d with the schools as at Ie had no fault to find

rays finding fault with people were unable to of taxes as they were evicus to the great fire. reduction be made in He was willing to work
The council appointed
at have no control over ey ask to be assessed.

blic schools. d that the whole assess had not been collected, had accumulated each ed \$77,000, and the debt s about \$37,000.

WHITE sidents of the United aws were in force, and ch a law was worthle ntry. He related the an, the father of seven his shop one day and the manner in which school law. This man school, all of whom one r various sums, a little the cost so much as ae little girl was Latan book before she (Laughter and apthat property is overeducation is what is of the expenses. He

SEARS tees were blameable for spoke of the trustees onds and the Globe ere only five per cent. he editor was speaking hool trustee, and ho an obscure part of the correcting the state for that monstrosity d Sydney streets ar the trustees get into a confer with the counso when they were r a reference to trustees of \$6,000 ounds around the order and for placing an round the building, the s an indelible disgrace when the mayor of th ting to discuss school be found mere empty lld. Potts and himrel to have it well adver tinually at the mayor ting. He called at THI er had kindly complied alled attention to the Ald. Potts had secured he Telegraph, but the

g took exception to the ars in reference to the looked over the columns

elieved if the editor of meeting would have re-After a reference to the council's action in the proposition of the ecostly school buildings, is very singular that on ohn the pressjof the city ed, which would bring der the control of th ch, and direct taxation not the correct thing. TATHERS was to ascertain from

ployes of labor what b. The effect upon the tained-whether the for positions in life, importance, whether to work than the boys

d of thirty applications ooys by a merchant for there was not one was correct. He
difficulties under
labor—their inability ttention to each pupil handicapped, the dis where the pupils are State education should r, and he believed the 's was of great import od thing to cultivate in oservation. Boyc sel-or which they are is pointed would apply apply to went into business, there should be comults. Boys should be id to accomplish this ven them to do after here was really no place

musement and the re-ged about the corners into mischief. He ob-of the assessment for establishment of work culd find employment ch an institution was inals would be reduce nfinitely benefited.
d that the matter be hoist, but it was

John Montgomer Carthy, Edward Willis, W. P. Dole, the chairsolution, which was deneeting adjourned. ters were interrupted ceting and just as the at quite a number left eleven o'clock when the

ucation Society.

ld in December last, in ion Baptist Education d to request all the lenomination in New Free Baptist in N. B. pecial collection in be-seminary. At a meet-id on the 13th inst., I er this movement at is in urgent need of urge a special collec t of our denominations to four denominations, as support. At present studying in the indicatory in view, and witton fees. These fees about \$450 per year, is doing this work for churches will be glad help the institution. nk the matter over and o thus help forward

mount of your collecton, and acknowledg-ugh the denomination rs fraternally, JAUNCE, Fin. Agent.

as located at Riverside

icinity has advanced venty-five foot lots sell-

average of 85 fowle 049 dezen of eggs, of for \$174 01, and \$54.08 e says it cost him 25 ONE LIFE.

March 24, 1886.

Her white little hand is resting On the arm that held it of old. And he thinks it is only the night breeze That makes it so soft and cold.

Her eyes into his are gazing— Hver, ever so faithful to him, And he thinks it the silvery moonlight That make them so strange and dim Her pretty face turns toward him; Ah, when did her face turn away?

And he thinks it the silvery moonli That makes it so faint and gray. Oh, spirit that lingers and falters,
Take ceurage and whisper "Good-bye."
A life?—why a life is nothing,
When millions each minute die.

When millions each minute dying, What matters one life or death? One fragile and tender existence? One tremulous passing breath

A life? Why a life is nothing! What matters the one burn dim? Alas, for the folly of reason— One life is the world to him!

(Evangelical Union Literature.) SERMON.

Christ's Temptation in the Wilderness.

Then was Jesus led up of the spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the devil—St. Matthew IV. I.
It is disputed whether the incidents of our Lord's temptation, as recorded by the Evangelists, are to be understood as having really taken place, just as they are narrated. or whether the whole scene was merely a vision that passed before his mind, indicating what he would have to endure in prosecuting his mediatorial work. Much might be said on both sides of this question. But we intend not, at present, to enter upon a discussion of it. We think we are warranted—which soever view may be the correct one to regard the extraordinary event itself as being a sort of proleptic outline of our Lord's entire conflict and triumph. It was a summary, so to speak, or a condensed epitome of his contest and victory. It re-presented his future career in a kind of sub-

ime panorama. It cannot be deemed unimportant that our Saviour should thus have had, at the outset of the public part of his ministry, such a pictorial exhibition of his work placed before his mind. His humanity would thus become fully acquainted with what he had to
having a connection with a threeencounter. His human mind would have a clear view of the nature of the conflict that awaited him, He would see what was needful on his part to ensure success. And he could not but be cheered by the prospect of the triumphant end of the whole. Though Jesus, as divine, knew all beforehand, we can readily conceive that great service would be rendered to him, in so far as he was human, by giving him a miniature view of the whole of his career in the manner de-

(1st.) Let us consider the scene of our Lord's temptation. It was in the wilderness. Why must he be led thither in order to be tempted? Would not any other place have answered the same purpose? Are we to view it as a merely incidental matter, that the temptation took place in a particu-lar locality? We think not. There was no doubt design, wise and gracious, in selecting the wilderness rather than any other a design to effect a contrast to Eden, where man, in his state of innecence, was placed; and thus to show the difference between the state of man, while he remained faithful to his God, and his state after he became unfaithful and rebellious. When Jesus came to fight our battle, to bear the curse for us, and to rescue us from our degradation and ruln, he had to follow us into the depthslof woe into which we had fallen. He had to grasp the evil that bound us to death and hell, and break it into pieces. He had to contend with the enemy on the enemy's ewn ground, and deliver us from the waste howling wilderness into which he had enticed us. A glance on this side, and on that—at the wilderness on the one hand and a Eden on the other—will show us the contrast, and let us see how low we had fallen, and what Jesus had to encounter in order to rescue

(1.) Eden was a place of bliss and beauty. No doubt everything that could regale the senses, and minister to the delights of man, would be there. There would be nothing to awaken feelings of pain or sorrow. There would be everything that was required to give the highest gratification. Everything around would be pouring forth its treasures upon map, to fill him with joy of the most exquisite description.

How different the wilderness! Nothing

there but barren rocks, frightful precipices, yawning ravines. Nothing but what was calculated to fill the mind with gloom and alarm. It is not certain which wilderness it was into which Jesus was led. But it seems to be certain that it was some drear and doleful place. Sights the most terrific ! sounds most weird and alarming! All around would be as the shadow of death.

(2.) Eden was not only a place of beauty, it was a place of plenty. Not only was there everything to minister to the emotional delight of man, there was abundance to satisfy all his corporal wants and to sustain his compound being. "Of all the trees of the garden thou mayest fully eat," were the words addressed to man by his God. What variety would be there! What abundance! othing would be wanting that the necessitles of incarnate nature required. Plenty

would be flowing in from every side.

It was vastly different in the wilderness There, all was sterility and death. There was nothing in the wilderness that could afford sustenance to man's body. Jesus fasted forty days and forty nights. There might be other reasons why he fasted; but one seems to have been that there was nething to eat. Satan seems to have had nothing better than stones to offer Learns that he ing better than stones to offer Jesus, that he regards man's spiritual condition ! Spiritual

destitution and death are all he meets with in his lost and undone state.

(3) Eden was a place of peace and harmony and ion:

The spiritual condition 1 Spiritual session of the glory at once, and not remain any longer the poor solitary and humble man in the wilderness. mony and joy. There was nothing to hurt; nothing to destroy. It was the garden of the Lord; and there was nothing in it to pollute or disturb or distress.

(3.) The third temptation was, that Jesus should worship satan and he would give him the kingdoms of the world and all their pollute or disturb or distress.

the wild beasts. These were the monsters of the desert; and how striking the words, "Jesus was with them." It may be that they howled and roared around him in the most terrific manner, ever threatening to sales him as their prey and the sales him as the sales hi most terrific manner, ever threatening to selze him as their prey and tear him to pleces. Such companionship suggests much as regards man's fallen condition. He is would. All things were given into his hand.

Control of the second

soul of man drew nearer to its God, and

his glad heart.

Alas, how different was the wilderness Jesus was shut in there, and his only conversable companion was the foul fiend of hell. This fiend was his companion to harass and torment and tempt him. It is awful to think of our Lord-the second Adam-being confined to such a place, and shut in with satan to be exposed to all his malice and rage and wicked wiles—to be led hither and thither by the devil and compelled to do battle with him in his own den! Yet such is some part of man's wretched condition, while away from God. God has been forsaken, and satan has been chosen as a master. Satan's service has been preferred to that of God's and now he drags his willing victims through the mire of sin, down to the depths of woe.

II. We would now notice the temptation itself. The end why Jesus was led up into the wilderness was, "that he might be tempted by the devil." It was not that he might be there in mere solitariness. It was not that he might merely endure privation and suffering. The object was that he might come in contact with satan, and en-counter him, and overcome him. Satan had opposed God. He had deceived man and led him astray. He had succeeded to a lamen-table extent. Man had been ruined by him. But shall he continue to triumph? Is there no power able to grapple with him, and over-whelm him, and rescue the lawful captive out of the hand of the mighty? Yes, there is Jesus, the captain of our salvation, the appointed Messiah. He is able and he is willing to contend with the dread foe. As our mediater, he must—and for this purpose he is "led up into the wilderness." In that wilderness satan is allowed to put forth his utmost skill, to exert himself in all the mightiness of his power. He avails himself of his liberty. He buckles on his armor for the contest. It must be "now or never" with him. Jesus must be tempted and tried to the utmost. If satan can only suc seed here, then all he aims at is gained

Nothing, therefore, must be left untried.

The temptation of Jesus was of a threefold character, and this three-fold element may be viewed as connected with a three-fold condition of our Lord when in the greater wilderness of his greater and life-long conflict. It may also be considered as fold action of man, while he was in Eden; and, in addition, a connection with a three-fold glory, promised to the Redeemer of

(1) The first temptation presented to the mind of Jesus was, that he command the stones to be made bread. The power of the temptation lay in the condition which Jesus found himself at the time. He was hungry. He had passed through a long period of fast ing; and now the cravings of hunger were intense. In the wilderness, there was nothing to satisfy these cravings. Satan pointed Jesus to the stones, and told him that he

to satisfy these cravings. Davantos and told him that he us to the stones, and told him that he ad not hunger any longer. It has not food, he could easily convert the sones into bread, and satisfy himself.

In looking at Jesus thus situated, we are led to look back to man's primitive condition, when he was surrounded with plenty of everything that could afford him sustenance and pleasure. May'e we not supposes that this conflict must be gone through, what strength would be made and pleasure. May'e we not supposes that this hunger of Jesus had a bearing on man's fulness in Eden? Though man was the was led immediately into his wilderness.

Then, he was alone. He had not yet chosen his disciples, Entirely by himself was he thus the mendment was a his disciples. Entirely by himself was he thus the many of the excession of the franchise to personal the comfort in the same and the wet there seems some little comfort in "he lill as amended who agreed to. How Mr. Ritchle committed the bill respecting the "his disciples were not far" he lill as amended who agreed to. How Mr. Ritchle committed the bill respecting the "his disciples were not far the "Administration or justice in a demonstration of legal advice can be used to be a supposed to hear his hon, friend from Northumberland speak so boldly as he now does. He remembers the seems some little comfort in "he lill as amended who agreed to. How Mr. Ritchle committed the bill respecting the "him and the excession of the franchise to person the far he him as amended was a same ded was agreed to. How Mr. Ritchle committed the bill respecting the "him and the excession of the franchise to person him in the sense of his disciples were not far the himself and the same as that the himself and the sense of his disciples were not far the himself and the himse ance and pleasure. And among many reasons God may have had for on such a place, there may have been light to effect a contrast to Eden, where in his attate of innecence, was placed; thus to show the difference between the of man, while he remained faithful to God, and his state after he became unful and rebellious. When Jesus came agint our battle, to bear the curse for us, attant presents to him the hard flinty stones of the things of time. These he bids him in IV. We would now observe that in this conflict with the enemy, Jesus obtained a new flict with the enemy Jesus obtained a new flict with the enemy Jesus obtained and had to strug-

the cravings of his immortal nature.

Then it must also be kept in mind, that
Jesus was promised full and ample satisfaction for the work of love, which he had un-dertaken on man's behalf. "The pleasure of the Lord" was to "prosper in his hand. He was to "see the travail of his soul and be satisfied." He had "a joy set before him." Satan brings this to bear upon his present condition of hunger and destitution; and tempts him to exert his power in freeing himself from that condition, and in procur-ing for himself the satisfaction which was

promised him. (2) The second temptation to which esus was subjected was, that from the pinnacle of the temple he should throw himself down, in the presence of the people, and shew his divine glory, by preserving himself from all harm; or by making it manifest that he was borne up by angelic hands and kept from receiving injury. The power of this temptation lay in the fact that Jesus was at the time entirely destitute of all apparent glory. He was a poor, lowly, and lonely man, away in the wilderness. Satan suggests to him the folly of remaining thus

might, as best he could, make bread out of them. How awfully true is this the case as regards man's spiritual condition 1 Spiritual father's will. Satan tempts him to take pos-

the Lord; and there was nothing in it to pollute or disturb or distress. Man had dominion over all the inferior creatures, and they all submitted to him with a willing and gentle obedience. All looked up to him as their lord. They played and gamboled around him in the fondest and most endearing manner. All was amity and peace.

It was very different from this in the wilderness. We read that Jesus was with the wild beasts. These were the monsters of the desert; and how striking the words, "Jesus was with them." It may be that

the joy which Adam would feel in communion with him. It was God that constituted the centre of Adam's blessedness. The tuted the centre of Adam's blessedness. The withheld. He must have this too. And found enough to satisfy it to the full. All thus, by his act of eating what was forbid-his affections gathered round about God, and den him, and aiming at becoming a god, he untold peace and satisfaction were poured into wanders over earth, the

now he wanders over earth, the meanest and poorest slave, with Satan ever whispering in his ear, tauntingly and wickedly, "only worship me, and I will give thee the kingdoms of the world and all their glory."

Then, too, we must remember, that Jesus, as the messiah, was promised dominion,—and dominion over the whole earth. The kingdoms of the world were to be his. The uttermost parts of the earth were promised him, as his possession. Universal dominion was set before him. All were to submit to his sceptre; "the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth." Why not, then, according to Satan, take the glory which is properly his due?

It is thus, that the life of Jesus on earth was one of privation, suffering, meanness, and sub-

It is thus, that the life of Jesus on earth was one of privation, suffering, meanness, and subjection, as contrasted, first with man's former condition, and secondly, with the promises made to himself as to what he was to become. One part of his strugle was to go through all this privation, suffering, meanness, and subjection; and to wait patiently for the coming giory, that he might lift man to glory with himself, in the future kingdom.

III. We would now notice the means by which Jesus was thus brought into the wilderness to be tempted. He was "led by the spirit," or "carried away by the spirit: The spirit is employed in conducting Jesus into the place of his temptation.

We are in this reminded, that in carrying out the work of man's redemption—in making

we are in this reminded, that in carrying out the work of man's redemption—in making a propitiation for the sins of men—Jesus became a servant. 'He "took upon him the form a servant." He gave himself up to be led or carried away, that he might do or suffer whatever the will of the father and the salvation of men required of him. In this he submitted cheerfully and unreservedly, to be the servant of the godhead. He "came not to be ministered unto but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many." Well may we stand amazed and admire the loving condescension of

our Lord. Farther, we see the interest that the Gedhead took, and still takes, in the redemption of men. By the appointment of the father, the spirit led Jesus into the sphere where he was to perform his work. Jesus was not merely sent by the father and then left to find his way as best he could, and work his work in any way that seemed best to himself. All was under the guidance of the Spirit. The Spirit conducted him into its sphere; showed him what he would have to endure in working him what he would have to endure in working out a way of salvation for man; and pointed out the glory that was to result from the work. The Spirit did all this too, by the appointment of the Father. This reveals to us, in no dim or uncertain manner, the intense interest that the Godhead—Father, Son, and Spirit—takes

The time when Jesus was thus led, also claims our notice. It was just after his bap-tism, when the heavens opened, and the voice of the Father was heard proclaiming, "Thou of the Father was heard proclaiming, "Thou art my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased," and the Spirit descended upon him in the form of a dove. Jesus was thus solemnly and gloriously set apart to his work; and then was he led by the Spirit into the wilderness. How great the contrast between the two scenes! Yet, how needful that the one should precede the other. No doubt what took place at the baptism, was intended to prepare the way for the terrible conflict in the wilderness. And no doubt it did so. We may conceive something of what Jesus would feel in being led immediately from the one into the other. How vast, how awful, the change! yet how well timed is

flict with the enemy, Jesus obtained a new victory. As Jesus was alone, and had to strug-gle alone, and battle with the foe alone, so, gle alone, and battle with the foe alone, so, alone he obtained the victory. The triumph and the glory are altogether his. It is to Jesus and to Jesus entirely, under the direction of the Godhead, that we owe our salvation. Had there been any of his disciples with him, it might have seemed as if they did a part. Had there been angels with him, it might have been angels with him, it might have been aupposed that they did a part. did a part.

But the angels ministered to him only after

the victory was gained. Even the spirit took no share in the work; he only led Jesus into the wilderness. Thus, alone, Jesus triumphed. Jesus was ever undismayed before the tempter. There was no doubting as to whose tempter. There was no doubting as to whose side he was on. There was no qualling with fear in the presence of the foe. There was no hesitation in his grapple. There was not the smallest uncertainty as to who should gain the victory. Jesus betrayed no agitation. There was no trembling anxiety, lest all might be lost. Jesus manifested that calm and noble dignity which became him; and, sure of victory from the first, he dealt blow after blow, that made the enemy reel and stagger and fall. Calm, collected, undismayed, he proceeded step by step, till he could say, "It is finished."

suggests to him the folly of remaining thus lowly and unknown, thus destitute of all glory. Why not go to the pinnacle of the temple at once, and manifest his glory there, in the presence of all the people, by showing his miraculous power?

The victory was obtained by relying upon and wielding rightly the word of God. "It is written," was the weapon employed so effectively by Jesus. This is "the sword of the spirit," which always has been and which always will be terrible to the powers of darkness.

pleces. Such companionship suggests much as regards man's fallen condition. He is ever exposed to danger. Every moment he is liable to be devoured by what is infinitely more terrible than the wild beasts of the field, and over the earth and over the tempter much to cheer and bless our souls. Adam was a representative, and so is Christ. We are connected with Adam, and so is care we wild flow and favor. Amongst all the blessings of Eden none could be more precious as the manifest presence of Ged, and the figure of the construction of the interval of the cause the one fell; we are subjected to evils blessings of Eden none could be more precious as the manifest presence of Ged, and the figure of the condition. He is the and Jesus shall be the living centre of the manifest presence of the set into his law and Jesus shall be the living centre of all.

We have in Christ's temptation and triumph to cheer and bless our souls. Adam was a representative, and so is Christ. We are connected with Adam, and so if the earth were to yield to him, submit to his blessings of Eden none could be more sked for in the bill of the hon gentles when the sum of \$65.916.20 specified under the bealt of the beast of the field, and over the fields and over the fields and over the fields and over the tempter much to cheer and bless our souls. Adam was a representative, and so is Christ. We are connected with Adam, and so is Christ. We are connected with the house into committee on the bill the sway, and obey his will. Only one little blessings of Eden none could be more sked for in the bill of the hon gentles when the sent the would not be afraid to put him against to the sattle and the would not be afraid to put him against of elucation in the wild not be afraid to put him against of the beat sent the minute of the set when the swing the several persons the billing report of the tirule when the would not be afraid to put him against of the bill the beats of the field, and over the earth and over the tempter much to cheer and bless our souls.

heavenly."

Adam in Eden stood not only for himself, he Adam in Eden stood not only for himself, he represented the human family. And thus we suffer and die because he fell. Christ in the wilderness fought not for himself but for man; and through him we may be delivered from the power of satan, and from all the consequence of our own transgressions. Our consent to suffer the transgressions of Adam's fall was not asked. But as we have become sinners by our own actual transgressions.

plan of mercy, in order to share the blessings and glory of Christ's triumph. D. D. B. LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, March 16 -All bills introduced yeserday were read a second time. Messrs. Hanington and Turner were granted leave

of absence till Friday.

The bill to extend the franchise to widows and pinsters in the city of Portland was read a third

The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Leighton, to enable Carleton county council to aid in the erection of a woollen factory; by the same, a bill relating to the taking of county valuation in Carleton Co.; by Mr. Morton, to legalize list of electors polling district No. 2, parish of Stucholm, Kings Co; by Mr. Killam, to enable the town council of Moncton to raise money by way of loan for the further constructin of sewers and for other purposes.

Mr. Stockton presented a petition of Rev. Robert Wilson and eleven other Methodist ministers praying for an act to enforce the Canada Temperance act; also the petition of Robert Connors, W. H. Murray and forty others in favor of the bill to incorporate the St. John River Leg Driving Company.

Hon. Mr. Speaker called attention to the fact that temorrow will be the last day for the introduction of private bills.

The house went into committee on a bill to authorize the town council of Woodstock to consolidate its debenture debt. Mr. Leighton explained the object of the bill after which progress was reported so that the bill might so before the municipality committee.

Hen. Mr. Mitchell moved house into committee to ton, to enable Carleton county council to aid in the

of the same.

Hon. Mr. Ritchie moved the house into committee
on a bill to incorporate the Ladies of the Sacred
Heart of St. John. Mr. Kitchie explained that the
object was merely to allow the Ladies to hold an pe Mr. Wilson moved house into committee of the bill relating to coroners and justices of the peace. He explained that the bill, which had originated with the York county council, provided that all evidence taken at inquests and not forwarded to the crown officers be sent to the office of the clerk of the crown.

crown officers be sent to the office of the clerk of the crown.

Mr. Wetmore said the law committee had considered the bill and did not agree with the section which provided a penalty, the committee feeling that the withholding of the fee would be sufficient penalty in case the evidence was not filed as provided.

In answer to Mr. White, Hon. Mr. Blair said croners would not have to make extra copies of evidence. They coud send the copy taken at the inquest

Hon. Mr. Ritchie moved that a section be added to the bill repealing the statute limiting the number of coroners in the city and county of st. John.

This caused considerable discussion in which Ritchie, Pugsley stockton, Adams, McLelan, Colter and Wilson took part.

Hon. Mr. Ritchie said the bil was the same as that passed by this house list year and defeated in the upper chamber. It provided for the appointment by the governor in council of referees who would discharge all the duties now performed by barristers.

Mr. Wetmore strongly opposed the bill flow. Mr. Alair said this bill had been brought in to take out of the hands of the judge in equity the power of appointing referees. This step had bean found necessary because of some of the appointments made by the judge, which appointments were rather in the interest of individuals than in the interest of the public.

the public.

The first section was carried on division by the fol-The first section was carried on division by the following yote —
Yeas—Blair, Gillespie, Mitchell, Ritc ie, Quinton, Killam, Nadeau, Glasier, Heiherington, Leblauc, Labillois, Wulson, Rlis, Park, Stockton, McManus, Hibbard, White, Murray, Pugaley, Palmer.—21.
Nays—Weimere, adams, Colter, Dr. Black, Humphray, Morton—6 phrey, Morton -6
The bill was then agreed to with amendments.
Mr. Killam committed a bill to incorporate the

MONOTON W. C T WNION. Mr. Killam supported the bill, and it was agreed to with amendments.

The house went into committee on the bill to enable the common council of St John to exempt from taxation property connected with lighting of the public streets in Carleton.

explained that the object was to enable the common council to relieve from taxation the electric light plant in Carleton

Mr. Betherington vigorously opposed the bill, which he declared was like all other such bills, in the interest of the rich and sgains; the poer.

After mu h discussion, Mr. Eliis consented to having progress reported, with leave to sit again.

Mr. McManus introduced a bill to cancel certain grants erroneously issued, and to authorize the issuing of grants in lieu thereof to the persons pr perly entitled to the same.

and manifest his glory there, it is presented in the presence of all the people, by showing it is the presence of all the people, by showing it which always has been and which all the glory that God could better the presence of all the people while the stress of dark and the presence of all the people while the people while a presence of all the people while a people while the people while the

was very similar to the franchise act which had received the agent of the committee last year. There were a few changes in this bill In reference to the revising commissioner, it was deemed advasable to ask the house to consent to a different proposal than that in last year's bill. It was proposed to vest in the chief justice the appointment of that officer. It was also thought well to dispense with having the lists printed. That matter would be ference to the revising commissioner, it was deemed advable to ask the house to content to a different proposal than that in last year's bill. It was protosed to vest in the chief justice the appointment of that officer. It was also thought well to dispense with having the lists printed. That matter would be left with the revisors, whose duty it would be to make up the lists. They would also have the power to hear complaints and to add or strike off names. In the event of any one being disstissied with the decision of the revisor, appeal could be made to the revising commissioner. He would be happy to make explanations while the different sections were being considered. The measure was a broad and liberal one and was calculated to commend istself to the careful consideration of the house and country.

MR ADAMS our own actual transgressions, we must yield to the strivings of the spirit and consent to the

said that all this machinery should be done away with and every British su ject over 21 years of age, or naturalized citizen who pays his taxes should be entitled to vote. He claimed that under the system of franchise in the United States there was no chance for fraud. There all persons who register their names fourteen days before the elections are entitled to vote. He thought as the government were prepared to go so far as they were going, they should go the whole way and give the people universal sufferage. That would give the young men of the country an interest in the government of the country and make them better citizens. He read from a speech of Hon Peter Mitchell in the Dominion parliament on this subject, and agreed with the broad views of that liberal minded gentleman. MR ADAMS

said it was useless for Canada to hold back universal sufferage much longer. Without taking up the time of the committee, he moved that if any extention be made in the franchise it be in the direction of what is understood as universal sufferage.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Adams.

was not in accord with the resolution. He did not think the time had arrived when we should fall into line with the views of the United States on this question. It was not the duty of the legislature to march in advance of public opinion. With the press it was different. Better that the law should be behind than in advance of public opinion. An examination of this bill will show that every man who ought to vote is clearly embraced in this measure. Anyone will have a right to vote at elections for the general assembly who has real estate to the extent of \$100 or who has income to the amount of \$400. The son of every farmer, the class which does so much to develope the country, will have the right to vote HON. MR. BLAIR of the bill after which progress that the bill might to before the municipality committee.

Hen. Mr. Mitchell moved house into committee to further consider the bill for the incorporation of the St. Croix Electric Light and Water Co. The bill was agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill to incorporate the St. John and Eastern Railway Company, with petitien in favor of the same.

he house went into committee on a bill to establish a police magistrate with civil jurisdiction in Andover and Perth. Mr. Eaird explained the object of the bill. The appointment of a police magistrate was asked for in the interest of good order.

Hen. Mr. Blair introduced a bill to enable the Bill was agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Blair introduced a bill to enable the Fredericton city council to aid in the erection of a fredericton c

All. We miles and the law committee and considerate ed the bill and did not agree with the section which provided a penalty, the committee feeling that the withholding of the fee would be sufficient penalty in case the evidence was not filed as provided.

In answer to Mr. White, Hon. Mr. Blair said corners would not have to make extra copies of evidence. They could send the copy taken at the inquest.

Hon. Mr. Ritchie moved that a section be added to the bill repealing the statute limiting the number of coroners in the city and county of st. John.

This caused considerable discussion in which Ritchie, Pugaley stockton, Adams, McLellan, Colter and Wilson took part.

After Dinner to the statute discussion in which the discussion continued. Mr. Colter was in favor of the flanchise there at different times, and many a man who did not have riches had the discussion continued. Mr. Colter was in favor of the flanchise there are largement of the would he have paupers vote. Citizenship should be the qualification. Riches did not always represent brains, and many a man who did not have riches had what was better in the government of a country—intelligence.

bered when he (Ritchie) had tabled a resolution asking for the extension of the franchise to persons a assessed on \$300 instead of \$400, that resolution did not have the support of the ex-surveyor general. It was not correct that all revisors have done their work well. A discussion that took place here in 1882 in reference to the conduct of the revisors in the city of St John, brought cut the fact that they had sat with closed doors and would not add or strike off a name unless it suited themselves. They gave as a reason that they were acting under legal advice, but we all know what kind of legal advice can be got in some cases just before a general election. The appointment of a revising commissioner would remedy all this, and this was a step in the right cirction. He was satisfied that no constitueacy was prepared to go at present for universal suffrage, and believed the adoption of the resolution would be a mistake.

MR. PARK had much pleasure in supporting the reso ution. He had supported a similar resolution last year. Under universal suffrage fraud would be next to impossible. He agreed with Mr. Stockton that the intellige see of He agreed with Mr Stockton that the intelligence of the country should have a right to exercise the franchise. The young men of the country should be given a voice in the government of the country, no matter whether rich or poor, and in this direction he paid a high compliment to the brave men who effered their services for duty in the Nerthwest during the rebellion. He believed the feeling of the country was in favor of universal sufferage and that the pressure would be such that the measure would be forced from the authorities all over the Dominion

rould vote for the bill and against the resolution would vote for the bill and against the resolution. He felt that every voter should nave some small stake in the country. He would be opposed to giving votes to persons after they had resided 14 days in the country. He would favor a reduction of the qualification for tenants. Sixty dollars was too nigh a figure in the rural districts. When that section was reached he would suggest that tenants in certain localities who pay a rental of \$20 be allowed to vote.

At six o'cleck the house a journed till ten tomorrow morning.

norning.

Frederictor, March 17.—Afterfrontine bills wer introduced : by Leighton, to authorize Carleton Co council to prohibit or regulate heroing or tethering of cattle on the highway, also regulate the construc-

MR. BURCHILL

moved his resolution in reference to Miramichi river fishing privileges, amending the dates of applications to cover from 1st of January, 1879 to 23th of feb. 1883.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell—The information will be funished.—Recess.

After dinner

MR. PUGSLEY

introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of spoile or stipendiary magistrate with civil jurisdiction, at or near Newtown, in Kings, with petition in favor of the same.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell presented petition of Mary E Chipman and upwards of fifty others, asking that an act be passed to allow unmarried women to vote at town elections.

Hon. Mr Ritchie gave notice of motion for suspension of rule so as to introduce a bill to relieve certain persons owing and interested in property situated on Mill street and vicinity from assessment under the act to widen and extend certain public streets in the city of %t. John.

On motion of Mr Killam, house went into commistee on the bill relating to the ELGIN, PETITCODIAC AND HAVELOCK RAILWAY CO.

ELGIN, PRTITCODIAC AND HAVRLOCK BATT.WAY CO. 1 Mr. White in the chair.—Progress was reported and the bill was referred to the committee on corpora-

Mr. Murray gave notice of the following motion:-Mr. Murray gave notice of the following motion:—
Whether it is the intention of the government to
hold any inquiry into the case of claimants for grants
of land, embracing water rights or privileges upon
the non-tidal waters of the Restigouche and its tributaries, and if so, when it is likely such enquiry will
be held by whom and where
Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill to amend chapter 56
of Consolidated Statutes relating to courts of prohate.

THE FRANCHISE ACT.

House again went into committee on a bill in amendment of chapter 4 of the Consolidated Statutes of elections to the general assembly, Mr. Hibbard in

the chair.

said that the impression among some hon gentlemen was that the bill was loaded down with machinery. That was not so. It had less machinery than if it provided for manhood suffrage. The government would be prepared to listen to all reasonable suggestions in reference to the provisions of the act. The suggestion of Mr. Killam in reference to the rental rate would no doubt be favorably considered when that section was reached.

mearly every man fit to exercise the frarchise would have a chance.

MR ADAMS

mittee cared the law proposed that no tenant could vote unless the law a candidate for the Dominion parism nt on a should be wired out. Ever man wao had his taxes paid for the year before should have a vote. Universal suffrage means citizenship, and he believed with the man who said, thut the people and the government is safe. The closer you bring the people with the man who said, thut the people and the government is safe. The closer you bring the people with the franchise. He referred to Hungary, Deomark, Germany, France, Greece, the Netherlands, Servis, Switzerland and other countries in all of which over one hundred and forty-two millions of people enjoyed universal suffrage. He spoke of the larve number of Canadians in the United States, and alone than in the whole of Fredericton There were no persons in this province, no class of persons who study a suffrage means citizenship, and he believed with the man who said, thut the people and the government is safe. The closer you bring the people suffrage when he gives farmers' sons the right to vote. In view of the inducements held out by the United States to the young men of this country, he thought that manhood suffrage should be adopted.

MR WETMORE

MR WETMORE

said he did not wish to give a silent vote on this question. There were many provisions in the bill of which he approved. He condemned, however, the appointment of a revising commissioner. He thought there was no occasion for taking the power cut of the hands of the revisors, who, all things considered, had done their work well. The appointment of a revising barrister in York would be a great hardship to this county. Take for instance a disputed case from North Lake. A man who wanted to add or strike off a name, and could not carry his point, would be obliged to bring his witnesses to Fredericton, a distance of some eighty miles. He had opposed universal suffrage last year, and saw no reason to change his mind since then.

MR WHITE opposed the motion. He thought a man should have at least some small stake in the country before

HON. MR BLAIR said the adoption of Mr. Ellis' motion would prac-tically defeat the bill and leave us as we were before. tically detest the bill and leave us as we were before. Referring to some of the remarks of Mr. Ellis, he said that there had been a grinding despotism in france under the empire, although there was what was called universal suffrage. The same was true in reference to Germany. No one worthy of having a vote would be excuded by this bill. The income rate might be reduced. By this bill any young man in St. John assessed on an income of \$200 would have a right to vote. He did not think that those of our people who go to the United States are attracted there because of the electoral institutions of that country.

MR. M'ADAM

was in favor of giving the right to vote to every British subject or to those prepared to take the oath of allegiance. He would support the resolution. said he intended to vote on this question. This was a matter in which he had always be en interested and he would support the resolution favoring universal soffrage. There should be no taxation without representation. A man should vote because he is a man. If a man should vote because he has \$100 property, then, on the same principle, the man having \$200 worth of property should have two votes. He knew of one parish in his own county in which parish there were ever 500 taxpayers yet under the Dominion act, which was more liberal than this bill, some 242 of such taxpayers were excluded.

solid the bill was more liberal than the Domainion ast so far as the personal property, income and real estate clauses were concerned.

Hon. Mr. Speaker—The rental clause requiring a tenant to pay rent to the amount of \$30 was not so liberal as the Domainion act, which gave a vote to a tenant paying rental of \$20. He was in favor of extending the franchise to every British subject. The vote was then taken on Mr. Ellis' resolution with the following result:

Yess—Mr. Speaker, Adams, Quinton, Colfer, Me-Adam, Elis, Park, Perley, Baird, Dr. Biack—10.

Nays—Hon. Air. Blair, Gillespie, McLeilan Mischell, Ritchie, Wetmore, Killam, Najeau, Glasier, Leblane, Wheaton, Labillois, Wilson, Leighton, McManus, Dr. Lewis, White, Humphrey, Morton, Flewelling, Burchill, Murray, Pugs'ey, Palmer—24.

Mr. Hetherington who was absent when the vote was taken asked that his name be placed with those voting for the resolution.

was taken asked that his name be placed with those voting for the resolution.

The bill was then read section by section. When the 20th section which provides for the appointment of a revising commissioner for each county by the chief justice was read,

MR. WHEMOAN

objected to the appointment of such commissioners.

He claimed that a revising commissioner was not necessary and that such an appointment would not be in the interest of the prevince, that in York and other counties the effect would be very injurious and bear particularly hard on persons of limite, means in cases of diamite. HON MR BLAIR

claimed that the appointment of a revising commissioner would be decidedly in the interest of the public good and would have a wholesome effect upon revisors all over the country.

Mr. Colter took the same stand as Mr. Wetmore.

After further discussion in which Messrs. Morton, Flewelling and Pagaley took part, the section was carried by the following vote:

Yeas—Hon. Mr. Blair, Gillespie. Mitchell, Bitchie, Nadeau, Gla-ler, Lablanc Labillots, Wilson, Leighton, Ellis, McManus. Dr. Lewis, Flewelling, Murray, Pagaley, Palmsr-17.

Nays—Wetmore, Coller, Dr. Black, Humphrey, Morton—5.

Four other sections were adopted, after which the committee reported progress with leave to sit sgain.

committee reported progress with leave to sit sgain.

Hon Mr. Gillespie introduced a bill to further amend the act to authorize the construction of a tramway on Lower Water street, Chatham.

Mr. Wilson introduced the following bills: To incorporate the Fredericton W C. T Union, to provide for more effectual repairs of roads and streets at Modadam, in the parish of Prince Wm; to establish an additional polling place in the parish of Prince Wm; to further explain and amend the incorporation act of the Northern and Western Railway Co.

Mr. Lighton introduced bills to further amend the incorporation act of the town of Woods ock acd acts in amendment thereof, and other acts to extend the franchise to widews and spinsters in the town of Woodstock.

MR. PUSSLEY MR. PUGSLEY

moved the house into a committee on a bill to allow unmarried women and widows to v te at school meetings and hold the office of school trustes. He had some doubt, he said, when he introduced this bill as to whether widows and spinsters holding property oid not aiready possess this power this present motion was to have the views of the attorney general on the subject, so that the country might thoroughly understand the law as it new stood.

HON. MR. BLAIR said he had looked into this law and found that widows at d splusters holding property had already all the power asked for in the bill of the hon gentle-