Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

ROYAL ARCANUM.—Miramichi Council No. 441, Royal Arcanum, is to meet at half past seven local time, to-morrow evening.

A PECULIAR EGG has been presented to us by Jared Tozer, Esq. It was laid by one of his hens and is 3¾ inches long and 1¾ inches in short diameter, caliper measure.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT week at the Newcastle Rink was a great success and we understand that the enterprising lessee, Mr. Fairey, came out of the undertaking without being a loser.

"CHIMES OF NORMANDY" will be presented this evening in the Masonic Hall by the St. Quinten Opera Company. Their merits on their former visit established for them a reputation which ought to ensure them a full house.

CARNIVAL.—The Carnival in the Chatham Skating Rink, which was postponed on Tuesday night on account of the storm, is to take place on *Thursday* evening 26th inst.,—instead of Tuesday evening, as announced by dodgers on the day of the postponement. There will be fireworks in addition to the other attractions and the spectators who hold the lucky numbers will receive two cash prizes of $2 each.

FIRE.—Two houses were burned in the lower part of the town of Chatham on Monday about one o'clock. The fire originated in Mr. Allan McEachran's dwelling, which was soon burned, and communicated to that of Mr. John Fraser adjoining, which was also consumed. The depth of the snow prevented the engines rendering effective assistance. Both buildings were owned by Mr. Fraser and were insured for $600 each

Our Next Governor.

The Ottawa correspondent of the *Telegraph* says there appears to be little doubt now that Sir Leonard Tilley will resign at the end of the session and accept the Lieutenant Governorship of New Brunswick. A significant paragraph in this connexion appears in *Le Canada*, which is the French Canadian organ in Ottawa city of the Dominion government, and the property of a Tory M. P. In an editorial, praising Mr. Thos. White, M. P. for Cardwell, it says: "If it be true that Sir Leonard Tilley wishes to retire from political life, there is little doubt that his successor will be Mr. White." This is now the opinion of nearly everyone in public life.

Bathurst-Chatham.

The rinks engaged and results of play at Bathurst on Thursday, 5th inst., was omitted from our reference to the match last week. They were as follows,—

CHATHAM.	BATHURST.
D. Desmond,	Dr. Meahan,
A. Ullock,	P. Gallaghet,
H. Marquis,	D. Leahy,
D. Chesman, Skip 13.	J. E. Baldwin, Skip 9.
E. Johnson,	W. H. Chisholm,
A. J. Loggie,	Ed. Hickson,
J. Johnson,	A. McDonald,
D. M. Loggie, Skip 21.	P. J. Burns, Skip 5.
C. Gunn,	J. Sivewright,
R. Murray,	R. R. Hickson
Geo. Watt,	W. H. Buck,
A. Brown, Skip 5.	H. White, Skip 26.
G. Morris,	C. Mann,
J. Y. Mersereau,	W. J. O'Brien,
A. Johnson,	T. Leahy,
D. G. Smith, Skip 24.	J. W. Girvan, Skip 17.

Highland Society's Cup.

The annual curling match for the Highland Society Cup, between the Newcastle and Chatham Clubs came off on Thursday last. Messrs. Loggie and Brown of Chatham played their rinks on the Newcastle ice in the forenoon, facing Messrs. Street and Fairey's Rinks, while Messrs. Crocker and Park's rinks played on Chatham ice against Messrs Wm. Wilson's and Chesman's rinks. In the afternoon Messrs. DesBrisay and Smith's rinks, from Chatham, faced those of Messrs, Beckwith and Ferguson at Newcastle while Messrs. Harriman and Gremley's Newcastle rinks played against those of Messrs. G. I. Wilson and Arthur Johnston on Chatham ice. The results were as follows,—

Chatham,			*Newcastle.*	
W. Wilson	17	vs.	T. W. Crocker	24
D. Chesman	12	"	W. A. Park	15
G. I. Wilson	12	"	W. Harriman	14
Arthur Johnston	18	"	R. Gremley	7
D. M. Loggie	19	"	E. L. Street	13
Alex. Brown	12	"	J. C. Fairey	15
D. G. Smith	14	"	J. Ferguson	13
T. Desbrisay	15	"	R. Beckwith	11
Totals	119			112

The Chatham men thus won by seven points. Last year they won by forty points, showing that the Newcastle curlers are rapidly coming to the front.

Death of Judge Weldon.

Judge Weldon of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, died at his residence, Fredericton, on Wednesday morning last, in his eightieth year.

The *Gleaner* gives the following sketch of him.—

"John Wesley Weldon was the son of John Weldon, of Dorchester. His grandfather came to the Province from England in 1764. The Judge was born in Dorchester in June, 1805. He studied law with the late Judge Botsford, and afterwards with ex-Governor Chandler. He was admitted Attorney in 1827, and called to the Bar in 1829, being made Queen Counsel in 1843. He resided in Kent County, for some years, and represented that constituency in the Assembly for twenty-four years. He was chosen Speaker in 1843, and held that office for eight years, when he lost his election and retired from politics. He held a place in the Executive Council, from 1827 to 1842 when he resigned. In 1857, Mr. Weldon moved to St. John, where he resided until the death of Chief Justice Parker, when appointed to the Bench. He has since resided in Fredericton. Judge Weldon was personally very popular with the legal profession. His most distinguishing characteristic was his untiring industry. It seemed a positive pleasure to him to be occupied with business and his genial, kindly and accommodating spirit will always be remembered by those who have had professional intercourse with him. He had a strong sense of fairness and in his administration of the law was actuated by a high sense of duty and a fearless determination to do what he thought was right.

"Judge Weldon was twice married. His first wife was a daughter of Judge Upham; his second wife a daughter of Judge Haliburton, better known as Sam Slick. His widow, and two sons by his first marriage survive him. One of his sons is Chas. W. Weldon, M. P., the other son is at present in Australia.

The Two Greatest Empires.

A British subject is ever proud of the country to which he owes allegiance; not only because it is by far the largest empire the world has ever seen, but more particularly because he approves the manner and form of its government. He can compare the freedom of British institutions with the paternal rule of the teeming millions of native fellow-subjects in other parts of the world, and find both very good, as both are absolutely necessary under the present condition of things. The following brief table will give some idea of the area and population of the Empire at present:

	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.
Great Britain and Ireland..	121,115	36,380,000
Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland	3,620,509	4,650,000
Australia, New Zealand..	3,181,344	3,100,000
Indian Empire	1,558,254	258,000,000
Other Eastern Possessions.	30,000	3,900,000
Guiana, etc	100,000	200,000
Africa	270,000	2,250,000
West Indies, etc	12,707	1,350,000
European Possessions..	129	105,000
Various Settlements	96,171	200,000
Total	8,990,229	310,055,000

Next in size and population comes the Russian Empire, as the following statement shows:—

Russian Empire.	Square Miles.	Population
Russia proper	1,881,900	75,604,788
Poland	49,154	7,219,077
Finland	144,228	2,213,021
Caucasia	172,543	15,186,456
Siberia	4,828,480	
Central Asia, (Turkestan, &c.)	1,251,348	
Total	8,325,353	100,228,342

—Ottawa *Citizen.*

The Senate Question.

The question of Senates and their composition being now under discussion in connection with the demand for a reform of the House of Lords, Senator Alexander was asked, as the only member of the Canadian Senate independent of party, to state once more his opinion as to the effects of the system of nomination. He repeated the conviction which he had already placed on record that the nomination of Senators by the party leader of the day was a total failure. He spoke in the most respectful and kindly terms of his fellow Senators personally; but averred that party services were the invariable ground of appointment, and that no attempt to fulfil the idea of a Senate, as a body representing the great interests and the high intelligence of the country, independently of mere partisanship, had ever been made. The Senate, he said, had been justly called a pocket borough of the Ministers. It was completely under the Ministers' thumb, and no independent voice raised in the interest of the country alone had a chance of being heard. It was the manifest duty of a Senate to check improvident expenditure on the part of the Government; but this duty a nominee Senate had totally failed to perform, the consequence of which was that the finances of the country were drifting into a dangerous condition. He quoted the words of Washington: "However partisan combinations may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely in the course of time to become engines by which cunning, ambitious and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people and use their position for their own selfish ends." Being asked whether appointment for life placed a Senator personally beyond the reach of Government influence, he replied that it did not; there were still hopes of preferment, such as Speakerships, Lieut.-Governorships and departmental offices, which could be held out, in addition to the trammels of party, and the pledge virtually given to the party leader when the appointment was accepted at his hands. Social influences also were plied with assiduity and effect. Senator Alexander wound up by emphatically reasserting the absolute subserviency of the Senate as at present constituted to the Minister, and hopelessness of any independent action while it remained unreformed.—*The Week.*

The Vacancy in the Municipal Council.

The necessity of selecting a representative of Chatham Parish to fill the vacancy in the Municipal Council brought about by the resignation of Mr. Loggie, who accepted the office of Valuator has been a subject of considerable local interest during the past week. Four or five eligible candidates were named and, among them, Messrs. B. Stapleton, R. Murray, Jr., Jas. Carter, G. I. Wilson and D. G. Smith, to whom the *World* added, on Saturday, Mr. Geo. Watt. It was apparent, however, that while nearly all these gentlemen were willing to serve, they were not disposed to put themselves forward as seeking the position. The outcome of the matter was that some of the ratepayers started a requisition asking Mr. Smith to offer, which, having been opened for signatures for part of two days were presented to him. The requisition and Mr. Smith's reply are as follows,—

To D. G. Smith, Esq., of Chatham in the County of Northumberland:

SIR—We, the undersigned ratepayers of the parish of Chatham request that you will allow yourself to be nominated as a candidate for Councillor for the parish of Chatham in the Municipality of Northumberland, a vacancy in the representation of said parish having occurred by reason of the resignation of Councillor Peter Loggie.

Dated 12th February, A. D. 1885.

R. Burbridge,	Alexander Burr,
C. Leonard,	A. Ullock,
Thomas Vanstone,	D. T. Johnstone, jr.,
R. Finn,	Chas. A. Patterson,
John Johnson,	John Fotheringham,
John Stronach,	John Templeton,
Patrick Whitty,	Henri Brobecker,
Samuel T. Wilson,	John McDonald,
James H. D. Gray,	P. A Noonan,
T. G Emms,	Donald McDonald,
John McLaughlan,	R. Carman.
Wm. W. Jardine,	Thomas Allison,
W. A. Loggie,	Lyman Flett,
Robert Wall,	J. McNaught,
Edward Gallivan,	J. D. B. F. Mackenzie,
Chas. Gunn,	T. J. Griffin,
J. B. Griffin,	James Hickey,
Stephen Jackson,	John Curran,
W. C. Smythe,	Michael Hickey,
Roger Flanagan,	Myer Moss,
F. E. Winslow,	William Wilson,
James Johnston,	William Johnston,
J. Pallen, M. D.,	Isaac Harris,
H. H. Pallen,	Aaron Harris,
G. B. Fraser,	Thomas Flanagan,
Warren C. Winslow,	Charles Cassidy,
Thos. F. Keary,	A. C. McLean,
Benj. Flood,	P. Leonard,
L. J. Tweedie,	M. J. Doyle.
Robt. Murray, jr.,	P. Desmond, jr.,
George I. Wilson,	W. Muirhead,
Wm. Murray,	Peter Loggie,
J. R. Goggin,	George Dick,
R. Bain,	Henry Kelly,
John Brown,	John Sadler,
A. Brown,	Michael Brennan,
W. B. Howard,	Thomas Whitton,
M. S. Hocken,	John Ellis,
Richard Hocken,	Alexander Morrison,
A. J. Loggie,	D. M. Loggie,
John Haviland,	A. Johnston,
Daniel Desmond,	George Cassidy,
Robert McEwen,	Asa Whitehead,
H. M. Eddy,	Charles Johnstone,
H. C. Creighton,	Robert McGuire,
Wm. Sinclair, jr.,	Peter Trainor,
Wm. McMahon,	William McGraw,
John Shannahan,	William Purcell,
R. F. Waddleton,	James Buckley,
James Carter and others.	

Mr. Smith's reply is as follows,—

Gentlemen,—

Recognising in the requisition you have presented to me, as well as in personal requests and assurances from many whose names do not appear thereon, that there is a desire among, at least, a very large number of my fellow-citizens of all classes that I should share in the representation of this important parish in the Municipal Council, I deem it a duty to place myself in your hands, feeling that in the event of a contest, you will, by your votes and influence, secure my election.

As I have already said to some of you, I have no desire to become a Municipal Councillor merely for the sake of the position, nor would I, myself, seek the office. Your requisition, however, assumes the character of a call which I think I ought to, and, therefore do accept. In the event of my being elected it will be remembered as one of the strong incentives which I trust will always urge me to the faithful and conscientious performance of the duties I shall be called upon to discharge towards the Parish of Chatham and the County at large.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

D. G. SMITH.

Chatham, February 17th, 1885.

A genuine surprise has been caused by the action of a number of people in town who have been, in some way, induced to think that they can promote their peculiar views of temperance by putting up a candidate to represent them, instead of the interests of Chatham, generally, in the Council. It appears that, at a meeting held by them last week, they appointed a committee to look up a candidate who would be willing to accept their nomination, and, after failing in their own ranks and several other quarters (one member of the Committee first appointed, refusing to serve) they obtained the consent of Mr. George Watt to act as their standard-bearer. In his new alleged *role* of Prohibitionist and champion of "the cause" and in his still newer one of a representative of *Chatham* interests, that energetic gentleman is put up by the extreme and ultra temperance people to oppose the return of Mr. Smith. A representative of the ADVANCE called on Mr. Watt yesterday who, being questioned on the subject, said he was not a temperance candidate exactly. He had told the Committee that he was not a teetotaller or prohibitionist, but was willing to take all the temperance votes he could get and treat the temperance people fairly. A third party was present when this declaration was made, and it seems to be a platform of principles to which almost anyone—outside of the gentlemen who have selected Mr. Watt—could subscribe.

The election, as most people will understand it—the majority of temperance men included—is simply for choice of a man to represent the important parish of Chatham in the Council. The interests involved, directly and indirectly are large and varied. The man chosen should be one on whom the town and parish can rely to be loyal to and watchful over those interests. The requisition presented to Mr. Smith indicates that he has the confidence of representative men of all classes and while Mr. Watt may not be any less worthy in a personal or general sense, it is not probable that he can induce the ratepayers to repose the confidence in him, as a representative of Chatham interests, which his opponent is entitled to.

Both Mr. Smith and Mr. Watt have always stood in the same relationships to the temperance organizations—neither being members but both practically temperate. It was known, to at least some members, of the committee, that Mr. Smith was to be brought out by requisition of citizens, generally, and as the temperance people have been making use of Mr. Smith's paper in placing their views before the public, through correspondence and matter furnished by the W. C. T. U. of Newcastle, common courtesy should have suggested to them the propriety of ascertaining what his attitude would be towards any propositions they might wish to have the Council deal with. Had they chosen a man within their own immediate ranks they might, at least, claim to have been consistent, but, in taking the course they have adopted, they seem to say to Mr. Smith "we are willing to use you and your paper when convenient, but you are entitled to neither courtesy nor consideration in return. We have heard you were to be brought out without the town coming to ask our leave and we will show you that we intend to be the ruling power of the land." It really seems as if some evil genius has guided the committee and led them into a blunder which alienates a large proportion of the Temperance people from their candidate, and will do little good to the cause which they, no doubt, desire to promote.

Mr. Smith requests us to say to his friends in the outlying districts of the parish that owing to the bad condition of the roads he fears he will not be able to see them personally, as he would like to do. Under the circumstances they will not mistake his failure to visit them as an indicating indifference on his part to duty or their interests.

Mr. D. R. C. Brown.

The Rocky Mountain *Sun* of Aspen, Colorado, contains the following notice of a Western business concern, which will be of interest to many who knew the Mr. Brown mentioned, who is a son of Mr. George Brown of Newcastle.—

On this side of the continental divide and up and down the continental divide there is no person held in higher estimation by his fellow man than H. P. Cowenhoven. Born in the southern part of Germany quite a number of years ago, he in his early life emigrated to America. He was one of the pioneers, settling in Black Hawk, or Gregory gulch in an early day of the history of Colorado. For many years he was engaged in business in Black Hawk, being that of grocer. Go to Gilpin county to-day, and you will find his name as highly honored as any one doing business there or has ever lived there, and that county has furnished as bright names as Colorado ever had. In 1880, when the western part of the state began to open up its resources, he concluded he would go with the tide, and eventually found himself located at the corner where now stands the finest brick building in the town of Aspen. In connection with him, in these early days of this town and while building up his fortune, was a young man,

MR. D. R. C. BROWN,

whose reputation as a person of business qualifications cannot be excelled. He became the junior member of the firm and family some two or three years ago, and has had pretty much the entire charge of affairs. From a small store in 1880, located on the corner of Galena street and Cooper ave., to a building 30x60 in 1882, was a monument to the business qualifications of these gentlemen. Success oftentimes forces changes and so during the past year the old building gave way to a handsome and commodious brick 30x90 and two stories high. A few months ago the firm of A. P. Cowenhoven & Co. gave way to that of the Aspen Mercantile Association.

This corporation was organized on September 29th, 1884, to exist for twenty years, with a cash paid up capital of $50,000, and for the purpose of transacting a general wholesale and retail mercantile business at Aspen.

The officers of the association are: D. R. C. Brown, president; H. P. Cowenhoven, vice-president; W. E. Bailey, jr., secretary; Chas. A. Merritt, treasurer. This firm is a notable one in Aspen, it succeeds one that could hardly be equaled by itself. Its aim will be to have everything on hand which anyone may desire in a thriving mining camp like Aspen. The extensive stock will consist of groceries of all kinds, provisions, hardware, agricultural implements, tinware and mining supplies. This company, besides owning the building which they occupy, own four lots on the corner of Galena street and Hyman avenue where they have a very extensive stock of lumber of all kinds. That they are heavy lumber dealers is easily believed when the assertion is made that they sell the products of three saw mills running night and day.

The sales of H. P. Cowenhoven & Co. the first year amounted to about $30,000. The sales of this association this year will amount to at least $500,000, a pretty fair showing for one company to make; it requires a stock of $50,000 on hand all the time to keep it in running condition. The present valuation of their property can easily be placed at $200,000, and is constantly increasing. They have in their employ twelve men to whom they pay first-class salaries.

This firm has facilities for carrying on their business which is not often had by any corporation or firm. The previous reputation of H. P. Cowenhoven and Dave Brown, brings the strongest kind of support. This is always the case, however, a man's reputation in business is sometimes worth more than all of his capital. This association is deserving of, and will have success.

Dominion Parliament.

On Tuesday 10th a large number of petitions was presented favoring the Scott Act.

Hon. Mr. Blake again complained of the delay in organizing standing committees, and Sir John said it would be attended to to-morrow.

Sir John then moved his resolution respecting the appointment of deputy speaker for the House. As an excuse, he said it was found necessary to do so owing to the great strain on the health of the speaker in attending to his very arduous duties and long hours which he had to occupy the chair.

Mr. Blake said that the proper way to elect a deputy speaker, if such had to be done, was to refer the matter to a special committee, but there was no reason that one had to be appointed this session—certainly none to-day. For nineteen years parliament had got on very well without a deputy speaker. Again, the resolution was got up in such a way leaving several important and essential parts unprovided for, making the proposed change impossible to be carried out effectually, and hence the reason for delay. He never observed any difficulty which transpired through any member temporarily filling the chair, and the statement of the leader of the government in that direction must have been exaggerated. If from two members of the party one was always selected, it would be found advantageous. The position was one of dignity. Again, if it were necessary to appoint a permanent chairman one ought to be selected who was familiar with both languages. But they were led to understand that it was to be a salaried office. It was not the office, however, which wanted the man but the man who wanted the office. (Cheers.) It was possible too that the government dare not open the constituency to give this man a seat in the cabinet. The House had, however, swallowed a camel before now and it was not going to strain at a gnat. He moved in amendment the reference of the matter to a select committee which was lost on a vote o 59 yeas, 121 nays—majority, 62.

Mr. Royal then moved in amendment that the position be given always to a member who had a practical knowledge of the language not that of the speaker.

Mr. Mills moved an amendment providing for the absence of the deputy speaker, which was accepted, and the motion passed.

Mr. Daly was then appointed. The remaining portions of these resolutions, making these appointments, were then moved clause by clause by Sir John, and Mr. Blake pointed out clearly that the Premier had evidently been in ignorance that Sir John was proceeding unconstitutionally; that the speaker alone could by act of confederation, appoint temporary deputies and that only the parliament of Canada could provide otherwise. The parliament of Canada meant both Houses, and not one House. A resolution of the House of Commons could not supercede the law of Canada, and therefore the government's procedure was not only irregular, but unconstitutional.

Sir John saw the trap into which he had fallen, and withdrew the latter part of his resolution, that they be made standing orders of the House, and instead asked leave to introduce a bill. This bill, amidst prolonged Opposition cheers and gloomy silence on the Ministerial Benches, was introduced through the generosity of the Opposition, in blank,

Mr. Blake then rubbed in Sir John's blunders and manifest ignorance of constitutional procedure, and the matter dropped.

The remainder of the session was occupied in considering routine business affecting the taking of the Northwest census.

The House adjourned after a 3-hour session.

On Wednesday 11th—

Sir Leonard Tilley said the gross amount of the public debt on New Year's day last was $258,739,146.

Sir John said he hoped to establish an experimental farm for the Dominion.

Hon. Mr. Pope said, in reply to Mr. Blake, the total earnings of the Intercolonial Railway, as returned by the Moncton office to the department of railways for the second half of last year were $1,108,715 and expenditure $1,445,499.

Sir John, replying to Mr. Foster's question as to the contemplated action of the government in the maintainance of the license commissioners, said the matter was under consideration.

Sir John said the government would propose to establish a divorce court this session.

Sir Leonard Tilley, replying to Mr. Burpee (Sunbury), said the government had taken steps towards promoting the extension of trade relations to other countries, but did not think it in the public interest to give their names just now.

Mr. Casgrin moved that it is expedient that some measure be adopted for securing, by legislation, the better supervision and inspection of banks. A spirited discussion followed, during which many suggestions of a valuable character were thrown out. Mr. Blake maintained that the recent disclosures affecting the failures of banks showed clearly that an increased stringency of inspection was desirable.

The motion was lost on division.

A debate arose on a motion by Mr. Landerkin asking for returns showing the amount of money contributed by municipalities, etc., towards the construction of the Ottawa and Brockville Railway, recently acquired by the Canada Pacific, and whose train service has become irregular under the new management. The debate was adjourned.

The House adjourned after a three hours' sitting.

On Thursday 12th,—

After petitions in favor of the Scott Act were presented, several questions were put by members, the most important answer elicited to which was the announcement that the Government would not decide in the matter of taking legal action against Ogilvie, to recover his guarantee on account of advance given in the Exchange Bank, until his appeal was heard and the question of the government's priority of claim determined.

The debate was resumed upon Mr. Landerkin's motion for papers respecting municipal bonuses to Ottawa and Brockville section of the Canadian Pacific. The motion was carried.

Mr. Blake made nine motions for papers treating upon bounties upon manufactures of iron, the cost of heating the public buildings, encouragement of small post office savings deposits similar to that introduced in England by the late Professor Fawcett, the frauds and robberies of Manitoba mails, colonization companies and their petitions for condessions upon claims for land subsidies by railway companies, expenditure upon various sections of the Canadian Pacific, upon the present position of the Canadian Pacific land grant.

Upon the motion affecting the expenditure upon the Canadian Pacific a lively debate sprang up first because Mr. Blake noted the fact that Hon. Peter Mitchell's paper favored the return of land grants from the syndicate to the government at $2 per acre.

Mr. Mitchell thanked Mr. Blake for his reference to the paper that he owned and controlled, and took this occasion to state publicly that his paper was an independent paper representing the sentiments of Peter Mitchell. (Cheers and laughter.) He found that the suggestion made by the Herald for the relief of the Canadian Pacific Railway was first in THE *Globe* and other papers. It was one of the best things the country could do to resume these lands, even if it had to pay for them. The lands should never have been given up. He was not in the confidence of the Company on this point. But in outlining the scheme he gave in the Herald he acted as an independent journalist.

Mr. Blake also referred to the Bleu intrigue of last session and the demand from the Bleus for a *quid pro quo* for Quebec before they would vote the loan. This brought up Mr. Chapleau, who boasted of his success, defended the principles of the Maison Bleu and taunted the Opposition with trying to construct a Maison Rouge out of part of the Bleu party. Speeches by Messrs. Ouimet and Laurier followed, and then Mr. Blake closed the debate by showing that the success of which Chapleau boasted was over his own political allies and not political opponents. He then dressed down Chapleau in the most polished sarcastic style, to the delight of Langevin and Caron, and denied in the most emphatic manner that he either sought or desired to have as allies any section of the Bleu party. It was Blake's most brilliant effort this session, and was loudly cheered. Visitors in the galleries generally expressed astonishment at his masterly powers as an orator and a leader. He is, in truth, astonishing his most enthusiastic admirers this session, and the feeling abroad is most hopeful for the Liberal cause.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Burpee (Sunbury) moved for Mr. Weldon eight motions for papers which covered these subjects; Correspondence, etc., with commissioners under a commission issued in connexion with the Intercolonial railway claims; St. Stephen post office receipts for 1884; number of accidents on the Intercolonial railway during the past year: a statement showing the names and owners of each vessel aided under the fisheries' bounty system; all claims for drawbacks on shipbuilders' material; return of coal exported, etc., during the fiscal year; the quantity of rolling stock purchased for the Intercolonial during the past six months, also a statement showing the revenue and working expenses of the Intercolonial during the past six months indicating divisions. All these were carried.

Mr. Foster moved for correspondence respecting the proposed alteration in the Northwest prohibitory liquor Law. Carried.

Mr. Edgar moved for a statement showing the amount of wooden trestles upon the Canadian Pacific R. R., between Sudbury Junction and Nepigon River. This the government sought to amend so as to destroy the real object of the motion, which is to show how slovenly the road has been constructed to cover the greater number of miles in the shortest space of time, and so get a larger share of the bonus. It was impossible to arrive at a satisfactory amendment to suit both parties and so the debate was adjourned.

The House rose after sitting three hours.

On Friday, 13th—Another budget of Scott Act petitions were presented including many from New Brunswick.

The government Bill to amend the act advancing money for the construction of Esquimault graving dock was read a second time.

The adjourned debate was resumed upon Mr. Edgar's motion for a statement showing the total number of permanent and temporary timber, trestle and wooden bridges constructed, or under contract for construction, upon the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Sudbury Junction and Nepigon River, and the motion of Mr. McLellan in amendment thereto, striking out the word temporary and confining the motion to the whole line. This amendment practically killed the purpose of the motion and was tantamount to a refusal of the information Speeches were delivered against the amendment of Messrs. Mulock, Charlton, Casey, Cockburn and Mackenzie, who insisted, among other things, that the government's amendment was to postpone the bringing down of the whole information and to refuse that relating to temporary structures, which was really a material part of the motion.

Messrs. White, of Cardwell, McLellan, Hesson and Pope spoke against the motion.

The House divided, the amendment being carried by 101 to 54, and the information requested was refused by the government. The inference from this high-handed proceding is that the government have accepted as completed, portions of the road largely built of temporary trestle work and paid the cash subsidy therefor.

The House adjourned after a three-hour sitting.

On Monday 16th,—

After the presentation of petitions, Hon. Mr. Mitchell, for the third time this session, asked when the government would bring down the list of stockholders of the Grand Trunk railway, as already moved for.

Sir John replied that the Grand Trunk Company had been asked for it, but had not sent the list; he would cause another letter to be sent.

Mr. Mitchell added that if it were not speedily forthcoming, he would move that Mr. Hickson, general manager of the Grand Trunk, be brought to the bar of the House.

Mr. Beatty introduced a bill providing for the equitable distribution of insolvent's estates; also a bill for the discharge of past insolvents.

Sir Leonard Tilley, replying to Mr. Blake, said that since the 1st of February last the government had borrowed temporarily, through the Bank of Montreal, $2,000,000, but it was not in the public interest to state the rate of interest paid; different rates of interest were paid on the floating debt.

Hon. Mr. Pope, replying to Mr. Blake, said that 103,824 immigrants settled in Canada during 1884; also that 20,779 aliens and 9,486 Canadians settled in Manitoba and the Northwest during the same year, of whom 545 came from the Maritime Provinces and 9,725 from the United States.

Sir John, replying to questions by Hon. Mr. Mills, said that the Government had not granted timber limits within the territories awarded in Ontario, and added that the Dominion Government claimed all lands covered by the Indian treaties; that the Government accepted naturally the decision as to the disputed boundary between Ontario and Manitoba, but it would require an act of parliament to determine the northern boundary of Ontario. This announcement as to the retention of the Indian lands by the Dominion Government is likely to bring about a struggle between Canada and Ontario as severe as that just closed.

Adjourned after a 3-hour session.

Correspondence.

The Council and the Canada Temperance Act.

To the Editor of the Advance:

SIR,—The letter of Coun. Whelan in last week's ADVANCE needs a serious reply, notwithstanding the style in which it is written. The main charges of my former letter against the majority of the Council were two: First, that they showed an utter contempt for Law in their proceedings with reference to the memorial in question; and second, that they showed (if they voted intelligently on Coun. Whelan's resolution) an ignorance of Temperance legislation disgraceful to men professing, as they did, to act in the interests of temperance. These charges I now reiterate, and shall further prove and illustrate, being greatly aided in this easy task by the abundant new material which Coun. Whelan has in his letter so generously placed at my disposal.

I shall take up the second point first, as it seems to be of most immediate interest. And in doing so I shall be compelled to again bring to light that unfortunate Resolution which should properly be allowed to rest in oblivion in the County archives, and which is only of any public significance as it serves to illustrate the official character of those who supported it and voted against the counter-resolution, inasmuch as it will certainly never accomplish any other practical result. In treating of this resolution and its subsequent defence I shall have to confine self to a small selection from the errors and misconceptions with which they abound, as the time and patience of the readers of the ADVANCE are limited and the inaccuracies aforesaid only limited by the space they occupy. The aim of the resolution is to secure "repeal." Repeal of what? The fifth paragraph tells us, "of the said Acts"—the reference being to the first paragraph where the "Scott Act and the Dominion Liquor License Law" are blamed for not preventing intemperance in the County. This means that the Councillors are to try to secure the repeal of *both* Acts within the County. But how *can* the repeal of the Dominion License Act be secured? Of course only by Dominion legislation. But imagine the courage and enterprise of a body of irresponsible Councillors in a County which is under the Scott Act stirring up the people of the County to take hold of a national measure framed for Counties that are not under the Scott Act, and most of whose provisions had already been declared *ultra vires* by the Supreme Court. Perhaps the gentlemen of the majority mean that not until after the Act passes the ordeal of the Privy Council of the Empire, will it come under the repeal treatment of Messrs. Whelan and his followers. If this was the meaning of the resolution it might have been more explicitly expressed, but those who wish to give the Council credit for a becoming spirit of modesty will charitably conclude that the expressions about the repeal of *that* Act, at least, were made unwittingly, possibly in a blind zeal for "the prevention of intemperance," that led the repealers to resort to any means however desperate to secure that righteous end. The Council also wants to repeal the "Scott Act," as another of the causes of intemperance. In fact that seems to be, in their view, the principal obstacle to reform, as the phraseology, "a repeal of the Scott Act," etc., sufficiently indicates. But Mr. Whelan tells us in his letter not only that the Scott Act is of doubtful legality, but that it is actually "superseded by the License Law of 1883." Why then advocate its repeal, and "call meetings" for that end in "the various parishes?" Have the Councillors in the intervals of their public labors nothing else to do than call meetings for the purpose of securing the repeal of a "superseded" law?"

But Coun. Whalen is grossly in error, even in stating that the Scott Act is of doubtful legality. There is no Dominion law whose validity is surer. It has the rare good fortune of having been pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Bench of this Province, and then of having its constitutionality promptly recognised by the Supreme Court of the Dominion and confirmed by the judicial committee of the Privy Council. For a "superseded" and "doubtful" law it is also, probably, the most aggressive and successful piece of optional legislation that the Council ever had to contemplate. It has been carried in a majority of the most intelligent municipalities in Canada, is very rarely rejected when first submitted to the popular vote, and has never been repealed when the question of its repeal has been voted upon, it is making new conquests continually in the most influential portions of the Dominion.

Finally, we have the statement of Coun. Whalen that convictions under the "Canada Temperance Act are null." This means, if it means anything, that convictions for violations of the Scott Act are null. In support of his statement Coun. Whalen refers to "the late decision of the Supreme Court of Canada and New Brunswick, and the admission of the Premier on the floor of the House of Commons." But the late decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, made before the meeting of our Council, was precisely of the contrary effect, for it decided that the Dominion Liquor License Law which Coun. Whelan says has superceded the Scott Act is unconstitutional, except for the granting of wholesale and ship licenses. Again the decision of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick was made apparently without reference to the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada and, moreover, has no applicability whatever to future prosecutions for violations of the Scott Act when regularly conducted. And the only pertinent utterance of the Premier has been simply the putting into a few plain words of the decision of the Supreme Court. They have declared that wholesale licenses belong to the Dominion and that retail and tavern licenses belong to the Provincial Legislatures. How this "admission" sets the License Act above the *Dominion anti*-License Scott Act is not quite clear to the extra-conciliar mind.

The second paragraph (relating to the loss of revenue) of Coun. Whalen's famous temperance resolution cannot be construed grammatically, but the probable sense of it has been already well dealt with in Mr. Bill's able letters and will no doubt furnish matter for interesting discussion from now until the day of voting on the question of the "repeal of the Scott Act etc."

I regret to have to dwell so long upon these points; but it is of the greatest importance that the constituents of these Councillors should know how intelligently the resolutions of the Council upon matters of such vital moment to the morals of the community are drawn up, voted upon, and defended. It is only necessary to add that the passing of such a resolution and the authorizing such action as was resolved on are entirely beyond the province of our Municipal Councillors.

I have space only for a few words upon the moral aspect of the action of the Council as prompted and defended by Coun. Whelan. It seems that we are still to be told by the champion of the Council that a regard for the Law is no necessary part of the mental and moral equipment of those whose duty it is to administer the Law. This is the clearest possible inference from the language of Mr. Whelan's letter, which characterizes the Council's opposition to the understood requirements of the Law as opposition to "humbug." This maxim so unblushingly asserted by this representative of the people is virtually the doctrine held by all outlaws and law-breakers, from the theoretical communists up to actual dynamiters and shows how opponents of prohibition may be 'fanatical' too. To how low a moral level must our Council have sunk, if they still persist in their insane and indefensible opposition to the Law! But it is to be hoped that the feeling of shame that must fill the breast of every law-abiding resident of the County at this action of the majority of the Council may result, at least, in some practical movement for the relief of the community.

J. F. MCCURDY.

BIRTHS.

At Port Arthur, Ontario, on the 27th January, the wife of David Lawson—a daughter.

DIED.

On the 24th Jan. last, in the 24th year of his age, at Los Cerrillos, New Mexico, (where he had gone for the benefit of his health) Robert Shaw, eldest son of George and Jessie Loye, of Minneapolis, and formerly of Chatham, N. B.

New Advertisements.

THE CARNIVAL

Postponed from the 17th inst., will be held in the

CHATHAM SKATING RINK.

—ON—

Thursday Evn'g, 26th Inst.

(Band will play on Friday evening 27th inst., in consideration of our occupying Thursday evening by Carnival.)

The great attraction of the evening will be a

GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS !

consisting of Æigeons, Wheels, Roman Candles, Vases of Flowers and Rockets.

Don't fail to attend as it will be a brilliant scene.

—MUSIC BY—

The Rink Band.

Parties intending to skate will please hand in their names, and those of the characters which they represent, at the door.

CASH PRIZES will be awarded by ballot for each best male and female costume.

Also, two Cash Prizes of two dollars each will be awarded to spectators, by means of numbered tickets.

ADMISSION.

Ticket holders in costume, free.
Non-ticket " " " 25c

SPECTATORS.

Adults, 25c. Juveniles 15.

GEO. WATT, Secy. D. FERGUSON, President.

CARD.

To the Electors of the Parish of Chatham.

Gentlemen,—By request, I will be a Candiate at the coming Election, to fill the vacancy in the County Council caused by the resignation of Mr. Loggie.

Should you elect me a member of that important body, I shall endeavour to scary you, and protect your interests, to the best of my ability, and will do my duty by Chatham irrespective of party or creed, and without fear or favor.

I am yours, Respectfully.

GEO. WATT.

Chatham, Feby. 18th 1885.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Legislature of New Brunswick at its approaching session for the passing of an Act to provide for the Amalgamation of the Street and Fire services of the Town of Chatham.

Dated at Chatham, this tenth day of February, 1885.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until and including Monday, 23rd inst., at noon for rebuilding the bridge over Napan River near the Middle District School House, according to plan and specification to be seen on application to

JOHN JO