

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., MAR. 31, 1887.

—Mr. Nadeau is opposing Mr. Theriault in Madawaska. Both parties addressed the election on Sunday. It is likely to be a sharp contest.

—The annual "Varsity" boat race between Oxford and Cambridge was rowed on the Thames last Saturday and was won by the Cambridge crew by five lengths. Cambridge was the winner last year by two-thirds of a length.

—The Bermuda legislature has voted \$500 towards the establishment of the Imperial Institute in London. The legislature is also discussing a proposal to expend \$2,000 in the erection on the island of a permanent memorial of the Jubilee.

—Mr. Blake has sent a confidential circular to his supporters, in which he resigns the leadership of the Liberal party and announces that he cannot accept a reelection. The circular was evidently sent to some one who is not a supporter of Mr. Blake, for it has found its way into print.

—The *Provincetown* is the name of a new paper published at Long & Moore at one dollar a year. It is one of the handsomest weeklies on the Continent, is well filled and ably edited, and is published in the interests of our fellow countrymen in the United States and Maritime Provinces.

—In a short pastoral Archbishop Fabre says: "The 29th of next December will be for the entire Catholic universe a day of great rejoicing. That day the vicar of Jesus Christ, the eminent and most illustrious Leo XIII. will have reached the 50th anniversary of his reception into the priesthood. We will implore heaven to give the freedom to which he is entitled to the head of the church; to give him full power and predominance over the Christian world; temporal power that has been wrested from him by usurpation; and peace and a long reign."

—Our American cousins are "not content" with putting the retaliation act on their statute book, for some of their papers are urging the President to proclaim the law at once. No attempt is made to controvert the right of Canada to protect her fisheries under the terms of the treaty of 1818, but the proclamation is urged purely as a bluff, in the hope that the Dominion will be forced to back down. It is not probable, however, that the proclamation of the non-interference law will frighten the Canadian Government into abandoning the protection of our fisheries.

—The following is the text of the resolution adopted by the legislative Council last Friday, as an amendment to the bill sent up from the Assembly to abolish the Upper Chamber:

"Whereas the Assembly, without commencing the expediency of holding a conference on this subject, have passed a bill whereby the legislative Council shall cease to exist, from and after the first of May, 1887, and have sent the said bill to the House for their concurrence; and whereas, this House is of opinion that the least interest of this province would be conserved by such conference and are firmly impressed that a large reduction in the expenses of legislation and of the administration of the Government would be effected, while at the same time the safeguards and precedents which are now enjoyed would be maintained and enjoyed; therefore Resolved, that this House do instruct its members to support the bill in question, and to oppose the bill in question."

—A very stringent Sunday bill has been introduced in the Nova Scotia Legislature. The provisions of the bill make it unlawful on Sunday, under a penalty of \$20, to sell or offer for sale any goods; to play at billiards, football, cricket, or any other noisy game; to gamble with dice, cards or otherwise; to shade in public places for amusement, or to run races on foot or horseback; or in a carriage; or to engage in trials of strength or skill; to hunt, trap, shoot or kill any bird or animal, or to go out fishing; or to use any dog, gun, net, trap, or any other engine for such purpose. The bill is evidently aimed at the Halifax street railway which is operated on Sunday, for to operate street railways would make excursions by steamer or railway on Sunday, one half of which is to go to the complaint, and the other half to the municipality or city.

—The partition by Lord Dufferin of 25,000 persons imprisoned throughout India for various offences, on the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's jubilee, naturally gave rise to considerable discussion in Parliament and in the press. The Earl of Derby asked the Secretary of State for India whether it were really the fact that the celebration of Her Majesty's jubilee had been performed, and whether they had undergone sufficient punishment already. In the latter case, he thought they should have been released, independently of any considerations. But if not, he questioned the expediency of setting so many law breakers loose upon society merely to give credit to a public celebration.

—Lord Lytton, who understood that the present vice-regal had obtained the Queen's sanction to the act of clemency which he had performed, gave some timely testimony as to what he knew to be the immoral usage of sovereigns in India. A policy which in England would be decidedly wrong and practically out of the question had in altogether different significance among the races of India. The whole social and intellectual fibre of the Eastern world differed from that of the Western. The populations of the East differed from those of the West in all the characteristics of personal government, in which they liked to recognize the presence of the human heart and will.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Fredericton, March 22.—Mr. Mitchell recommitted a bill amending chap. 110 of consolidated statutes of fencibles, trespasses and pounds. He explained, as he had before, that the bill was intended to change the words "may" to "shall," so as not to leave it at the discretion of pound keepers to say whether or not cattle handed over by field drivers should be impounded.

The bill was agreed to with amendments. Mr. Wilson committed a bill to provide for biennial election of county councillors.

The bill was opposed by Black, Killam, Park, Ritchie, Hanington, and Blair, and supported by Hetherington, White and Taylor. The first section of the bill was lost on division, and the bill was thus practically defeated.

The Attorney General committed the bill to make certain changes in the constitution of the province. He said there were gentlemen in the Council who, when they were the people's representatives, declared themselves on the floor of this house and before their constituents in favor of abolition of the Council, and who now think it would not even be proper to appoint a committee to confer with a committee of this house on the question of abolition. Was it that they had left their principles and their pledges in this house and had taken their backs on the promises made to the people?

In view of the Council's action the Government were driven to present this bill which if passed will be sent to the Council for their concurrence. The bill is intended to abolish the Council. The bill as it stands does not provide for any compensation to members for being required to give up their seats. It was the Government's intention to add one or two sections providing for compensation for the older members of the Council, for those appointed previous to July 1st, 1867.

As to the amount of the retiring allowance the Government has not decided. One proposed \$200 a year for the balance of the lives of the gentlemen who come with in the retiring allowance provision. It was not proposed that the Council should be abolished until 1890.

Mr. Tweedie thought no good would come of any sneering reference to the Council. The Legislative Council had grown unpopular because of the nature of the appointments to it. It was the fault of this and other Governments of late years for appointing men whose qualification was that they had simply voted for the administration for four years.

A section was added making the retiring allowance \$300 each for those appointed before July 1867, during life.

Mr. Hanington said it was well known to members that his respect for the Council was a member of the Legislative Council, and it was from that reason that he had not spoken while the matter of compensation was being considered. His own position on this question was well known and by reference to the journals it would be seen that as far back as 1870, his name was attached to a report recommending the abolition of the Council.

The abolition was advisable because of the financial condition of the country and the fact that most of the more important questions are discussed at Ottawa. He did not think the Executive Council could cancel the commissions of the Legislative Council.

The bill was agreed to as amended.

March 22.—Mr. Stockton gave notice of the following resolution: "Resolved that it is expedient and highly desirable in the interest of the trade and commerce of Canada, and especially of the Maritime Provinces, that reciprocal tariff arrangements be entered into between the Dominion of Canada and the Colonies of Great Britain, in the West Indies, South America, and elsewhere for the exchange of articles, the growth and products of those different countries, at such modified rates as will insure increased trade and exchange between Canada and those countries."

Mr. Barbell, the new member for Northumberland, was sworn in by the Chief Justice, was introduced to the speaker and the House by Mr. Hanington, and took his seat amid loud applause.

Dr. Atkinson moved his resolution that in the opinion of this House the constitution of the Province should be amended so as to provide for biennial sessions of the Legislature. Mr. Barbell seconded the resolution.

Mr. White moved and Mr. Killam seconded an amendment that the present was an inopportune time to consider this question.

The amendment was carried. Mr. Wilson committed a bill relating to taxes on unimproved granted lands. The motion to read the first session was lost.

Mr. Blair introduced a bill to further amend the act respecting the administration of justice in equity.

March 24.—Mr. Blair committed the bill respecting the sale of intoxicating liquor.

Amendments moved by Mr. Blair were adopted, placing in the hands of the Mayor of St. John the power of granting licenses and making the Chief of Police Chief Inspector for St. John.

The following licenses rates were fixed in the House and voted: Tavern licenses, minimum, \$50, maximum, \$200; wholesale, minimum, \$100, maximum \$400. In outside districts, minimum, \$25, maximum, \$200; wholesale, minimum, \$50, maximum, \$200.

After dinner the act respecting the sale of intoxicating liquor was further considered in committee and occupied the whole afternoon. At 8 o'clock, sixty sections of the

bill had been passed. Several of the sections were more or less amended.

March 25.—Hon. Mr. Turner committed a bill to amend chap. 90 of consolidated statutes. The bill enables persons to vote at municipal elections without first having paid their taxes. Mr. Turner said that under the law at present persons were not permitted to vote at municipal elections unless their taxes were paid. That really offered a premium for bribery, and candidates often had to pay the taxes of the poorer class of voters. Besides, the elections took place when many farmers otherwise well to do were not in a position to pay their taxes. As there was sufficient machinery for the collection of taxes, the taxes could as well be collected some time after the elections as before, and the result would be that there would be less bribery and fewer persons disfranchised. The object of the bill was a change of law in the direction indicated.

A motion that the bill be read section by section was carried by a vote of 23 to 8.

Speeches were made against the bill by McLeellan, Ritchie, Park, Tweedie, and Barbell, and in favor of it by Dr. Moore, Mr. Atkinson, Messrs. Baird, Killam, Wilson, Russell, Hetherington, LeBlanc, White, Hanington and Dr. Taylor. The principle of the bill was adopted but the bill was still under consideration at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Turner's bill was further considered after dinner and passed with an amendment that St. John city and county and Northumberland county be exempted from its operation.

The Liquor License Act was further considered in committee and agreed to with amendments.

March 28.—Mr. Hetherington committed the bill to extend and enlarge the charter of the Central Railway company. Mr. Hetherington explained the bill and said vigorous efforts were being made to build the road; 200 men were at work under the able superintendence of John A. Wharton.

The bill was agreed to with amendments. The bill was introduced by the Upper and St. Martins at Norton and with the Northern & Western at Dockton. The extension from Salmon River to Dockton would not interfere with the already granted charter from Salmon River to Fredericton. The proposed bill would be of great benefit to Queens as well as to Kings, Northumberland and other counties.

Mr. Humphrey pointed out what he considered an objection to the bill in the first section of the bill.

Mr. McLeellan said that as he entered the House he heard the hon. member from Queens say that the bill did not ask for a subsidy. He would now ask for a subsidy, he thought, and Mr. Killam, who was understood, understood financially in the bill—not improperly interested—would pledge their word of honor that no subsidy would be asked from the Government by this company.

Mr. Killam—As I have already told the Provincial Secretary, the Company is not asking for a subsidy. Mr. McLeellan—I know that, but will the hon. member say they will not ask a subsidy at any time?

Mr. Hetherington thought the Provincial Secretary's position peculiar one. Why should the promoters of this bill be expected to make such promises. He would not say what the company would do in the future. He had not a dollar of stock in the road, but thought it hard that this company should be treated differently from the way other companies have been treated. Bills introduced on Saturday were read a second time, and a bill to amend the Liquor License Act, which was read on Saturday, except the liquor license act, were read a third time.

Mr. Blair gave notice of motion for copies of all correspondence had between the Government or any member thereof, in relation to the certain case of small pox in the parish of Dorchester, Westmorland County, and the Board of Health thereof, or other person; payments in regard to which appear to have been made by warrant 469 of Auditor General's report for 1874, together with copies of all accounts and vouchers in regard thereto.

Mr. Killam committed a bill to authorize the trustees of the suspended Maritime Bank. At one time the amount reached \$150,000. It is thought the local Government had a very large amount on deposit.

—Among the immigrants by the "Parisian," which arrived at Halifax Thursday, were 208 boys from Dr. Barnardo's home in London. They proceed direct to the industrial farm at Birtle in the North-West.

—Wm. Howlett, postmaster of Annapolis, P. E. I., was blown out to sea in a dory on Saturday evening. It is feared he has been drowned. Howlett is 45 years of age, is married and has a family.

—The Duchess of Cumberland, who has become mentally afflicted, has been placed in Leinster House, private lunatic asylum at Oberlin. The Duchess is the daughter of the King of Denmark.

—The *Globe* thinks that "St. John and Portland could best join in celebrating the Queen's Jubilee by uniting and becoming one city." The suggestion is worthy of consideration.

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carried unanimously. Among the bills agreed to were an act to extend and enlarge the charter of the Bactonche and Moncton Railway Co., committed by Mr. LeBlanc, and an act to authorize the Northern Railway Co. to issue debentures, re-committed by Hon. Mr. Mitchell.

Supplementary estimates were submitted. They included \$33,535 on account of Fredericton bridge; \$7,908 on account of farm and new building at Lunenburg; \$1400 to provide an additional subsidy for steam service; \$25,000 to provide a suitable building for Crown Land and other offices.

Commercial. —American express agencies in border state towns have been instructed to refuse Canadian money. The four fastest, double-deck centreboard schooner, T. A. Lambert owned by the builders, B. W. & H. F. Morse and others in Bath, was successfully launched on Tuesday.

She is the largest schooner ever built in the Eastern Provinces. Length, 227 feet; breadth, 46 feet; depth 22 feet; tonnage, 1,690. Her lower masts are each 112 feet long.

—According to a Chicago paper the revival of the Lake carrying trade and the sharp advance in freights have made vessel men almost crazy. Two years ago every man who had a dollar invested in floating property would have been glad to sell out at a big sacrifice.

This year vessels command a big premium. A vessel that could have been bought for \$80,000 18 months ago will now bring \$100,000. Ship yards that had been practically idle for years have been busied with industry, and in order to supply anything like the demand, new yards have sprung into existence.

Forty-six new vessels are now in various stages of construction, representing an aggregate carrying capacity of 96,000 tons and a cost of \$6,500,000. Of these vessels all but three are steamers.

—Almost fabulous stories are told concerning the amount of snow in the woods. Lumber operators agree that the depth of snow has not been equalled during the last quarter of a century. Some lumbermen have experienced great difficulty in getting their teams out of the woods, and there is an unconfirmed report that a number of horses on the Upper St. John had to be shot, as it was impossible to bring them out. The *Fredericton Gleaner* says:—

The lumber operators on the head of the St. Croix are having a rough experience. Mr. Cornelius Hagerman, of Kewick, with his camp crew and teams spent three nights in the deep snow, in the endeavor to get all the horses out. The horses had to be man and Mr. Killam, who was understood, understood financially in the bill—not improperly interested—would pledge their word of honor that no subsidy would be asked from the Government by this company.

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