

The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. C. ANSLOW

VOL. XXI.—No. 33.

Our Country with its United Interests.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WHOLE No. 1073.

Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, May 30, 1888.

FOR LADIES' GENTLEMEN. BOYS & GIRLS.

Sundresses, White Hats, Black Hats, Colored Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Garters, Fancy Silks, Collars and Cuffs, Lace, Chantilly Flouncings, Spanish do., White Robes, White Muslin, Silk Mitts, Silk Gloves, Lisle do.,

Collars and Cuffs, Celluloid do., Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk do., Silk Ties, Underwear, Unlaundried Shirts, Dress Shirts, Fancy Shirts, Braes, Socks, Straw Hats, Valises, Trunks, Rubber Coats,

Linen Collars, Handkerchiefs, Boys Straw Hats, Boys Shirts, Braces, Ties, Misses Hats, Lace Collars, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Mitts, Infants Hats, Linen do., Cradles, Carriages, Chairs.

All new Goods just received at

Newcastle, May 18, '88.

B. FAIREY'S, Newcastle.

Law and Collection Office.
—
M. ADAMS,
Barrister & Attorney at Law,
Collector in Bankruptcy, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.
Real Estate & Fire Insurance Agent.
Claims collected in all parts of the Dominion.
Office—NEWCASTLE, N. B.

L. J. TWEDDIE,
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER
AT LAW.
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
Chatham, N. B.
OFFICE—Old Bank Montreal.

J. D. PHINNEY,
Barrister & Attorney at Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
RICHMOND, N. B.
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE SQUARE.
May 4, 1888.

P. L. PEDOLIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
OFFICE at the house formerly occupied by M. O. Thompson.
Newcastle, June 11, 1887.

G. J. MacQUELY, M.A., M.D.,
Memb. Soc. Col. Surg., London.
SPECIALIST.
DISEASES OF EYE, EAR & THROAT.
Office: Cor. Church and Main St., Montreal.
Montreal, Nov. 12, 88.

TUNING and REPAIRING.
—
J. O. BIEDERMANN, PIANOFORTE and ORGAN TUNER.
Repairing a Specialty.
Regular visits made to the Northern Counties, of which the Union will be given.
Orders for tuning, etc., can be sent to the Advocate Office, Newcastle.
J. O. BIEDERMANN.
St. John, May 6, 1887.

KEARY HOUSE
(Formerly WILBUR'S HOTEL).
BATHURST, N. B.
THOS. P. KEARY, Proprietor.

This Hotel has been entirely refitted and re-furnished throughout, and is now ready to receive guests. Livery connected with the Hotel. Yachting Facilities. Rooms of the best and most comfortable. Bathing. Excellent water supply. Good Sample Rooms for commercial men.
TERMS \$1.50 per day; with Sample Rooms \$1.75.
Bathurst, Oct. 1, '86.

GEO. STABLES,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant.
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
Goods of all kinds handled on Commission and receipt receipts made.
Will attend to Auctions in Town and Country in a satisfactory manner.
Newcastle, Aug. 11, '88.

Clifton House,
Princes and 143 Gormain Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
A. H. PETERS, PROPRIETOR.

Hosted by clean thorough. Prompt attention and moderate charges. Telephone communication with all parts of the city.
April, 1888.

LEATHER & SHOE FINDINGS.
The subscribers return thanks to their numerous customers for past favors and would say that they keep constantly on hand a full supply of the best quality of Goods to be had and at lowest rates for cash. Also, R. F. Parker & Son's, Halls and Ticks of all sizes, and Clark & Son's, Boots, Trunks, Lisle, etc. English Ties, as well as home-made Ties to order, of the best material. Wholesale and Retail.
J. J. CHRISTIE & Co.

CANADA HOUSE.
Chatham, New Brunswick.
Wm. JOHNSON, Proprietor.
Considerable outlay has been made on the house to make it a first-class Hotel and travelers will find it a desirable temporary residence both as regards location and comfort. It is situated within two minutes walk of Steamboat Landing and Telegraph and Post Office.
The proprietor returns thanks to the Public for the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor by courtesy and attention to merit the same in the future.

GOOD SAMPLE ROOMS
For Commercial Travelers and Staying on the premises.
Oct. 12, 1885.

F. CLEMENTSON & CO.
OUR STOCK OF
CROCKERY,
CHINA,
and GLASS,
LAMP and LAMP GOODS,
is now complete for the coming season. We invite visiting St. John to call and see our unusually large stock, which we are offering at lowest possible prices.

CRATES
suitable for country stores always in stock.
F. CLEMENTSON & Co.
Dock Street,
St. John, N. B., April 27, '88.

MILLINERY.
The Subscriber will continue the
Millinery Business
in all its branches at the Old Stand, in Campbellton, where all work entrusted to her, will be performed promptly and in a satisfactory manner. Give me a call.
Mrs. Robt. Watt.
Camp'ton, Feb. 14, '88.

TO LET.
The House and Premises in Newcastle, owned and recently occupied by Rev. Mr. Murray. Possession given immediately. For terms and particulars apply to
W. D. McLeod.
Newcastle, Feb. 14, '88.

Stoves for Sale.
For sale at a bargain, a large
BASE BURNER,
for Soft Coal, Style
"OHIO,"
suitable for a Hall or large Dining Room. Laid only two large. Also a

Model Parlor Stove,
in good order.
For particulars apply at the "Advocate"
Office.
Oct. 10, 1887.

SHEEP DIP!
FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.
Hardwick's Guerin & Co.'s
GLYCERINE DIP
for shearing Sheep and Lambs.
It is not poisonous and does not discolor the wool—dearly to all parasites, infesting the skins of sheep and other animals.
It is put up in 5 lb. Tins and is recommended as a first class article.
April, 1888.
JARDINE & Co.
St. John, N. B.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as a superior to any prescription known to me."
—R. A. Adams, M.D.
211 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

For infants and children.
"Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Worms, Gripes, Sleep, and promotes digestion."
—Without injurious medication.
THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

Neither ale, brandy, porter or wine has ever been manufactured in Japan.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,
can be promptly cured by taking
Estey's Cod Liver Oil Cream.
It is the most perfect preparation of Cod Liver Oil in the market. It is pleasant to take, safe and sure in its action. It has received the unqualified commendation of doctors and all who have used it. We warrant every bottle sold, and will refund the money paid for it if these statements are not correct.

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Selected Literature.

THE CONDUCTOR'S STORY.
Toronto World.

Five conductors, delegates to the Grand Convention now in session, were seated in the private office of the Queen's last night telling their experiences. The World's railroad reporter was with them. Their narratives were all interesting, but the one that caught the ear of the party was the following told by Conductor Tom Panchwater, now of the Chicago and Alton:

I was a baggage-man then, fourteen years ago, on the Lake Shore. I ran on the through express from Buffalo to Chicago. One night, a cold night in early March, we left Chicago with five coaches filled with passengers, most of them excursionists. In my car there was little baggage, but amongst it a corpse checked to Buffalo. As we rattled along, the night dark and stormy without, my car dimly lighted within, I didn't feel any too comfortable with a coffin in my car. Some baggage-men I've known have appeared indifferent to the presence of a corpse in their car; but I must confess that one in my car always unsettled me, and made me sleep little for the two or three nights that followed. And this night especially I felt particular uncomfortable. I knew something dreadful would happen. And sure enough it did. In the dim morning light, when we were within 20 miles or so of Buffalo, we were with a freight train, both were running at a frightful speed. Our train was completely wrecked. I found myself in a field sixty yards or more from the smash. How I got there I never knew. But I was unhurt save a few scratches. Fire broke out and some of the cars blazed up. But a heavy without came on and soon the flames were extinguished. The people who escaped did their best to relieve the unfortunate. By 8 o'clock in the morning we were pretty well straightened up. The killed out of the wrecked train were: the wounded twenty-seven; the wounded twenty-seven. Before nine o'clock a train load of doctors and railroad officials were on the scene. They had come from Buffalo.

Shortly after the accident I had been thrown by the pitons of a young woman, one of the passengers. She was weeping her father. Her cries were piercing. 'Oh! where is Dad? Oh! where is my dear Dad?' We learned from her bewailments that she had lost her father in the wreck. We searched as well as we could, and soon after the arrival of the doctors and head officials we found the body under my car. It was lying in the embankment where three cars were piled one above the other. An old railway lawyer, counsel for the road, spoke kindly to the girl. I, too, seemed to have an influence over her, and at last we got her calmed. But every day and she broke out in paroxysms of grief. The old lawyer spoke to her about accidents; that they could not be helped; that some were doomed to die in bed and some at sea, and some by collisions; that the railroad officials, he said, were ready to make reparation to the best of their ability. The old fellow succeeded so well that he at last got her quiet. But I could hardly restrain my indignation when I saw him produce a pen and ink and get the young woman to sign a paper right there in the wet, for it was now drizzling. I knew what that meant. I had seen it done before, and I've seen it done since. He got her signature, however, and she got from him a cheque, as I afterwards learned, for seventy-five hundred dollars. He also got from her two railway tickets, first-class ones, that she had in her purse for herself and father. But her grief did not end easily. The body of the old man was put in a temporary coffin and placed on the relief train. The young woman went with it crying all the way. The old lawyer ordered me to accompany her to Buffalo, sorry and ready to make reparation to the best of their ability. I need not spin the story much longer, but six weeks after that I was married to the girl and six weeks still later I was made a conductor through the help of the old lawyer. My wife and I lived happily till her death three years ago. On her deathbed she made me a confession. 'Tom, she said, do you remember the night of the dreadful collision? I told her yes—'Well, do you know that the corpse was in your car that night was Dad and that he had been killed by a street car in Chicago the day before, and that in the smash-up he was thrown out of his coffin and away from it? As I remembered the corpse I recalled how peaceful he looked as we got him out from below the car. You bet I never told the old lawyer and I never think of my wife but I also think of the way the old lawyer chuckled as he said to the general manager after he got the girl to sign. 'That's a cheap settlement; in a court we've have had to pay \$20,000.' I still think that he was not so smart as he imagined. I think my wife was a downright smart woman, like all the women that come from Chicago.

ESTEY'S YOUR BLOOD wants tuning up. You have no appetite and what you do eat distresses you. You are low spirited and languid. You are nervous, and at nights roll and toss on your bed and cannot sleep. This is all caused by your system being run down and requiring something to brace it up, and make you feel all right again. To secure this you should take
ESTEY'S IRON
IRON
IRON
IRON
AND
ESTEY'S
Iron and Quinine Tonic.
After using it for a short time you will find
QUININE
QUININE
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TONIC.
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TONIC.
ESTEY'S IRON AND QUININE TONIC
Is sold by Druggists everywhere. Be sure and get the genuine. Price 50 cents, 6 bottles \$2.50.
Prepared only by E. M. ESTEY, Montreal, N. B.

WORK FOR ALL. Permanent employment given to energetic men and women everywhere. \$50 a week and all expenses paid. Send at once for full particulars of the great money-making business in the world. Address P. O. YORK, N. Y., Agents, Maine, U. S. A. Post office box 1000. Write today.
Jan. 4, '88.

CHEAP CASH STORE.
Thos. Clark & Co.
would respectfully call the attention of the Public to the large stock of
Spring and Summer Goods,
now in store, with more to arrive. This stock consists of a large assortment of Fine, Ginghams, shirtings, Cottons, Stained Muslins, and Summer Dress Fabrics, splendid value in Cashmere. Something new and nobly in Jersey expected shortly. A large assortment of Hosiery, all sizes. Ladies' and Gents' Fine Underwear. Hand and Soft Hats, Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Ready-made Clothing, Gloves, Ties and Collars, Trunks and Valises, and lots of miscellaneous goods.
Prices down to Rock bottom.
Thos. Clark & Co.
Newcastle, May 8, '88.

TEMPERANCE.
Neither ale, brandy, porter or wine has ever been manufactured in Japan.

WHO SHOULD DO THE MOVING?

On going to a place of business that we have been accustomed to patronizing, we found it closed and its occupant gone. Greatly surprised, we turned aside to an adjacent door to inquire the cause. We found our friend had suffered some reverses and that he could be found newly established in a remote locality. On visiting him he attributed his removal to the fact that a saloon was located in proximity to his old-time stand. Said he: 'Under the power of a drinking habit that I was forming, I have not been myself, and my business had about all left me. To get away from that saloon I moved out here.' Said I, 'To me it seems as though it is the other party that ought to do the moving. My feeling is that the saloon must go.' 'Well,' said he, 'it ought to, really.' Said I, 'Drinking is an expensive habit.' 'That I know to my sorrow,' he interrupted. 'And,' said I, 'it will fearfully use up a man's business.' 'Oh, that is not the worst of the matter,' said he; 'it uses up the man.' Here is a man trying, at a loss of business, to get away from a saloon that ought to be made to get away from him. Here is a proof that others besides the saloon are interested in forcibly closing the drinkeries. What this man wanted, by his own statement, was a long distance between his place of business and any saloon. We would like to help him get it, and that without his removing an ell from his original location.

JOHN WESLEY ON THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.
We may not sell anything which tends to impair health. Such is eminently all that liquid fire, commonly called dram or spirituous liquors. It is true these may have a place in medicine; they may be of use in some bodily disorders (although there would rarely be occasion for them, were it not for the unskillfulness of the practitioner); therefore, such as prepare and sell them for this end only may keep themselves clear; but who are they? Do you know ten such distillers in England? Then excuse these; but all who sell them in the common way, to any that will buy, are poisoners in general. They murder her Majesty's subjects by wholesale; neither does their eye pity or spare; they drive them to hell like sheep; and what is their gain? Is it not the blood of these men? Who then, would envy their large estate and sumptuous palaces? A curse is in the midst of them; the curse of God cleaves to the stones, the timber, the furniture of them; the curse of God is in their gardens, their walks, their groves; a fire that burns to the nethermost hell. Blood, blood is there! The foundation, the floor, the roof, are stained with blood; and cannot thou hope, O thou man of blood, though thou are clothed in purple and fine linen, and fairest sumptuously every day, canst thou hope to deliver down thy fields of blood to the third generation? No! so; for there is a God in heaven, therefore thy name shall be rooted out, like as those whom thou hast destroyed, body and soul; thy memory shall perish with thee.

That liquid fire lays the foundation of numberless diseases, and of this in particular. It is amazing that the preparing or selling this poison should be permitted. I shall not put in any Christian country, but in any civilized State.

RUIN, SLOW BUT SURE.
Alcohol does not destroy its victims, in most cases, suddenly, as in the death sleep of profound intoxication or in the wild maniac ravings of delirium tremens. By slow and unmeasured steps in most cases by inducing cirrhosis of the liver, Bright's disease of the kidneys, anasarca, scurvy, rheumatism, rheumatic gout, defective vision, fatty degeneration of the heart, arteries and muscular system which finally ends in paralysis, imbecility and insanity. Alcohol occasions a vast amount of disease over the face of this mighty republic, and carries death, destruction, dishonor and shame into thousands of happy homes. Alcohol is at the bottom of a large proportion of crimes committed in the United States. Alcohol delugues reason and pollutes the fountains of sentiment and morals and is even more destructive upon the moral and intellectual nature than the physical organism of man.—New York Pharmaceutical Record.

Dominion Parliament.
OTTAWA, May 20.—In the commonwealth yesterday, Sir John moved concurrence of the house to the address of request to the senate at the approaching departure of the governor-general and Marchioness of Lansdowne. He made brief reference to the ability with which his excellency had performed the duties of his office.

Mr. Laurier seconded the motion, remarking that the expressions in the address were not more formal conventional expressions of perfunctory lip courtesy, but a deep expression of the feeling Canadian people entertained towards their excellencies. Motion carried.

On motion for the third reading of the bill to amend the Electoral Franchise act, Mr. Laurier moved the addition of a

clause to the effect that a revision of the lists should take place in all electoral divisions where the election of the sitting member was now controverted.—The amendment was defeated by 74 to 53.—Bill passed.

The house went into committee on the railway subsidy resolutions, and Sir Charles Tupper explained that practically only two subsidies were being given this year, and these under exceptional circumstances. The government were obliged to turn a deaf ear to the importunities of many companies, in consequence of the absolute necessity there was of availing increase in the public burdens of the country.

On motion to go into supply, Sir Richard Cartwright again called attention to the question of pauper immigration. He had advised that a number of persons totally unfit for settlement were landing in the country, and objected altogether to Canada being made the dumping ground for the surplus population of English workhouses.

Hon. Mr. Carling said the government were fully alive to the necessity of preventing improper immigration. Communications had been sent to the government agents in England and to steamship companies, warning them against sending paupers to Canada.

General Lacrie said, while he agreed that everything should be done to prevent the influx of paupers, he hoped the government would continue the child immigration under proper regulations.—The subject dropped.

In supply, on the fishery vote, Mr. Mitchell asked for what reason were certain fishery officials in Northumberland under notice of dismissal.

Hon. Mr. Foster said that on assuming office he had asked all inspectors to report on the efficiency of officers under them. The inspector in Northumberland reported against a number of wardens for inefficiency, and consequently they had received notice to quit. The intention was to parcel off the county under a lesser number of officers. He might say no man was discharged for political reasons, but solely to promote the service. He had told all overseers in the maritime provinces that officers neglecting their duty must be reported to the department. Dismissal would follow and competent men be employed in their places.

Mr. Mitchell thought the explanation was a reasonable one. If the new policy succeeded, as he hoped it would, the interests of the fishermen would be advanced.

Prior asked if it was intended this year to try the experiment of transplanting live lobsters from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Hon. Mr. Foster said that while in Washington he had learned it was the intention of the American government to try such experiment, on a large scale, and he therefore proposed to wait to see how their experiments succeeded.

Mr. Jones said he was sorry to see the vote for the protection service reduced by \$25,000. Whether under the *modus vivendi* of the old arrangement, the protection service would require to be thoroughly maintained.

Hon. Mr. Foster said the reduction of the vote did not imply any less protection. As a matter of fact a larger vote had been carried last year, and was not required to be purchased this year. About the same number of vessels will be employed this season as last, and the protection service would be carried on with just the same vigor and efficiency. As Captain Scott had to leave for Europe on account of ill health, Commander Gordon, R. N., would be admiral of the fleet.

Mr. Mitchell hoped instructions would be given commanders of cruisers not to unduly annoy or irritate American fishermen by hauling down flags, or things of that character.

Hon. Mr. Foster said there was no trouble on that score last year.

Mr. Mitchell—That's true. The items passed.

Sir Charles Tupper announced that the estimate for the Saint Ste. Marie canal, of 16 feet in depth, was \$2,800,000, but it was not intended to proceed with the work this year. In the meantime a thorough survey would be made.

Sir John said his excellency desired to prorogue the house on Tuesday, and in order to enable him to do so, he would move that the house meet next at 10 o'clock Monday morning. It would take Tuesday to finish the work on hand.—The programme he intended was to meet on Tuesday and proceed at two o'clock to the senate. The joint address of both houses would be presented and his excellency would reply. The commons would then return and await the summons for prorogation.

Mr. Mitchell regarded it as impossible to get through this programme.

Sir Richard Cartwright favored the idea of meeting at 10 o'clock on Monday. He was very desirous of facilitating business, but he was not sure that it would be possible to finish business by Tuesday

afternoon. He agreed that the efforts of both sides should be united to secure prorogation on Tuesday afternoon or evening.

The house adjourned at midnight.

The government had decided to abandon for this session the proposed increase of judges' salaries.

The British vessel Egeria, has been detailed to survey the route of the proposed cable between Canada and Australia. The work will take three years to complete. The Egeria left Auckland, New Zealand, to commence the survey on the 2nd inst.

OTTAWA, May 21.—The commons met at ten this morning for the purpose of enabling the Governor General to prorogue on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Laurier was informed by Sir John that it was not the intention of the government to recommend a measure to aid the construction of a bridge opposite or near the city of Quebec, or to ask for power to construct such a bridge themselves during the present session.

Sir Charles Tupper moved that authorization be given for the granting of a subsidy of \$80,000 to the Tobique Valley Railway Company for 14 miles of railway from Perth Centre station to north Plaster Rock Island, in lieu of the subsidy granted for a railway from Perth Centre station on the New Brunswick Railway to a point near Plaster Rock Island, and in lieu of the subsidy granted last year. He explained that the resolution would enable any other railway company to carry on the work for which the present company had received a grant.

Opposition was expressed by Messrs. Jones and Weldon (St. John) to the proposition, and Tupper said he would withdraw the resolution if the time of the house was to be wasted over a vote passed last session and in which a mere verbal change was being made.

The resolution was withdrawn.

In supply on the vote for outside customs detective services, Mr. Mitchell protested against a share of seizure being granted to the detectives who made them, and described the system as a vicious one. Mr. Jones also disagreed with the principle of granting officers who were employed in Ottawa gratuities for making seizures in other parts of the country.

Hon. Mr. McLellan, replying to Mr. Patterson, said it was not correct that four times the amount that was paid in the States for postage on seeds was paid in Canada. The rates were now the same both ways. Formerly the rates in Canada were lower, but it was found that American seedmen sent their goods in bulk to Canada and afterwards posted them back to points in the States at a lower rate. The government made a concession to the States when this postal convention was represented to them and the rates were made equal.

Sir John announced that it had been decided to abolish the office of inspector of colonization companies. He informed Mr. Mills that the office of commissioner of forestry with a salary of two thousand was to be given to Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Mills said evidently the leader of the government was anxious to get Morgan, who was formerly a candidate against the government in Essex, out of the way.

On the vote for the Indian and Colonial Exhibitions, Hon. Mr. Carling explained that the sum was asked in order to defray expenses of the return of freight, etc., the account for which had been sent to the department. The sum was a portion of the previous vote which had lapsed.

On the vote for expenses of the fisheries commission, Mr. Mitchell said if in the excitement of political turmoil the United States senate should reject the fisheries treaty he hoped that the Dominion government would deal liberally during the coming fishing season with American fishermen in order to give the senate a chance to think the matter over in quiet, and reconsider their decision. He believed the treaty was much more favorable to the United States than the people of that country believed.

Sir Richard Cartwright asked if the government had power to unify the *modus vivendi* in the event of the treaty being rejected.

Sir Charles Tupper stated there was great doubt as to what action the United States senate would take as to fishery treaty, but he was still hopeful that it would be in favor of adoption. It was in the power of the Governor General, in the event of the treaty being rejected to terminate the *modus vivendi*; otherwise, the *modus vivendi* could be continued for two years. There was every reason to believe that such a continuance, together with rigid protection of our fishing grounds, not neglecting due courtesy to American fishermen, would allay any feeling that might exist in the States. It would be premature to disclose what action the Canadian government would pursue.

Mr. Mitchell asked what the intentions of the government were, in the event of the treaty being rejected.

Sir Charles Tupper said the government had not given that question any consideration. They had strong hopes that at least the treaty, if not accepted,

would be postponed until another year. The item passed.

On the vote to pay litigation in re the David J. Adams, Mr. Mitchell condemned the action of the government on the ground that it was imprudent and unjust.

The minister of justice explained that the Adams had been seized in order to make a test case, and it was no fault of the government that it had not been decided in court.

On the item respecting the labor commission, Sir Richard Cartwright drew attention to the disclosure made in Montreal in reference to the employment of small children and the infliction of corporal punishment. He thought the outrage should be remedied by stringent legislation.

Sir John said the state of affairs disclosed by the commission was a lamentable one, but the subject was a delicate one to handle. It had always been considered such in parliament, in consequence of the question arising as to whether the duty and power of inspection did not rest with the provincial legislatures rather than with the Dominion parliament. Mr. Benj. Hall was not a severe one, yet it was strongly opposed by the manufacturers, who stated that there was no necessity for such legislation. There was some doubt as to where legislation should begin. It was a matter of so much doubt that when the Ontario legislature passed its law, the attorney general was so uncertain as to where the power existed, that it only went into force on proclamation.

This was done after communications on the subject between the minister of justice of that time and Hon. Mr. Mowatt. No doubt any serious complaint of neglect would properly come within the criminal law, and if serious malfeasance were established it could be declared a misdemeanor. They could declare a misdemeanor for such cruelty as making children work for long periods and for offences against the person, the same as other offences of like nature. It was fortunate that the labor commission had brought out even at the eleventh hour the existence of this lamentable state of affairs, but the house would see that a measure applicable to such cases has got to be drawn with great care, and not infringe upon the prerogatives of jurisdiction of the provincial legislatures. The very fact of these disclosures being made will have a preventive effect. No manufacturer will venture in the face of public indignation to continue this state of things.

OTTAWA, May 22.—Parliament was prorogued this afternoon. The speech of the Governor General was as follows:
Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:
In terminating the present session of parliament I desired to record my appreciation of the earnestness and zeal which you have shown in the performance of your public duties.
The measure for the ratification of the fisheries treaty, agreed upon at the opening of the present year between Her Majesty's plenipotentiaries and those of the United States, to which I have given the Queen's assent, will, I believe, be viewed with satisfaction by the people of the whole Dominion as affording a crowning proof of the constant desire to arrive at a just and honorable settlement of all questions arising out of interpretation of the convention of 1818. I venture with some degree of confidence to hope that the several authorities whose sanction of the treaty is necessary to its operation may not be inessential to the great advantages to both countries which the removal of so fruitful a source of ill-feeling is calculated to entail.
The arrangement under which the