. It cures where others fail.

FATHER HAD QUINIS.

"We find Burdock Blood Bitters excellent for weakness, and equally so for headache. Father also suffered severely from quinsy, which B. B. B. by its tonic and purifying properties, completely cured."

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

And on its purity depends the general health. No one is free from danger, and nine-tenths of humanity actually do suffer from one form or other of impure blood. No one remedy has such a wide range of curative power as has Burdock Blood Bitters—that best of all blood purifiers and tonics.

"After a varied experience with many so-called cathartic remedies, I am convinced that Ayer's Pills give the most satisfactory results. I rely exclusively on these Pills for the cure of liver and stomach complaints."—John B. Bell, Sr., Abilene, Texas.

Scrofula is translated from parent to child, and thus becomes a family inheritance for generations. It is, therefore, the duty of every scrofulous person to cleanse his blood by a thorough and persistent course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

THE LATE DR. DIO LEWIS, over his own signature, in speaking of Warner's Safe Cure said: "I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself a victim of serious kidney trouble, I would use the preparation."

Their gentle action and good effect on the system really make them a perfect little pill. They please those who use them. Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection."

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, injures the complexion, induces pimples, yellow skin. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Try them.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

A letter from P. O. Sharpless, Drug-gist, Marion, Ohio, in writing of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, says: "one man was cured of sore throat of 8 years' standing with one bottle. We have a number of cases of rheumatism that have been cured when other remedies have failed. We consider it the best medicine sold."

There are cases of consumption so far advanced that Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will not cure but none so bad that it will not give relief. For coughs, colds and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest, it is a specific which has never been known to fail. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, thereby removing the phlegm and gives the diseased parts a chance to heal.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion is occasioned by the want of action in the biliary ducts, loss of vitality in the stomach to secrete the gastric juices, without which digestion cannot go on; also, being the principal cause of Headache. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills taken before going to bed, for a while, never fail to give relief and effect a cure. Mr. F. W. Ashdown, Ashdown, Ont., writes: "Parmelee's Pills are taking the lead against ten other makes which I have in stock."

MARKET REPROTS.

ST. JOHN.

Corrected weekly by Geo. Lyman, Esq. Deputy Clerk.

Beef, country, per lb.	\$0.00 to \$0.00
" butchers, "	" 0.07 1/2 to 0.08
Lamb, per c.	0.00 to 0.00
Mutton, per lb.	0.00 to 0.08
Pork, "	0.00 to 0.08
Butter, "	0.18 to 0.25
" Roll, "	0.28 to 0.30
Lard, "	0.13 to 0.14
Turkeys, "	0.18 to 0.20
Chickens, per pair, "	0.60 to 1.00
Geese, each, "	0.00 to 0.00
Potatoes, early rose, per bbl.	0.90 to 1.00
" Kidneys, per bus.	1.75 to 2.00
Carrots, per bbl.	0.00 to 1.00
Beets, "	0.00 to 1.00
Turnips, "	0.00 to 0.85
Peas, "	1.40 to 1.50
Cabbage, per dozen	0.60 to 0.75
red, per dozen,	0.00 to 0.00
Corn, "	0.00 to 0.00
Buckwheat Rough, p. wt.	0.00 to 1.80
Grey "	0.00 to 2.40

Sun Life Assurance Company.

The annual meeting of the Sun Life Assurance Company was held on Friday, March 1st, at the company's offices, Montreal. There port of the Directors contained the following:

During the year we received 2,450 applications for \$3,396,483.56 of life assurance, besides 1,279 for \$2,829,900.00 accident. Of these we accepted 2,255 for \$3,030,515.99 in the life branch, and 1,269 for \$2,794,400.00 in the accident, and Policies were issued therefor. The total applications for new assurances were thus 3,735 for \$6,217,383.56, an exceedingly satisfactory showing.

The policies remaining in force at 31st December were as follows:

Life	8,049	\$11,931,300.63
Accident	2,027	4,094,000.00

Total	10,076	\$16,025,300.63
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The figures are an advance of nearly \$2,000,000 over those of 1887, and show the very rapid rate at which the Company is progressing.

The total income was \$525,273.58. This is by far the largest amount we have ever received in one year.

The amount paid for claims by death was \$104,049.09, which is somewhat heavier than in 1887. We must, however, expect this item to steadily increase, since our business is rapidly extending. It is satisfactory, however, to know that the total is considerably less than the mortality tables call for.

The income exceeds the expenditure by \$237,631.53, which is a handsome sum to set aside for the transactions of the year. The total resources at the end of the year were almost \$2,000,000, and this sum has of course been more than reached by the present date.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1888.

Income.		
Premiums—Life	\$422,990.56	
Annuity	2,000.00	
Accident	22,927.71	
Less Paid for Re-Assurances	\$447,618.27	
	1,180.63	\$146,437.04

Interest	71,432.66
Rents	858.09
Profit on Debentures sold	6,545.19
Total income	\$525,273.58

Disbursements.		
Dividends on capital	\$104,049.09	\$ 7,500.00
Death claims, including bonuses	4,035.19	
Matured endowments, including bonuses	1,217.80	
Annuity Payments	7,484.66	
Accident claims	14,485.24	
Profits paid policy-holders	17,251.56	
Surrender values		\$145,123.54
Expenses Account		77,416.36
Commissions		49,372.81
Medical fees		9,446.34
Total disbursements		\$288,850.05
Surplus over disbursements		\$236,413.53
		\$525,273.58

Total Assets	\$1,974,316.21
Total Liabilities	\$1,364,278.94

The gains from time to time are well illustrated by the following table:—

Period.	Gain in income.	Gain in assets.
1872 to 1876, four years	\$54,611.21	\$169,482.69
1876 to 1880, four years	38,880.67	195,188.29
1880 to 1884, four years	136,976.84	363,261.31
1884 to 1888, four years	249,893.93	672,918.97
Total in 1888	\$525,273.58	\$1,974,316.21

Period.	Gain in income.	Gain in assets.
1872 to 1876, four years	\$54,611.21	\$1,149,743.00
1876 to 1880, four years	38,880.67	1,167,886.14
1880 to 1884, four years	136,976.84	2,969,924.94
1884 to 1888, four years	249,893.93	5,086,896.59
Total in 1888	\$525,273.58	\$11,931,300.63

1872 to 1876, four years	\$54,611.21	\$1,149,743.00
1876 to 1880, four years	38,880.67	1,167,886.14
1880 to 1884, four years	136,976.84	2,969,924.94
1884 to 1888, four years	249,893.93	5,086,896.59
Total in 1888	\$525,273.58	\$11,931,300.63

1872 to 1876, four years	\$54,611.21	\$1,149,743.00
1876 to 1880,		