POOR COPY

FREDERICTON AND VICINITY.

What Gleaner Reporters have Seen and Heard.

In the Police Court--Slight Fires.

The Morris Family--Supreme and County Courts.

Lecture To-Night.

Mrs. Marion B. Baxter, has arrived in the city, and will speak in the city hall to-night. Those who can should hear this eloquent lecturer. Mrs. Baxter lectures again to-morrow night, when Mayor Hazen will preside.

Carnival Number.

THE GLEANER acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the Carnival edition of the New Orleans Picaqune, a very handsomely illustrated publication, from Mr. Tom Stuart, of New Orleans, but now visiting this city.

Saturday Night's Drunks.

The policemen made three arrests for drunkenness on Saturday night. All three remained in the lock-up over night, two of them securing their release by paying the usual fine Sunday morning. The other, a tramp, was taken up before the police magistrate yesterday morning, and given two hours to get out of town.

The Shakespearian Course.

Prof. Dyde will deliver the fourth of his series of lectures on Shakespeare in the old kirk on Thursday evening. The subject will be Hamlet. In order to better understand the professor, it would be well for those, who purpose attending and who are not already familiar with the play, to read it carefully before Thursday night.

Ribs Broken.

Mr. Chas. Chase, of Kingsclear, met with quite a serious accident while hauling logs into his mill on Friday morning. He was on top of the load just entering the mill, when a couple of the logs rolled off and fell a distance of ten feet to the ground, taking him with them, and resulting in the fracture of two of his ribs. Dr. McLean was called and attended to Mr. Chase's injuries.

The Morris Family.

The notorious Mr. Morris and his amiable spouse took their departure from the city the other day with two of their children. The alms house commissioner gave them enough money to get out of town. They struck for the border. Two of the daughters yet remain in the city, and the Scotch Barracks is still the scene of some rough times. Cries of "murder" are frequent.

Funeral of the Late Arnold Brown.

The funeral of the late Arnold Brown took place from the residence of his father on Northumberland street Sunday afternoon. The firemen of the city attended in a body, making, with the large number of other citizens, one of the longest funeral processions ever seen in town. The remains were interred in the Methodist cemetry, the Rev Mr. Dobson conducting the services.

For Assaulting a Soldier.

Charles Howard and Herbert Beattie were arraigned before the police magistrate yesterday morning, charged with assaulting a soldier named White a few nights ago. They pleaded guilty to the charge. Howard, being an old offender, was fined $5 and $2 costs or twenty days imprisonment. He chose the latter. It being Beattie's first offence, he was fined $1 and $2 costs, which he paid.

Grand Promenade Concert.

A grand promenade concert will be held on Thursday evening under the patronage of the Lieut. Governor and Lady Tilley, the president of the Legislative Council, and the speaker and members of the house of assembly in aid of the Victoria Hospital. By the kind permission of the commandant and officers of the Royal School of Infantry the band will be present. Refreshments will be sold during the evening at moderate prices.

Union Meetings.

Two persons were baptized by the Rev. Dr. McLeod at the union Baptist service in the Free Baptist church on Sunday evening. Special meetings are now being held by Rev. Messrs. Crawley and McLeod across the river, in the church hall. Two meetings were held there last week, and this week the appointments are, Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings. The union services in the city will probably be brought to a close after next Sunday.

Club Flag at Half Mast.

The Celestial curlers have been promising Chatham a beating, and they kept their promise on Wednesday. Only one Chatham rink, D. Ghesman's, was a winner, being three points ahead, while D. G. Smith was beaten by twenty points. They were consoled with a good dinner in the evening. They attribute their defeat to the soft condition of the Fredericton ice. When they reached home, Thursday afternoon, they beheld the club flag at half mast, with two brooms and an old hat at the top of the flagstaff.—Chatham World.

Through the Ice.

Cons. Thos. Colter, while on his way home from town by the river route Saturday evening last with a loaded team, broke through the ice opposite McGibbon's landing, Douglas, and with difficulty saved his horse from drowning. The spot where the ice gave way was on a beaten track on the ice but fortunately the water was not deep enough to take the horses over their heads. He labored long before he succeeded in rescuing his horses from the dangerous pit, being himself in the water at times up to his shoulders. The ice is getting weak in places and parties driving on the ice should be on their guard.

Slight Fires.

A burning coal from an open stove ignited on an arm chair on the second flat of Mr. Robert Sutherland's residence on Sunday afternoon, and before the occupants knew of it, the fire had consumed the chair, and was burning through the floor. A few pailfuls of water extinguished the flames before any further damage was done. An alarm was sounded, and the firemen, who were attending the funeral of the late Arnold Brown, left the procession and proceeded down town only to find that their assistance was not needed. It was only the other day that a large cupboard was destroyed by fire in the same house, the origin of which is attributed to mice igniting the matches.

Last Night's Attraction.

The concert in St. Dunstan's hall last night under the auspices of St. Patrick's Society was in every respect worthy of that society. The hall was almost too small to seat comfortably the immense audience. The programme was an excellent one, all the pieces being well rendered. Miss Purdie's piano solo showed her to be a talented musician, her performance eliciting loud and prolonged applause from the entire audience. Solos by Prof. Stockley and Wm. Wilson, M. P. P., were fine features of the programme. A solo was sung by Mrs. Currie with fine effect. A duette by the Misses McGrath and O'Connor was well received. The trio by the Misses O'Brien Mehan and Mackay was duly appreciated by the large audience. "Come Back to Erin" was beautifully sung by Mrs. Connolly. A quartette by Messrs. James Biggs, L. C. Macnutt, John O'Brien and F. D. Martin was admirably rendered. The Misses Emily McNally and Emily O'Brien acquitted themselves well in their piano duette. The concert closed with a chorus by the children. "O Hall to St. Patrick."

HEAD OF NEWS

Gathered and Condensed for the Readers of "The Gleaner."

The Easter examination begins at the university on Friday.

Report says the Baie des Chaleurs railway will be opened by the end of the month.

Invitations are out for a ball at Government House on the evening of April 5th.

Whelpley, Lamb and Dingee declare the Marysville rink to be the best they have ever skated in.

A Really Good Travelling Companion—Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

A WEEK IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

What a Maine Editor has to say about the Resources of New Brunswick.

Mr. Twitchell, of the Maine Farmer, who was in the Province a few weeks ago, lecturing on poultry, devotes nearly two columns in the last issue of his paper in a description of his visits to the several towns and localities here and of matters in general pertaining to the Province. After speaking of the hospitality of the people, in which he says that in genuine hospitality and cordiality, the people of the Province are far ahead of those of the State, he says:

If the western border, along the line of the New Brunswick Railway, is bleak and desolate, it is but the continuation of what one sees in the eastern part of Maine. Like a change to fairy land is the transformation between Debec Junction and Woodstock, as we swing out of the barren country and see before us the fertile fields of the St. John valley. Carleton county is perhaps one of the best in all New Brunswick, and evidently the farmers there appreciate their advantages, for they give every evidence of being a thrifty, intelligent class of men

In previous letters the extra quality of the horses has been noticed, and from every section one sees the work done by the Government in granting aid to Agricultural Societies for the purchase of choice males of all classes. At Woodstock, Fredericton and so down to the southern extremity of the Province, the same evidence is seen of years of patent breeding, until the fine limbed, strongly built draft, or larger class driving horse, may be found occupying the field. Everywhere we go the large, well proportioned horse meets our eye, and here the farmers of New Brunswick are in advance of ours. Through the generosity of their government they have secured the use of choice stallions at a nominal fee, and thus grown a superior class of draft and driving horses. Now, with the latter importation, sufficient to meet the wants of every county, there is no question but good colts will multiply rapidly. A discussion of farm topics reveals the fact that, though regular meetings for this purpose have not been held, the people have studied the problems closely, receiving nothing unless backed with satisfactory proof.

Woodstock is a city of about three thousand inhabitants, a busy, enterprising town, fed by a grand farming section. Fredericton is a town of about seven thousand souls, beautifully located in a bend of the St. John, and affording grand views up and down this noted river. So level is the country between here and St. John, that, although eighty miles from the mouth of the river, the head of tide water is several miles above the city. The government building here is an imposing structure, substantially built and beautifully located, the front facing down river, affording an extended view of broad, level fields and intervales. The barracks where the soldiers are quartered, occupy much of the river front, and are not specially attractive. The city buildings, especially the school buildings and churches, are fine structures that would reflect credit on any city anywhere. The hotel accommodations are ample, and at least one, "The Queen," kept by J. Edwards, is a gem of a house in all respects. The city is built on a very low tract of land, with high hills rising in the rear. Facing the city on one of these, is the Provincial College, and we much regretted a want of time to glance through the halls of learning. Fredericton is a historic place, and the quaint old buildings of a former century could doubtless tell long and interesting stories, if one had but the time to enter their walls.

Across the river is the village of Gibson, and away to the right looms up the white spire of the church in Marysville, a town that stands to-day a monument to the enterprise and energy of a single individual, Alexander Gibson. Time does not now allow a detailed statement of the work this man is doing, and that must be reserved for a future letter.

After a further description of the eastern part of the province, he has the following to say about the markets:—

If in poultry, beef and pork we excel surely when we reach the mutton our hats must be doffed, for nowhere in the States have we ever seen such mutton as shown in the market places of the province. The average weight here is about ninety pounds, and the price paid the farmers 6½ to 7 cents. A few October and November lambs were offered, in prime condition, weighing 38 lbs each, and selling for only 7½ cents a pound. Choice veal is worth but 7 cents, and some specimens were of superior quality.

Eggs were in abundance in St. John, though reported very scarce in other localities, the price being 25 cents for fresh and 22 for cold stored. These fully justified one's conclusions when looking over the poultry, being under size and white in color, showing that but little attention is given to those breeds that produce eggs to meet the demands of the fancy market.

In one large stall we noticed that a few old people had gathered their herbs in bundles, on the stems and stalks, a few vegetables, feathers in sacks, wings in baskets, and in addition yarn, mittens and stockings. If, as one would surmise, this opportunity is offered these poor people by the city to occupy a given space and sell these articles of home and household production, it is a feature to be commended. It was well nigh impossible to find a good article of butter in this market. Most of it was solid, and the number of churnings in a tub indicated small herds. In addition to this the taste revealed the fact that the cream was kept until pretty at its best stage. It is all there is in the market and sells readily for 22 cents. The butter from the choice herds is taken at once by the hotels and private houses.

Coughs and Colds.

If everything has failed, try Allen's Lung Balsam and be cured.

THE SCOTT ACT.

Convictions in Several City and County Cases.

Of the four cases that have been charged against city violators recently, none of them has come to trial. Three of the offenders acknowledged the corn, and one of them has joined the exodus. Convictions for first offence and a fine of $50 was returned in each case against the parties who acknowledged. Information has been laid against another city violator, the case to be tried early this week if not previously acknowledged.

Five county cases, on information of Inspector Howe, came on for hearing at the police court on Friday. The case against Wm. Dunbar, bar-tender, St Mary's, was acknowledged and the fine of $50 and costs paid.

Katie Fox, Stanley, two cases, both of which were acknowledged and a fine of $50 in each imposed.

The case against Frederic Chase, St. Mary's, was adjourned for want of testimony.

The charge entered against Wellington White was heard Friday afternoon, Mr. Barry appearing for the defence. One witness was examined and the case adjourned until Friday next, when other witnesses will appear on warrant.

A Disreputable Woman.

Last week the overseers of the poor for the parish of Douglas gave a woman, known as Mrs. Langin, whom they had been keeping for some months past, in charge of Constable Smith with instructions to take her to the parish of Harcourt, Kent Co., to which place they had learned she belonged, and to serve the overseers of the poor of that parish with a notice that they would be held responsible for the woman's board for the past three months. Constable Smith returned Saturday night, and reports that he had considerable difficulty in getting the overseers of Harcourt to take her. The woman's name is Mersereau and she is not married, as she led the Douglas people to believe. Her conduct while in Douglas was most disreputable.

To Cure a Corn.

There is no lack of so-called cures for the common ailment known as corns. The vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms have been ransacked for cures. It is a simple matter to remove corns without pain, for if you will go to any druggist or medicine dealer and buy a bottle of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor and apply it as directed the thing is done. Get "Putnam's," and no other.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

Further Discussion of the Inter-Provincial Resolutions.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell Supports the Resolution.

Dr. Alward's Able and Masterly Speech Last Night.

(By our own Reporter.)

On Saturday Mr. Young moved his resolution in reference to the Madawaska election case. Mr. Blair said all the papers, not of a confidential character, would be furnished.

Mr. Wilson submitted a report of the standing rules committee.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Ketchum incorporating the Aroostook Falls Improvement and Driving Co.; by Mr. Mitchell, incorporating the Chamcook Water Co.; by Mr. Blair, authorising the Fredericton council to assess in aid of the Victoria hospital.

Mr. Hutchison committed a bill authorizing the lighting of the town of Newcastle by electricity; Mr. Hetherington in the chair. The bill was heartily supported by Messrs. Hutchison, Burchill and Morrisey and was agreed to with some restrictions in the powers asked for.

Mr. Palmer from the municipalities committee submitted a report.

Mr. McLellan submitted the statement of the People's Bank up to August 31st, 1887.

The house adjourned till 3.30 p. m. Monday.

MR. HANNINGTON

On resuming the debate on the Quebec Resolutions expressed regret that the discussion had been postponed on account of his ill health; for the same reason his further remarks would not be so full or extended as he had wished. In his remarks so far he had applied himself to the preamble of the resolutions and discussed the principle of the house considering them at all, and he now proposed to take up each resolution separately.

He was more than ever convinced that this house ought not to take any action on the resolutions. So far as matters of dominion interest were concerned this house had no power to act in any way, and therefore should refrain from going out of its way to criticize or express an opinion. This house had the right to deal with and control matters of purely local and provincial interest, and should confine itself to such.

In looking at the ability to deal with them, he would say, without any disrespect to the gentlemen composing the Quebec Conference, that it was only necessary to compare them with the men who had framed and drafted the constitution, such names as Cartier, Langevin, Macdonald, the late Judge Fisher, Mr. Wilmot and others, to show how much greater the latter were in the knowledge and experience of all that related to the constitutional affairs of the country and how much more qualified to draw up a constitution. Substantially there has been no friction, no such differences as would warrant us in altering a constitution so carefully prepared.

With regard to the first resolution, Mr. Hanington thought the right of acts should be vested in the Canadian government, a body composed of men belonging and residing in this country, to whom its wants and requirements were known, supported by the representatives of the people and themselves elected by the people of Canada. At the time of confederation the matter was discussed and so considered. The promoters of confederation had experience of the ways of Downing street, and knew that the question whether a colonial legislature had power to pass any certain act was often, indeed invariably, except in the most important cases, submitted to some under secretary or clerk and his decision acted upon by the government. In Canada it would depend upon a government at least, two of whose members would represent constituencies in the province and supported by the members from the province.

The right of supervision and disallowance must be somewhere, and Canada was a much better and more convenient tribunal than England, as, in the case of sending to England, each province interested, as well as the dominion, would require to send delegates to England to discuss each act questioned at great inconvenience and expense. The giving of this power to the English government would be to throw away one of the chief benefits of responsible government and permitting them to exercise the rights of governing without our participating in the representation. Howat's only object in passing this resolution, that refusing the government the right to declare a work to be for the general benefit of the dominion, and the financial resolution, was to harass and annoy the present conservative government of Canada. He (Mr. Hanington) was doubtful if the English government would care to undertake the responsibility, as it would force them into the position of opposing the wishes of either the representatives of the dominion or of some of the provinces and thus cause discontent and tend to weaken the ties between England and her colonies. It has been alleged that the veto may be exercised to the disadvantage of the province but it has not been shown that it has ever been so exercised. The dominion government only interfered with the Fredericton bridge act to see that the treaty rights were observed and not infringed upon. The streams bill was improper legislation and we correctly disallowed as the principle involved was then pending before the courts.

The resolution was also wrong in principle, in taking away the right of private individuals to contest the constitutionality of an act except within a limited time. No person would test an act before it interfered with himself, and it was injust and unfair that if he did not discover the hardship within a limited time he should be debarred of his right to object to the act and be obliged to wait the action of the government respecting it.

The resolution respecting the appointment to the senate was an attempt to copy from the American constitution that state legislatures should elect the senate. While no body of men are perfect there was a great many able and experienced men in the senate as now constituted. And there experience was of great advantage to good legislation. It would be better to make it elective, or abolish it, rather than to make it a body not elected by the same franchise as the parliament. The gentlemen appointed to the legislative council by this government have not followed their wishes in the matter of its abolishment and would they display any more judgment in its appointment of senators. As long as the senate is composed as well as it now is it was a necessary branch and creditable to the government appointing to it. The resolution respecting the powers of lieutenant governors was correct in principle and he believed its provisions had never been denied. The constitution should remain explicative and should not be set down by metes and bounds, and by fixing it arbitrarily an occasion might arise when circumscribing it would prove harmful. The next resolution that respecting the right of the dominion government to declare a local work to be for the general benefit of Canada was one of the greatest importance. If it were adopted in the constitution it would prevent the dominion government from giving aid to any local public work. But for this right no dominion money could have been granted either to the Cantilever bridge at St. John nor the Fredericton Railway bridge. They would have been constructed simply as a government work, as a grant of Dominion money in aid of a work by a local company would be now. They are now permitted to aid them simply by declaring such work to be for the general benefit of Canada. The motion was made by the Ontario grits who are not in need of such aid in the same way that we are. They have Dominion railways, the Grand Trunk and others, and besides maintain their roads and schools by direct taxation and consequently have a large revenue to devote to these works. They feared that the present conservative government was becoming popular because of its liberality in building up the country and desired to prevent their doing so.

The railway act of 1883 did not take the lines named in it out of the control of the Dominion government, but only permitted them to assist in constructing them; hundreds of miles of railway in Canada would not have been built but for it. Honorable members interested in any of the lines of railway in the province, such as the Tobique Valley, the Shediac and Cape Tormentine, the Fredericton and Woodstock or any of the others should vote against the resolution, as if it became a part of the constitution they would be unable to secure any dominion aid for the roads unless the dominion government saw fit to build them solely as government works.

The next question, that of fixing the franchise for dominion parliament was one with which this house should have nothing to do. It should be fixed by the dominion parliament and be the same all over the dominion. It would be just as correct for some other body to fix the franchise for the house of assembly.

This resolution was from the grits of Ontario and Nova Scotia who would like to get control of the franchise for the parliament as well as the polling districts and if possible gerrymander some of the supporters of the present government. The next four resolutions, that relating to police and stipendiary magistrates, that relating to law fees, defining the privileges of members of the legislature and the issuing of commissions for holding courts were correct in principle, but the rights had never been denied to the provinces and they were unimportant and immaterial and it was unnecessary to change the constitution regarding them. With regard to that relating to abolishing the legislative council, if the government had been sincere it would have been abolished or nearly so by this time. He himself was not in favor of its abolition. It was right that there should be one insolvency law for the dominion. It was not a question of a creditor's private remedies but of their rights to be bound by a discharge granted by the laws of any province where the interprovincial trade was large and increasing. A trader should know in what way his debtor would be discharged in each province, and the taking away of a debtors property and granting him a discharge for his debts by different laws in each province would hamper inter-provincial trade.

The fixing of the financial arrangement between the provinces by population was an old contention ever since confederation. That of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec is fixed according to the population of 1867, ours increases until we have a population of 480,000, and the other provinces have always endeavored to have their subsidies also increased, and by this arrangement they would do so. We would get no substantial improvement, as the increase would be small, and in case it ever became necessary we would be prevented from getting any aid from the dominion such as we had obtained in the past. This province had always been fairly located by the dominion, and should rest satisfied instead of aiding Ontario and Quebec in investing larger sums from the federal treasury. This arrangement would be final and conclusive, and Ontario and Quebec would insist that we remain forever bound by it.

The conference was called and managed by Mr. Mercier, who had won his way into power by inciting race and religious prejudices. He had been traitorous and disloyal in urging his fellow countrymen to average the hanging of Riel; he had even sent men down to speak in Westmorland in the same strain, but they were not listened to. The resolutions were Mercier's resolutions and he was in no way worthy of public confidence.

The constitution should not be amended to be final and irrevocable, it should be left free to be adjusted to exigencies and change of circumstances. The Dominion has now the largest measure of civil and religious liberty and the altering of the constitution as contemplated by these resolutions would be a lasting injury to the province and to the Dominion.

MR. MITCHELL

Said it had not been his intention to trouble the house with any remarks on the resolutions, but from the extended scope of the speeches he thought that in justice to himself he should explain the vote he was about to give. During the discussion some of the speakers had denied this house the right not only to legislate but even to discuss affairs of a broad or general importance. He thought this house had the privilege, if they saw fit, of discussing any matter of public importance, to express its opinion thereon, and, if need be, lay its opinion before the throne by memorial. They were not merely to appropriate bye-road money. There had certainly been precedents of this when in 1871 when the question of federal currency was agitating the public mind this house, under a conservative administration, had passed resolutions, demanding better terms, and again the same session the terms of the Washington treaty were brought up and discussed in both branches of the legislature and very strong speeches had been made and resolutions strongly disapproving of the treaty had been passed by them.

There were precedents also in the legislatures of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island which went to show that on this occasion the house was not infringing on the right of the dominion parliament, but acting quite with the scope of its powers. The meanest subject had a right to petition the crown, and as representatives of the people knowing well their wants and feelings and being acquainted with the causes of friction in the constitution it was the duty of the American War were the same as those now making discontent in Canada. By the American constitution all matters of legislation not delegated to the Federal government were given up to the States, and by too violent an exercise of the State rights in their residuum of power the rebellion was at length brought about. With us the residuum of power was vested in the central government, and they were extending their powers and assuming jurisdiction in doubtful cases in a way to engender the jealousy and ill-feeling of the Federal and local governments. The central government has set off its subjects of legislation and so have the provinces, and when there is a question of doubt, one of the contending parties has power to veto the acts of the other in the most arbitrary manner.

Mr. Hanington—You would send that power to Downing Street.

I would. The doubtful acts of the Dominion Parliament are referred there, and it is not claimed to be a hardship. They are disinterested parties. The right of veto is not now confined to acts *ultra vires* of the provinces. The disallowance is permitted without giving any reason and without having any. It has been exercised over and over again. In the case of the streams bill in Ontario the same act was three times passed by the legislature and three times disallowed, and finally decided by the privy council to be within the powers of the local government. It has been alleged that none of our acts have been improperly disallowed, but it is our duty to insist that the power should be taken away at once and not wait till our turn comes to be imposed upon. We should at once resist the first attempt of the central government at assuming arbitrary power and not by our submission give them reason to believe they can do so with impunity. The railway acts of Manitoba are cases in point. There, to maintain the monopoly of the Canadian Pacific railway, the government has repeatedly disallowed acts incorporating lines to connect Winnipeg with lines to the south of the American boundary until the province is almost in a state of revolt. The right to restrain such lines was at first only claimed for the Northwest territories and not in Manitoba, and it was so stated in 1881 by Mr. Thomas White, now a member of the cabinet, and again in 1884. When the C. P. R sought further aid to construct their line north of Lake Superior to Port Arthur, Sir Charles Tupper promised in the most solemn manner that the claim to disallow such acts in Manitoba would be abandoned in the future, as the C. P. R. Company were then quite able to take care of themselves, and no longer feared competition with American lines. The claim is still enforced, their most solemn promises broken, and the bountiful harvest of last year lies rotting in the fields of Manitoba because the Canada Pacific Railway cannot furnish facilities for its transportation. In this instance the power of veto is not exercised for the benefit of the country, but at the command of a power behind the government stronger than the government. To day the premier of Manitoba is in Ottawa trying to arrange the difficulty with the government, and we are told by the press that the sum of five million dollars of the money of the people of the Dominion is to be paid to the Canada Pacific Railway Company to induce them to withdraw their opposition to the Red River Valley Railway. In both these instances, the Red River Valley Railway and the Streams Bill, the veto power has been used wantonly and to the prejudice of the country. It is high time that we stood upon our rights.

Respecting the senate they have the power of originating legislation, but they originate nothing. They are appointed for life and maintain their positions long after they have outlived their usefulness. They in many cases overrule wantonly the good and proper legislation of the commons. Mr Hanington has a horror of copying from the American constitution but we should adopt anything that has been proved by experience to be good. He would go further than the resolution and bring the senate into direct responsibility to the people. It is too great a power to place in the hands of a government to permit them to appoint life long legislators. Any government, liberal or conservative, appoints its friends and followers to the senate and if a government is in power, opposed to the political views of the majority of the senate, they are in a position to hamper and harass the popular branch in the government of the country. Further, it frequently happens that defeated candidates for the commons are at once translated to the senate and made life-long lawgivers against the expressed wish of the people at the polls. If they were elected directly or indirectly by the people and for a limited term of years, they would from a necessity serve their masters who placed them there, as they now serve the masters who appoint them. An amendment is necessary to fix the rights of a Lieutenant Governor as representing the Crown. For instance both Governments claim the right to appoint Queens Counsel. The right is exercised by the Dominion Government, but we have an act in the Consolidated Statutes, vesting the right in the Lieutenant Governor. It is also a disputed point whether a Lieutenant Governor can dismiss his Cabinet as can the Crown or the Governor General. The Letellier case is an instance where the right was disputed. These powers should be placed beyond doubt. The right of the Central Government by simply declaring a local work to be for the general benefit of Canada, to take it from under the control and supervision of the Local Legislature and to assume to regulate its tariffs and rights as to private property, is a dangerous encroachment and should be granted When the British North America Act was passing, John Bright, the ablest of Great Britain's statesmen, foresaw and predicted the evils likely to follow our constitution and pointed out that placing the residuum of power in the central government would lead to encroachment and dissatisfaction as bad as it had been in the United States by the encroachment of the States on the federal authority. The question of bankruptcy and insolvency is an important one. It is absolutely necessary that when a man is unable to pay his debts the law should take his estate and distribute it equally among his creditors and grant him his discharge from debts. It is doubtful whether we have the power to pass such a law. The Dominion parliament claims the power, but will not exercise it as it would be distasteful to Quebec. The grievance thus continues and must continue until by urgent but respectful application we have vested in us the right to legislate. Reciprocity is not included in the resolutions, but the hon. gentleman from Westmorland had referred to it, and he (Alward) would give him his views regarding it. Unrestricted reciprocity would be one of the greatest blessings that could be given to this country. He was opposed to commercial union as impracticable, as the country would have to maintain a mutual tariff against other countries, and the United States having the preponderance of influence and power, would overrule us in its preparation and maintenance. But the best judges of this question are the commercial men of the country, such men as Alexander Gibson, in York, a man who could stretch out his hand and touch the sources of industry and prosperity of the country and make them flow almost at his will. He says he wishes nothing better than the United States as a market for his lumber and cotton, and fears no competition from American manufacturers.

Mr Hanington—He made his money under protection.

He him elf says in spite of and not by means of protection. These are the men who speak with authority as to reciprocity for our products and manufactures and they are in the Maritime Provinces at least in its favor. In conclusion, Mr. Hanington is no more loyal than other members of the house. They have the good of the country as much at heart as he Unlike Mr. Hanington, who seemed to look on Quebec as a political Nazareth out of which no good thing can come, he (Alward) looked at it as a sort of Mecca the quarter from whence originated all political blessings. With the inducements that she has to strengthen and maintain her constitution as she can and will, Canada will continue to prosper and increase in the future as the past and either as a separate nationality or under the ægis of the great mother country will continue the house of freedom and of freemen. (Cheers)

Mr. Pninney moved the adjournment of the debate and the house adjourned at eleven p. m.

To-Day's Proceedings.

Dr. Alward introduced a bill to amend the Liquor License Act of 1887.

Mr. Humphrey introduced a bill relating to the Moncton Sugar Refining Company.

Mr. Hanington introduced a bill respecting the marsh lands of Westmorland

Madawaska Election Case.

The committee to whom was referred the Madawaska election Case, reported the evidence taken to the House, whereupon Mr Therriault was, on motion, confirmed in his seat.

The discussion on the Quebec Resolutions is being continued this afternoon.

Marysville Rink Notes.

Mr. Bradford Pond, E flat cornetist of the Marysville Band, was presented with an elegant watch chain by his fellow bandsmen on his departure for Newburyport, Mass. on Saturdry evening last.

The proposed children's carnival is postponed.

Arrangments are being made to have McCormack and Whelpley at the rink on Friday next. The number of miles and money will be duly announced by poster.

One hundred skaters from Fredericton are expected to-night. The ice is like glass, The Colossus will be in attendance.

Boston Comedy Company.

The Boston Comedy Company will reach this city next Monday, and will give their first performance in Lee's Opera House on Monday evening next when Fanchon the Cricket will be put on. The company are booked for a fortnight. Further particulars in next issue.

Rockford Railroad Watches.

Seldom Require Repair.

Very Best Satisfaction.

Strength! Accuracy!! Durability!!! Every one of them guaranteed!

A Fine Stock now on hand. Call and get one of the ROCKFORD RAILROAD WATCH RECORD BOOKS, and read some of there actual record's. Sole Agent for Fredericton and vicinity.

S. F. Shute, 302 Queen street,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

MARCH 13.

New Goods!

TENNANT, DAVIES & Co

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS, NEW SPRING PRINTS,

New Jacket Cloths, &c., &c. Inspection Invited.

TENNANT, DAVIES & Co., 202 Queen Street

Fredericton, March 13th, 1888.

212!

NEW DRESS GOODS.

JOHN HASLIN.

Fredericton, March 13th, 1888.

A GRAND DISPLAY FOR CHRISTMAS, OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

IN THE NEWEST STYLES, AT

LOTTMER'S SHOE STORE.

An Immense Stock of Boots, Shoes, Overboots, Slippers, Moccasins, &c., now ready for inspection. The latest thing out is Overstockings with Rubbers attached, for Ladies, Misses and Children. Also Felt Leggings for Misses and Children, ask to See them. Gents' Velvet and Carpet Slippers in beautiful patterns, suitable for Xmas Present. Toboggan Overcoats for Gentlemen. Snowshoes in Ladies', Gents' and Children's sizes.

A. LOTTIMER, 201 Queen Street.

Fredericton, Dec. 17th, 1887.

Arm Broken.

While Fred Peterson was driving across the Northern and Western railway track on Saturday night with Mrs. Peterson, the runners of the sleigh caught in the rails and upset it, throwing the occupants to the ground. Mrs. Peterson sustained quite a serious injury, her right arm being broken by the fall. Dr. Barker was called and set the fractured limb. Mr. Peterson escaped unhurt.

York County Court.

The March session of the York County Court opened at 11 o'clock this morning, His Honor Justice Steadman presiding. There were no criminal cases to be taken up and consequently no grand jury in attendance. There are four cases on the civil docket.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y. Sold by A. P. RANDOLPH & SON, St. John.

SEWING MACHINES CLEANED AND REPAIRED.

Furniture Repaired.

Jobbing in Carpentry

Attended to by

W. S. HIMELMAN

192 GEORGE STREET

All work guaranteed so far as possible. All orders left at above address will receive prompt attention.

Fredericton, Oct 10th, 1887.

H. C. G. WETMORE

AUCTIONEER, &c.

Has taken a Store on the Upper Side of

PHŒNIX SQUARE,

Next to L. P. LaForest, Tin Smith, where he is prepared to receive Furniture and Goods of all kinds for Auction or Private sale. He will also give attention to Auction Sales of every description.

Terms moderate. Returns prompt. All business confidential.

Fredericton, Oct 6th 1887

Great Bona Fide

Clearing SALE

OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Having to vacate the Store in Huber's Building, on the first of May, and having no room for the Goods in my New Store, I have come to the conclusion to clear out the Stock in the Fisher Building at a great Sacrifice.

Call and see the Goods and be convinced that I am selling them at Prices never known before in the City.

Read the following list:—

25 Heavy Lined Suits, $6.00; regular Selling Price, $12.00.
15 Heavy Lined Suits, $7.00; regular Selling Price, $14.00.
25 Fine Worsted Suits, $7.00; regular Selling Price, $14.00.
25 Diagonal Suits, $10.00; regular Selling Price $16.00.
15 Diagonal Suits, $11.50; regular Selling Price, $17.00.
75 Pairs Pants, from $1.50 to $3.00, worth double the money.

Also a Large Assortment of Men's Furnishing Goods at remarkably Low Prices. Remember the address.

JAMES R. HOWIE,

FISHER'S BUILDING,

NEARLY OPP. NORMAL SCHOOL.

Call early and select the Best Bargains as the Goods must be sold.

Special Line of Children's Suits, in all sizes and styles, marked away down to about cost.

JAMES R. HOWIE.

Fredericton, March 17th, 1888.

PARKS & SON MINING COMPANY,

GRAND LAKE, QUEEN'S CO. N. B.

Notice to Dealers in Coal, and General Public.

We the above Company have bought of

Mr. Murcha Yeomans

The Mines known as the

YEOMANS' MINES,

which gave to dealers the best satisfaction of any Coal that has been shipped from the Country.

We have opened the Mines for the first time in fifteen years at a large expense to give the public

Good House and Blacksmith

COAL!

We can deliver orders any time, having a steamboat to do our business. We can stop at any point, any where, up or down the river, and supply all orders, on the opening of navigation, by sending us the address, stating the amount wanted, it will be delivered on time. Price per chaldron $4.00. Address all correspondence to

J. H. PARKS,

FREDERICTON P. O.

March 10. 3m