The Weekly Tribune.

VOL. II—NO. 37 SAINT JOHN, TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1874. $1.00 per Year

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE,
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PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
Price $1.00 per annum, in Advance.
☞ Specimen copies forwarded when requested.
H. McLEOD, Business Manager.
OFFICE—51 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Weekly Tribune.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 17, 1874.

Election Protests.

The protest business has begun in earnest in this Province. Mr. Perley has protested against Mr. C. Burpee, Mr. Day against Mr. DeVeber, Mr. Lee against Mr. I. Burpee, and two of the Messrs. Burpee's employes against Mr. Palmer. Mr. McAdam will protest against Mr. Gillmor, Mr. Gillmor against Mr. McAdam, Mr. McCready against Mr. Domville, and M. Reno against Mr. McLeod. This crop of protests makes lawyers and judges smile. There is money in it—for the legal fraternity. The St. John protests appear to have arisen entirely from Mr. McCready's threat of protesting against Mr. Domville, the latter having promoted the protests against the former's political brethren. Mr. John P. C. Burpee met Mr. T. W. Lee in Fredericton, and told him he had a protest against Mr. Palmer in his pocket which he would not enter if Mr. Lee would agree not to protest against Mr. I. Burpee. He also promised to "use his influence to get Mr. McCready to abstain from protesting against Mr. Domville." Mr. Lee couldn't see the point, however, and duly filed his protest. Then Mr. Burpee filed the protest of his firm against Mr. Palmer. The Judges of the Supreme Court will preside at the trial. If the gentlemen protested against are unseated they will be re-elected, just as Mr. Hanington was re-elected in Westmoreland. The majorities were so large that there is not the slightest chance of reversing the judgment recorded at the polls.

In Nova Scotia there is but one protest in the wind, so far as announced, the one against Dr. Tupper, and the Government has taken all possible precautions to have the result in favor of the Government, having constituted a strictly partisan court, in place of the Supreme Court Judges, for its trial. This is one of the most shameless burlesques on justice ever perpetrated. The partisan court was formed for the purpose of disqualifying Dr. Tupper as a candidate, as the mere voiding of the election would be of no service to the Government.

The Government and Home Industry.

We are informed that the Government of Canada has awarded the contracts for car-wheels and platform cars, and certain grades of iron, to United States manufacturers and commission houses, instead of to Mr. Harris and other Canadian manufacturers and importers who tendered for them. Mr. Harris and others have gone to a great expense for machinery, etc., for the manufacture of the articles wanted by the Government, and now they have the consolation of having their tenders rejected in favor of those of foreigners. Our manufacturers have to pay duty on most everything entering into the construction of cars, and the foreign manufactured cars are admitted duty free for Government use. If, therefore, a certain number of cars are built here for $10,000, on material for which $1,000 duty has been paid to the Government, they really cost the Government only $9,000; but the concentrated essence of stupidity and meanness that now does duty for a Canadian Cabinet lacks brains enough to understand so simple a matter. Those of our manufacturers who favor more protection than revenue imposts and freight charges give will see in this transaction one of the glories of protection. The duties increase the cost of construction here, and then the Government buys abroad and imports duty free. A sum equal to the duty on material should be added to every foreign tender before comparing it with home tenders. It is to be hoped that brains enough to understand this may be got into the Ottawa Cabinet before long.

Our Habitual Drunkards.

The readers of our police reports must have been forcibly struck with the proportion of old offenders among those sentenced to be imprisoned for drunkenness. When a man comes up for the first time the phenomenon is dismissed with a caution. There are many men and women, as may be seen by a glance over the published police reports for a year past, who have been almost constantly in prison for drunkenness. They come out at the end of a month's or two months' term, take the first opportunity of getting drunk, are carted to the watch-house, and sentenced to prison for another term. This is the record of their lives It would be interesting to trace the history of some of these poor creatures, to interview them, and to ascertain what they think of the appetite that craves drink, of the law that makes drunkenness a crime, and of things generally. Some enterprising journalist might get imprisoned for drunkenness, gain the confidence of the old vagrants, and give the world the benefit of their moral philosophy, their sufferings in prison, their craving for drink, their happiness when in the possession of freedom and a full bottle, and their sensations on finding themselves again before the police magistrate for sentence.

Drunkenness can hardly be deemed a crime, although it may be necessary to fine inebriates as criminals. At the principal work of the police is the taking care of inebriates it is no more than just that a tax should be levied on those whose condition has called for the protection of the officer and the cell. The greater number of the arrested, however, belong to the vagrant class, and go to prison instead of paying the fine. No net revenue, therefore, is derived from the helplessly drunk who are daily and nightly carted to the police stations.

What good is done by the periodical incarceration of the wretches who are picked up in the gutters? They are not made cautious of giving like offence, they are not made to earn the bread which is supplied to them by their guardians. They are simply kept sober, kept off the streets. Nothing more. Now this does not benefit the inebriates, unless the prolongation of their miserable lives can be deemed beneficial to them; it does not warn others against intoxication, because they have money with which to pay the small fines imposed; it does not benefit society, or promote temperance, as it is the hiding away of the frightful examples of intemperance—the putting out of sight of the personification of the danger against which preachers and philanthropists are ever warning the world.

Inebriety is a disease, and, like most other diseases, it can be cured by proper treatment. The experiment has been tried and been found successful. Common sense, common humanity, and political economy, demand that it should be tried everywhere. As Mr. Boyd justly remarked on the Institute platform lately, it is a shame that an Inebriate Asylum has not been already established in this Province. It will be found cheaper to cure inebriates than to keep on going through the inhuman form of treating them as criminals. The weight of medical testimony in favor of the theory that habitual drunkenness is the result of a disease, inherited or produced by tippling habits, is overwhelming, and it is hard to understand how preachers, writers and lecturers can indulge in the sneers and denunciatory rhetoric of which their temperance productions almost entirely consist. Do these gentlemen, so proud of their teetotalism, fancy that they could abstain from the use of intoxicating drink if they were afflicted with a maddening craving for it? Do they fancy that they could, by the simple force of their own will, resist the attacks of this disease? They talk as though they could, but the example of those who have fallen out of their ranks into the gutter proves that they are no more capable than any other class of resisting this disease.

Inebriate Asylums are as necessary as Insane Asylums, and confirmed inebriates should be committed to them and kept in them until cured of their crazy thirst and possessed of the power of self control.

A correspondent sends the following, clipped from the N. Y. *Tribune*, and says it should have been addressed to this journal:

As in old Rome, when long and sorely tried,
Against their rulers vile the people cried;
And that they sooner justice might obtain,
Brave tribunes chose their quarrel to maintain,
So now, misruled and robbed, to you we fly,
And daily, loudly call for TRIBUNES cry.

Sensible people do write for newspapers occasionally.

A Breeze.

There was quite a little breeze in the House Tuesday, some serious charges being made against members. It is better that these charges should be made now than that they should be sprung upon members at the elections. We don't see that supply has anything to do with them. Such charges should be discussed and investigated at any time, in or out of supply. No member can, in fact, afford to pass them by in silence. There is, probably, a good deal of truth in the charge that workmen were supplied out of the stores of certain gentlemen instead of being promptly paid. The cram system is so thoroughly established in some sections that a cash payment, even on Government account, would be an unheard of thing.

Mr. Thos. Potts, Emigration agent in England, writes us that he is at present destitute of documents for distribution, and that the Ontario agents have documents in plenty. Cannot our Government supply his wants in this respect? A few thousand copies of a small pamphlet will not cost much, unless the printing be given to an organ-grinder farm out.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, March 9—*Afternoon.*

After dinner the discussion of the Fredericton assessment bill was continued. The clause providing that all incomes of residents be taxed in Fredericton caused some discussion, Mr. Ryan moving that the salaries of members of the executive who are non-residents be exempted.

Hon. Mr. Fraser moved further to amend the bill so as to exempt Provincial and County officers obliged to perform office duty in Fredericton. He said those receiving salaries from the Province, should not be taxed in Fredericton, though performing office duty there.

Hon. Mr. Tibbets asked if the clause was to be construed so as to oblige a man resident in Fredericton to pay taxes in that city, on all property owned by him, wherever situated in the Province.

Hon. Mr. Fraser said it might be so construed, and as a parallel section, was in the general act; both the bill and the general act should be amended. Persons are now taxed twice on the same property in the Province, which seems unfair. The section of the bill might now be passed over and it could be properly amended after the other sections had been passed. Fredericton, he thought, had no right to tax a man on personal property owned by him in Victoria or any other county where it was also taxed. The section of the bill was passed with the amendment offered by Mr. Ryan and the additional amendment by Hon. Mr. Fraser.

The bill having been progressed to the end, Hon. Mr. Fraser added a section exempting property of residents of Fredericton, taxed in the Parish or County, where it is situated. The bill was then agreed to with the amendments indicated.

Mr. Napier moved an address for statement of lands granted in certain districts in Gloucester, under free grants act.

Hon. Mr. Kelly committed a bill to amend the act to enable the Justices of Northumberland to hold the title of certain lands in Newcastle, for the benefit of the Grammar School of said town, Mr. Butler in the chair. Mr. Kelly explained that the bill was to enable trustees to sell the present lands and buy others for a large school, or to devote the proceeds to general school purposes.

The bill was agreed to after some discussion.

Mr. Wedderburn introduced, with petition, a bill to authorize the Trustees of St. Stephen's Church to dispose of certain lands in St. Martins; Mr. Covert, a bill, with a petition, to authorize the School Trustees of District No. 2 in Blissville to sell certain lands; Mr. O'Leary, with a petition, a bill relating to the marsh at Itchibucto Cape; Mr. Hanington, a bill to place certain roads in Westmorland on the Great Road Establishment; Mr. Humphrey, a bill relating to the public burial ground in Moncton; Mr. Girouard, a bill to establish an additional polling place in Welford, Kent.

Hon. Mr. Tibbets committed a bill, Mr. Gillespie in the chair, to repeal the Act authorizing Victoria County to aid the New Brunswick Railway Company. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Tibbets presented the petition of John Costigan and 376 others against the bill to change the Shiretown of Victoria County.

Hon. Mr. Willis committed a bill to amend the acts relating to the churches in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, Mr. Humphrey in the chair. Mr. Willis explained that the bill is intended to enable the St. Andrews Church to shorten the duration of time at which polls shall remain open for election of trustees, and also to fix the number of said trustees. Agreed to.

Mr. Ryan favored the suggestion.

Hon. Mr. McQueen committed a bill to incorporate the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway Company, Mr. Maher in the chair. Mr. McQueen explained the bill as the ordinary Railway Act for the construction of a Railway from some point on the Intercolonial, in the County of Westmoreland, to Cape Tormentine.

Mr. Hanington was glad to know that the Government was going to subsidize the road, and with the aid from the Dominion also, the work would no doubt be put through within a very short time.

Hon. Mr. Fraser moved that the word Island be eliminated from the title.

Mr. Hanington contended against the change as the road would be a connecting link between other places and Prince Edward Island, and the route had attracted the attention of the Dominion Government. The Legislature has the right to pass the act by this title.

Hon. Mr. King thought the title of the bill should not be misleading as this evidently was. Our earlier governors received royal instructions not to assent to bills with titles of this nature. Though there was no violation of the law in the name it might be well to strike out the one word. The word was struck out and the bill was agreed to.

The Secretary laid on the table the annual report of the Board of Agriculture; also the report on the Tracadie Lazaretto.

FREDERICTON, March 10.

Mr. Landry, from the committee on the claim of Placid White, recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House.

Mr. Beckwith submitted the report of the committee on the public accounts. It states that the Lunatic Asylum accounts, and Dr. Waddell's report, are very satisfactory. Auctioneers' returns still continue to be unsatisfactory, and the committee regret that the Government have not paid more attention to former reports on the subject. The Crown Land accounts are satisfactory, and the committee do not think a reduction of expenses in that department can be judiciously made. The committee regrets that laxity in the performance of duty by the Bye Road Commissioners exists. Over twenty-five thousand dollars of the year's expenditure was unaccounted for when the Auditor General's report was made up. The Supervisors of great roads' accounts are generally satisfactory, but there has been too much over expenditure, delay and omission in furnishing detailed accounts. The special bridge and road account is very objectionable. Though the report of the Chief Commissioner may be deemed satisfactory, yet the mode of keeping the accounts of that department is defective and calls for a thorough revision. There has been some extravagance in outlay for public buildings, and some change in that respect is recommended. The public printing accounts are satisfactory, excepting in the case of the Board of Agriculture, which has assumed alarming proportions. The Committee believes a dangerous principle is established by allowing members to receive payment for disbursement of public moneys.

Hon Mr. McPherson committed a bill to empower Fredericton to purchase an additional steam fire engine, Mr. Butler in the chair. Agreed to.

Mr. Wedderburn committed a bill to explain and amend the acts relating to the sale of spirituous liquors in the City and County of St. John, Mr. Landry in the chair. The bill is to make the law apply to Saturday night in the same way as the other week nights, so as to close bars at ten o'clock.

Dr. Alward opposed the bill, preferring to leave the law as it is. He moved a postponement for three months. The sale of liquors in St. John has not been decreased by it, but rather increased.

Dr. Alward's motion to postpone the bill was lost on the following division:—*Yeas*—Messrs. Gough, Alward, Adams—3. *Nays*—Messrs. Fraser, King, Kelly, Stevenson, Crawford, McQueen, Willis, Tibbits, Wedderburn, McPherson, Montgomery, Hibbard, O'Leary, Hanington, Donald, Coram, Robinson, Butler, Palmer, Ryan, Humphrey, Williams, Girouard, Harrison, Irvine, Lindsay, Brown—27.

The bill was agreed to.

Mr. Nowlan presented the petition of H. G. Fowler and others, of Upham, against the bill to enable that parish to aid the St. Martins and Upham Railway.

Before going into supply, Mr. Gough thought there should be a little delay, in order that members might look into the report of the committee on accounts.

The Secretary said he proposed to go into the grant for great roads first.

Mr. Gough said that it was in reference to that very class of expenditure that the report of the committee on accounts was a pointed motion of want of confidence. The Commissioner's accounts are shown to be faultily kept, and time should be given to investigate the report.

Mr. Hanington said he had intended to ask the committee on accounts their reason for using the strong and condemnatory language that appears in their report.

Dr. Alward said the accounts' committee had cast a reflection on a prominent officer of the Government, and it was only reasonable, that as a clean sheet was not shown, there should be delay.

Mr. Blanchard said he was informed that three thousand dollars bye-road money had been given to the Hon. Robert Young, and no account was rendered of it. Nothing had been done for the money.

Hon. Mr. Kelly said when the member said that nothing had been done for the money, he stated what he knew was untrue.

Mr. Blanchard said his information came from a member of the accounts' committee. Mr. Napier had not accounted for the money he had received. He (Blanchard) could not get his share of the bye-road money for his county, as Mr. Napier and a member of the Government got it all, and he could prove the latter gave goods to people out of his store, and kept money for it. Hon. Mr. Young had built a road for his own convenience in Caraquet with the public funds. On two miles of road one *cache* had had twelve hundred dollars expended, and the men who worked on it were told they must get the goods from Hon. Mr. Young's store, the latter telling them no money had yet come from Fredericton. This was in Pacquetville Settlement. He believed that the money was all the time in Hon. Mr. Young's hands, and if the people had had it they could have got goods cheaper elsewhere. These stores in the places named were called government shops, and the system bore hard on the people. Three hundred dollars bye-road money was drawn at another time by Hon. Mr. Young, and he would like to know what had become of it.

Mr. Gillespie said there are members of the House who were paid servants of the Government. (Cries of "names!") He would give the names—Messrs. Lindsay, Phillips, and Napier were Supervisors.

Mr. Philips said he never received or expended a cent. His son must be meant.

Mr. Gillespie said Mr. Phillips had got one hundred dollars for inspecting a government building.

Mr. Lindsay said he had been requested by the Commissioner of Public Works to go and look after getting lumber and frames ready for some bridges in his County, and the money was all sent him. He had made no account of it and the Department had sent him what was a Supervisor's commission. He had never asked for it.

Mr. Gillespie said that Tibbits, Willis and Theriault were also paid moneys for supervision of roads.

Hon. Mr. Willis said he would defy Mr. Gillespie to show that he had received one cent for expenditure on roads.

Mr. Ryan said the same, and hurled the slander back from whence it emanated.

Hon. Mr. Tibbits said three hundred and seventy-two dollars stood against him on the accounts, when it should have been charged to Mr. Theriault, and he had explained the matter to Mr. Gillespie. The money had, however, been satisfactorily accounted for.

Mr. Montgomery said the Committee were satisfied that the moneys had been honestly distributed, but the objectionable part of it was that the Supervisors' receipts were not forthcoming, showing how they had laid it out. The Committee wished to be affirmed as a principle that members should not receive Commissions the same as Supervisors.

Hon. Mr. Kelly explained that Mr. Lindsay was the only member alluded to, and that gentleman had made no charge, and the money was paid at his (Kelly's) instigation, as the Hon. gentleman had fairly earned it.

Mr. Beckwith said there was no reason for delaying supply. He explained that the committee, by its recommendation relating to the keeping of the Commissioners' account, meant that a change should be make in the late Mr Coy's system, which was somewhat peculiar.

Mr. Napier censured Mr. Blanchard for bringing up the names of gentlemen of his County as he had done. The money he had received, as shown in the public accounts, was spent for a bridge, the sum only being borrowed from the Department of Works.

Hon. Mr. Fraser referred to the charges made by Mr. Blanchard, and said if the charges were true, he should have gone before the committee and stated them. He was authorized by the gentleman referred to to say that Mr. Blanchard had no authority whatever for his assertions, which were entirely without foundation in fact. Mr. Blanchard wished, no doubt, that people would believe that Mr. Young had pocketed three thousand dollars. Such an insinuation would not be believed by those who know the gentleman referred to. He (the Secretary) had never promised Mr. Blanchard half bye road money. In an official communication to Mr. Blanchard he told him when members could not agree on distribution the Government did the best it could in the matter. The money had been placed with the bye-road Commissioners, who were elected by the people, and no fairer distribution could be made. Mr. Hache was a Commissioner under Free Grants' Act, and expended the money he had in his hands as such. Mr. Young seeks the fullest investigation on the charges made against him. Mr. Cole has been paid for all his expenditure, and a member has receipts for it. The Secretary referred to want of banking accommodation in some counties, which accounts for money being drawn in members names, who draw it for them by the request of the Supervisors.

Mr. Gough said that Mr. Blanchard having the charges made by him to bring forward, had very properly done so on going into supply. Mr. Gough went on to refer to papers called for by him relating to special expenditures for public works in Victoria County. He believed that they would expose what is our Pacific Scandal, and if they were on the table the House would not be in a hurry to go into supply.

The House voted to go into supply, and Mr. Lindsay having taken the chair, Hon. Mr. Fraser moved that a sum of —— be granted for great roads, which having passed, he moved to fill the blank with ninety-five thousand dollars. He then moved that progress be reported, which was done and supply was made order of day for 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Gillespie gave notice of motion for papers relating to the appointment of the Sheriff of Restigouche as Supervisor for Campbellton Bridge, with date of appointment, and names of sureties.

Hon. Mr. Stevenson introduced a bill to authorize the trustees of School District No. 1, Campobello, to sell certain lands.

FREREICTON, March 11.

On motion of Mr. Crawford a bill to divide the Parish of Sussex for ecclesiastical purposes was referred to a committee,—Messrs. Hanington, Ryan, and Robinson.

Mr. Harrison introduced a bill to incorporate the Sunbury and Queens County Railway Company.

Hon. Mr. Crawford presented the petition of the St. Martins and Upham Railway Co. in favor of a bill to amend their Act, and said bill was committed by Mr. Crawford, Mr. Harrison in the chair. The mover explained that it was to authorize the company to borrow $10,000 per mile on said railway, to be secured one half by a first mortgage and the other half as a second mortgage. Agreed to.

Referring to the Parliamentary custom in the matter Mr. Wedderburn gave notice of a resolution to admit of the introduction of printed bills. He introduced a bill, with petition, to amend the Portland incorporation act.

Mr. O'Leary introduced a bill to amend the act relating to members to serve in the General Assembly.

Mr. Wedderburn introduced a bill for the allotment of dower to widows on the estate of deceased husbands.

Mr. McPherson introduced a bill to establish an additional polling place in the parish of Bright, York, with the petition of David Lindsay and others in its favor.

Hon. Mr. Stevenson committed a bill to incorporate the Chamcook Wharf Company, Mr. Wedderburn in the chair. Agreed to.

The bill to authorize the appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate and the erection of a lock-up in Sackville was referred to Messrs. McQueen, Hanington and Adams as a committee.

Hon. Mr. Kelly introduced a bill to incorporate the Tabusintac Boom Company; and presented the petition of Eubalius McCullum and others in favor of a bill to establish an additional polling place in the parish of Alnwick, Northumberland.

Hon. Mr. Fraser committed a bill to provide for the usual appeal from the decisions of the Fredericton Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. Butler in the chair. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Kelly committed a bill to establish an additional polling place in the Parish of Alnwick, Mr. Donald in the chair.

At the suggestion of Mr. Fraser a clause was added requiring the Sheriff to make a list before the next nomination day, and lyle the same with the County Clerk, who shall furnish copies thereof to the candidate.

The bill was agreed to, and the House went into committee of supply at half-past twelve, Mr. Lindsay in the chair. Ninety-five thousand dollars were granted or great roads.

Mr. Gough asked the Chief Commissioner if copies of contracts of Supervisors with contractors were on fyle in his office, and the Commissioner answered in the affirmative. Mr. Gough referred to the remarks of Mr. Blanchard yesterday, and said on the Upper Pokemouche and Big Tracade bridges large expenditures were made without any reference whatever to Blanchard, the whole amount (over $4,000) having gone through the hands of the member of the Government from Gloucester. Only $1,300 of that money has been accounted for. He would like to know where the papers in reference to the matter might be got at.

Hon. Mr. Kelley said Gough had better have moved for a committee to investigate. He was prepared to furnish satisfactory returns for every dollar. Mr. Blanchard said yesterday he knew of no work being done. He must know little of his county when he stated that.

Mr. Hanington asked if vouchers referred to were in the Auditor General's hands when his report was made up, and Mr. Kelly said all monies drawn by Hon. Mr. Young were receipted for by him, and the receipts were in the Board of Works office. Mr. Hanington asked for an answer as to whether the vouchers were in the Board of Works office where the Auditor General could get at them when his report was made up, and Mr. Kelly said the vouchers were where they could be got at by the Auditor. Mr. Hanington said no money should be given to members for Commissioners of Roads unless by order of the latter. He still pressed his former question, and said the vouchers should have been in the hands of the Auditor General and nowhere else. Mr. Kelly said the vouchers were in three or four weeks ago. Supervisors, in many cases, send orders for their money by Hon. Mr. Young. The cash had to be sent by some person to sections where there are no banks, besides the banks charge a quarter per cent for cashing orders. He had also sent money to Supervisors by members, when he knew their work was about done. He had been asked by Mr. Hanington to send him such monies.

Mr. Hanington indignantly denied this and said he asked the Commissioner to send to the Commissioner of the road from Petitcodiac to Pollet River £24, but he thought it had never been done. His county little heeded such lying insinuations, and the Government could not sustain itself by such statements. Was the cause of the Government so bad that it must be built up by such detestable statements?

FREDERICTON, March 11—*Afternoon.*

Mr. Napier said Mr. Blanchard had attacked him yesterday and to-day in his absence. He asked Mr. Gough how much money went to Gloucester last year.

Mr. Gough said something over $6,000. $1,200 of which were unaccounted for. It was for Mr. Napier to show what had be come of it. One hundred and sixty dollars were given to Mr. Napier and not accounted for.

Mr. Napier said many a man who was a good road maker failed through ignorance to make returns even when there was every desire to be honest. He (Napier) had loaned the $160 a year to pay for a bridge built for Bertrand's sub-contractors, and the sum referred to was a repayment to him. He declared he had devoted no money, for his own use, of all that had passed through his hands.

The Chief Commissioner having come in, Mr. Hanington said it was no part of his nature to refer to himself, but he would be a craven coward if he did not defend himself against the aspersions of the Commissioner, which he hurled back in his teeth in the strongest language that could be used in a parliamentary debate.

Hon. Mr. Kelly said that Mr. Hanington had asked him in the committee room or lobby for money.

Mr. Hanington said if he asked for money it was not to be handed or given to himself, but that it was to be sent to the Commissioners. He asked that the money be sent to McKay & Steeves. No man's character is so good but it can be injured by back-biting, slanderous scoundrels, but the truth will triumph in the end.

Hon. Mr. Kelly said that every cent of public money paid out of his department had been honestly accounted for.

Mr. Phillips produced receipts for the money he had received for Restigouche, which he had paid over for the public work.

Mr Gillespie said a sum was down in the accounts as paid to John Phillips for "Further services on Campbelltown Bridge."

Mr. Philips said it was drawn by him for a man who had worked on the bridge under his son, who was a supervisor on the bridge.

Mr. Beckwith, from the Accounts Committee, explained that four or five thousand dollars had been taken from the Department for the Pokemouche and Tracadie Bridges. Only five hundred dollars of the money for Tracadie Bridge had gone through Hon. Mr. Young's hands, and eight hundred dollars for Pokemouche, which had been satisfactorily accounted for.

Mr. O'Leary, referring to the Cocaigne Bridge, asked if the work was paid for before it was performed. He asked why Mr. Killam was paid five hundred dollars more than Mr. Nickerson's tender for the repair of that bridge. No work is done on it. Mr. Killam got the money in August; this was for repairs. A storm took away the bridge on the 24th of August, and Mr. Killam got the contract for rebuilding it for six thousand one hundred dollars or eleven hundred and twenty five dollars more than one Bass offered to rebuild the bridge for.

Hon. Mr. Kelly said a year ago in January he found it necessary to repair and strengthen the bridge, and sent Killam to do the piling, the cost of which was to be defrayed by the person who got the contract for the final repairs. Nickerson and Smith tendered, but would not sign the contract, and he took the next lowest tender which was Killam's. The latter got the material from St. John, and about the same time the bridge was swept away. He told Killam he would take the timber off his hands, and advertise for the new bridge. Killam's tender was the lowest and he accepted it. The thirteen hundred dollars Killam had received is more than secured by the lumber provided for the new bridge. That money will be deducted from the amount of the contract when it comes to be paid

In reply to Mr. Hanington Hon. Mr. Kelly said he did not know that Killam had paid four hundred dollars to Smith to give up this contract.

Mr. O'Leary said Bass had offered to do for six thousand eight hundred dollars what Killam claimed eight thousand for. Both ends of the bridge are there yet.

Mr. Gough said the charges of Blanchard had elicited a deal of enquiry which was gratifying. Out of over four thousand dollars that had gone to Gloucester by the hands of the President of the Executive, there yet remained over two thousand eight hundred dollars not accouted for.

Hon. Mr. Fraser moved for ——— to be granted for bye-roads.

Hon. Mr. Fraser's resolution passed, and the blank was filled with sixty-five thousand dollars.

Progress was reported, and Supply made the order of the day for twelve, to-morrow.

Mr. Humphrey introduced a bill to enable Rev. William Vonder Smith Feltwell to solemnize matrimony; Mr. Butler, a bill to place the road leading from Cole Island past the head of Cumberland Bay on the Great Road establishment; Mr. Palmer, a bill to incorporate the Elgin Mining Company; Mr. McPherson, a bill to facilitate the conducting of persons to jail arrested in York.

Mr. Crawford committed a bill, Mr. Hibbard in the chair, to so amend the present law as to enable a deserted or abandoned wife to control or recover from her husband any property she may have acquired in her own right, either before or after marriage. Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Tibbets committed a bill, Mr. Wedderburn in the chair, to authorize the Justices of Madawaska to borrow a sum, not exceeding $5,000 for the erection of a Court House and Jail. Agreed to.

Mr. Gough committed a bill to abolish the property qualification of members to serve in the Assembly, Mr. Ryan in the chair. The bill qualifies any elector to become a candidate and be elected to the Assembly. Mr. Gough said the bill seeks to carry out the principle he had always advocated since capable of thought on political questions—the freedom of choice of their representatives by the people. It is the announced policy of the Dominion and Ontario Governments. The power of choosing whom they will by the electors from amongst themselves, without going lower, is sufficiently conservative to meet the views of any persons.

Mr. Crawford argued the bill should pass, unless property instead of brains is what is represented in the Assembly. He felt when in the Assembly that he represented the twenty-seven thousand people of Kings, and not the few only who are wealthy, and it is a man from amongst the people who should represent them.

Mr. Lindsay said a man who has not brains enough to get property is not fit for a representative.

A division was taken on first section of the bill, as follows: yeas—Messrs. Fraser, King, McQueen, Crawford, Gough, Wedderburn, McPherson, Alward, Blanchard, Hibbard, Landry, Adams, O'Leary, Beckwith, Donald, Napier, Coram, Robinson, Palmer, Maher, Irvine, Brown 22; nays—Messrs. Tibbets, Hanington, Nowlan, Butler, Humphrey, Williams, Covert, Harrison, Lindsay—9.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill to incorporate the Moore's Mills Union Church; Mr. Covert, a bill to erect part of the parish of Blissville into a separate town or parish; Mr. Crawford, a bill to alter the polling place in Westfield, and petition in favor changing the boundaries of the same parish; and Mr. Landry presented petitions from Alex. Bureas and others, C. R. Colpitts and others, S. C. Charters and others, in all some three hundred persons, praying for additional polling places in that parish.

Mr. Fraser presented the petition of John Atherton and others praying that in the bill before the House a provision may be placed authorizing them to bury relatives in the Fredericton burying ground lots till the same are filed.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FREDERICTON, March 10.

The bill to authorize Hon. John Ferguson to erect a boom across the Big Nepisiguit River passed in committee with slight amendments.

Hon. Mr. Young presented a petition from Charles J. Medley and others against the bill seeking to divide the Parish of Sussex ecclesiastically.

A bill to enable Justices of Northumberland to sell certain lands for the benefit of schools was passed.

A bill to amend the law relating to highways in the parishes of Lancaster, Simonds and St. Martins, was discussed in committee, Hon. Mr. Seely in the chair. Petitions were read both in favor and opposed to it. Mr. Seely said the roads did not receive the benefit of statute labor, and the proposal to substitute forty cents in lieu of each day's labor is a wise one. Progress was reported with leave to sit again.

FREDERICTON, March 11.

The St. John Gas Light Company's bill was committed and passed.

Hon Mr. Jones presented a petition from the Town Council of Portland favoring the bill relating to levying and assessing of rates; also one from the Town of Portland praying for an amendment to the act of incorporation.

The bill relating to highways in St. Martins, Lancaster and Simonds, recommitted, Hon. Mr Seely in the chair, and passed.

The bill authorizing the Church Corporation of Kingston to sell certain lands, was committed, Hon. Mr. Chandler in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Hanington moved to expunge the words requiring them to adjourn, and also the section that the proceeds of sale be divided amongst districts. This was opposed by Hon. Mr. Young who said it altered purposes of trust. The amendment passed.

Hon. Mr. Robinson-Owen introduced a bill to incorporate the Passamaquoddy Fish Guana Co.; Hon. Mr. Chandler, one to incorporate the Campbell Mill Manufacturing and Shipbuilding Co.; Hon. Mr. Lewis a bill giving Judges of Probate power to grant orders to sell lands of infants, where guardians are appointed.

The debate on the Industrial School bill was continued.

Hon. Messrs. Chandler, Lewis, and Seely spoke and the amendment was struck out.

Hon. Messrs. Jones, Hamilton, Perley, Young, Lewis and Saunders, content, and Hon. Messrs. McInerney, Hanington, Chandler and Robinson-Owen, not content.

The bill was then agreed to.

The bill to incorporate the Loyal Orange Association was committed, Hon. Mr. Lewis in the chair.

The three months' hoist was given to the bill, Hon. Messrs. Chandler, McInerney, Saunders, Robinson-Owen, Young and Perley contents; Hon. Messrs. Seely, Bailey and Lewis non contents.

Hon. Mr. Seely having directed the attention of the President of the Council to the report in the morning papers of Mr. Blanchard's charges,

Hon. Mr. Young rose and said he regretted that he was not in the place where the charges were made for he could have met his slanderer face to face. The statement that three thousand dollars had been received by him and no account given was contradicted by Hon. Mr. Kelly on the spot. He could only term it as a wilful and malicious slander. A member of the Committee of Public Accounts told Mr. Blanchard that he (Young) received thirteen hundred dollars. He could also have told him that the vouchers for that sum were in the Board of Works office. Blanchard magnified that sum to three thousand dollars. The thirteen hundred dollars was for lumber got for Pokemouche and Tracadie Bridges, for which vouchers would appear when called for. The statement about parties having to take goods out of his store was also untrue. No one was ever asked to take goods when he had money of theirs in his hands. He had repeatedly advanced supplies to parties engaged in public works, and when they were paid by Government he got his pay. At the close of last session Messrs. Blanchard and Napier disagreed about apportionment of Road money, and, following the usual custom, it was apportioned among Commissioners. Mr. Blanchard made a great grievance of it, stating that he ordered the work to be done. He (Young) examined the matter and found Mr. Blanchard had let only one job to an uncle of his (Blanchard's). He (Young) told him to finish his contract, which he did, when he was paid the contract sum—$23. With reference to $400 owing Commissioner Cole, he could say Mr. Cole's claim has been paid. The statement that he (Young) built a road two miles for his own convenience at Caraquet is another untruth. A road two miles long from Black Point to Little River village had been repaired, and it is a great public convenience. The statements about Government stores is another wilful misstatement. A public meeting was held to decide the route of the Road from Caraquet to Pacquetville. He (Young) at