The Weekly Tribune.

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Weekly Tribune.
WITH SUPPLEMENT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 5, 1874.

The Nominations.

We have little respect for the system of making nominations that prevails in St. John, and we are surprised that an effort at reformation is not made. The meeting of Monday evening, called on the circular system recently practiced by the "Reformers," was a pretty fair representation of the various sections of the constituency and the different classes of voters. There were men of all trades, religious creeds, and professions, from every Ward and Parish, and the selection made by the nominating committee, and approved by the meeting, is the selection that would have been made, from the materials presented, by a convention of duly elected delegates.

There is some dissatisfaction with the ticket, the most dissatisfied being the friends of one who never was publicly mentioned as a candidate for the Legislature—one whose qualifications for the office are so small and his claims on the educationists so weak that he was never thought of outside a clique of wirepullers as a possible candidate. The organ of this clique shamelessly attempts to get a reconsideration of the nominations for the purpose of endeavoring to get its man substituted for Mr. Keans. Its crooked courses have been found so profitable, we suppose, that it cannot be held loyally to any principle or any party. Mr. Keans is one of the best men that could be sent to the Legislature—honest, experienced in public business, an earnest worker, a good man. The Free Non-Sectarian School party of St. John can elect Mr. Keans. The party is not so weak in number or so demoralized as to throw Mr. Keans over for one whose only claim to be the candidate is his supposed "popularity." The nominations have been made—as fairly made as is possible with the imperfect machinery employed for such purposes in St. John—and must be adhered to. Any weak-kneed yielding to complaints will be followed by the repudiation of the whole concern and the nomination of a new ticket. The ticket can be and will be elected. Reopen the nominations and there will be a demoralization of the party that will result in the return of two or three of the candidates of the minority.

A Chapter of Mining History.

The readers of Provincial journals are often entertained with extracts from the mining literature of the States, and seldom serve up the materials that lie around loose nearer home. Except when a new mine is discovered, a company formed, a pic-nic held at the works, or some facts come out in reference to Hon. Alex. Mackenzie's silver mine grab in Ontario, we hear nothing about our mines One concern—The Albert Mining Company—has been so totally neglected by the press that its existence had been forgotten when its name appeared on the records of the Supreme Court as defendant in the case of Spurr vs. The Albert Mining Co., a case in which judgment was given against the defendant last Saturday. This Company has a secret history, of course, as what mining company has not? A portion of the history of this corporation is worth telling for its own sake, and will prove of especial interest to those who think of taking stock in a concern that is controlled by one or two large owners.

More than half of the stock of the Albert Mining Co., at the opening of our story, 1864, was controlled by W. H. Newman, of New York. The proxies for his shares were held by the Messrs. Gilbert, of this city, who owned a few shares of their own. So Mr. H. Gilbert was elected President with a salary of $2,000, and Mr. S. Schofield became Secretary with a salary of $800, and a bye-law was adopted providing that no business could be transacted at any meeting at which more than one half the stock of the Company was not represented. At the next annual meeting the Messrs. Gilbert did not produce the proxies they held for the shares owned by Mr. Newman, and the meeting was adjourned under the bye-law. Every year thereafter the same farce was played, the Annual General Meeting adjourning without getting any statement from the officers of the Company, without electing new officers, without doing anything at all. Year after year the shareholders met and djourned as ignorant of the affairs of the Company as they were before. At the session of the Legislature in 1873 "An Act relating to Corporations" was passed without attracting the attention of anyone interested in opposing it, providing that Annual General Meetings of stock companies might proceed to business without regard to the number of shares represented, any bye-law to the contrary notwithstanding. So last July, when one of the Gilberts proposed that the "meeting do adjourn on account of the absence of a majority of the stockholders," one of the stockholders took "An Act relating to Corporations" from his pocket and read it. The President and the Secretary were astounded, as this was the first intimation they had of the existence of such a law. The doctrine, inculcated by some, of the unimportance of the proceedings of the Local Legislature, had been adopted by them to their sorrow. Picture the perplexity of President and Secretary. "The proxies, go for the proxies," said one brother to the other as soon as the power of speech returned: "Where are they?" helplessly asked the recipient of the order. As the proxies had not been used since 1864 the place of their deposit was almost forgotten, but one of the brothers finally recollected that they were in C. W. Wetmore's safe. One went for the proxies, therefore, while the other presided over the meeting, read the minutes of the last meeting (1864) and ground his teeth at the tactics of the small shareholders. But the key of the safe could not be got, as it was in the pocket of an absent man. A shareholder insisted on a statement of the affairs of the company being read, and an election of directors held. Messrs. Gilbert asked an adjournment. The majority of the shareholders insisted on proceeding to business, and the President and Secretary gathered up the books and papers and cleared out. Then those who were left behind elected themselves directors, and declared a dividend of $10 a share on the six thousand shares of stock. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. J. I. Fellows was chosen Pres. and Mr. H. L. Sturdee Secretary. The Gilberts would not acknowledge the validity of the transaction, and refused to give up the books and papers of the company. The manager at the mine also refused to obey the orders of the new officers President Fellows took precautionary steps to prevent any of the company funds being drawn by the ousted officers, and one of the stockholders, Mr. Spurr, brought suit against him and his associates for the dividend that had been declared. The suit would, of course, determine whether Mr. Fellows and his associates had been lawfully elected directors of the company, and, therefore, a *quo warranto* was applied for in the interests of the ousted officers, and refused. Then a motion was made to set aside the writ on the ground that those against whom is was directed were not the legal officers of the company. This motion was refused last Saturday, the judgment being a virtual recognition of the new Board of Directors.

Red Granite and the New Post Office.

The Macdonald-Tilley Government approved of a handsome plan for the new St. John Post Office, and the St. George Red Granite Co. was contracted with for pillars with which to adorn the front. Mr. Fellows, on behalf of the Company, called upon Premier Mackenzie the other day and was insultingly told that the Government didn't want his red granite pillars. Mr. Fellows explained that, in accordance with arrangements made by Hon. Mr. Langevin, the pillars had been quarried and dressed and were almost ready for delivery. The Premier repeated that he didn't want them—and wouldn't allow them to be used in the building if he did have to accept them in consequence of his predecessor's engagements. Mr. Fellows went to Mr. Burpee and Mr. Burpee sent him to Mr. Smith. The Ottawa correspondent who sends the account of the matter says that the Minister of Marine could not suppress all the indignation he felt at the conduct of his chief, and promised that he would "see if all Maritime interests were to be trodden on in this fashion." The account Mr. Fellows gives of his interview with the Premier is said to be very amusing, but rather discouraging for those who contemplate calling on the Premier. We should like to have a verbatim report of this interview, and of the conversation between the Premier and Jeremiah Travis, Esq., when the latter vainly applied to have a siding made at his tannery. The helplessness of the Maritime members of the Cabinet excites the pitying contempt of everyone who goes to Ottawa on business with the Government. If to-morrow was election day how many "Reformers" would be returned from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia?

The Government have refused to continue the mail service from St. John to Digby and Annapolis, having offered Messrs. Small & Hatheway a mere pittance, some $4,000 less than they have been getting, for carrying the mails across the Bay. The Postmaster General says the mails may go around by the way of Amherst and Halifax, as it will not take but two days. This, he thinks, is accommodation enough for St. John. How the people of St. John are growing to love this Government!

Euphemia Brown.

Everybody is glad that that poor girl, Euphemia Brown, has been acquited of the charge of having unlawfully concealed the birth of her child. The animal that watched her, tracked her, extorted the truth from her, and handed her over to the police, exhibited himself in the witness-box and detailed the processes of his detective career. All the glory he has gained by publishing the poor girl's shame will not be of much advantage to him in this world or the next. He told his story with evident relish, looking as though he expected an office for his performance, and gave details without waiting for questions to draw them out. He was a willing witness, proud of the part he played. Mr. Tuck, it was evident, had no heart for the work he had to do. The merciful judge occasionally asked a question that elicited information as to the great publicity of the place where the dead infant was deposited. The jury was composed of men who did not appear to be capable of allowing pity to blind duty. And the prisoner—the only one who had suffered—sat with her face buried in her handkerchief, fearing that her great wrongs were to be aggravated by a sentence to the Penitentiary. It was a picture not calculated to increase the complacency of the Pharisees of society—one that could not be studied without an acknowledgement of the injustice of the system that rendered it possible. The verdict was a condemnation of the statute, a protest against the system that punishes the betrayed instead of the betrayer, and a rebuke to the self-appointed detective who dragged the unfortunate woman and her shame into court.

We have incidentally referred, once or twice, to the remarkable telegrams published by the Grit papers of St. John, and always refrained from indicating their authorship for fear of being prosecuted for libel. Mr. Domville has taken sufficient notice of one of these productions to contradict it in the following terms:

OTTAWA, April 29.—The *Globe* of the twenty-fifth has a garbled telegram stating what I said in regard to the deep water terminus was received with much dissatisfaction, and that I hastily withdrew my assertion. This is untrue.
JAS. DOMVILLE.

From Feb. 18th to April 7th, 71,682 persons were supplied with free soup at Bennett's soup houses in New York city. There was no diminution in the number of applicants previous to the closing of the houses. Mr. Delmonico publishes a card in which he expresses the opinion that most of those who applied for this charity were persons actually in need.

The 40th section of the Government Election Bill read: "No woman shall be entitled to vote at any such election." This was struck out last night on motion of Mr. Palmer, and if our next Legislature travels as far and as fast in the path of radical progress as did the last, the old maids will have a voice in the next election.

The New Era, the new paper published in Charlottetown, presents a creditable appearance. In politics it supports the present Local Government.

A barn belonging to Mr. John Donnely was burned at Barnesville, King's Co., on Monday. Five tons of hay, a carriage, and a two-year old heifer were destroyed.

The *Express* announces that the Surveyor General has returned from Victoria, where he had been to perfect arrangements for settling a number of immigrants. Fifty houses, contracted for last year, are ready to receive the immigrants when they arrive, which will be about the 15th of May. They are Scotch from Kincardineshire, and their settlement is near New Kincardine.

Passing the Estimates—Mackenzie on his High Horse—Refusing to Accept a Member's Explanation—Items to be Passed Because an Objection is Made!

The following is clipped from the Ottawa *Citizen's* report of Friday night's session of the House of Commons:

The House then went into Committee of Supply.

"Increased accommodation at St. John—$120,000."

An enquiry from Mr. Domville excited discussion, during which the Premier spoke of the exorbitant demands of St. John city, and was quickly rebuked by Mr. Palmer, who showed that the city had given a valuable property to the Government for the poor return now offered.

Prince Edward Island Railway, $33,000—item passed after short discussion.

Fort Garry and Pembina Railway, $650,000; and Pacific Railway survey, $500,000, were held over.

St. Lawrence Canal, $2,000,000. It was asked what was the proposed size of the locks?

Mr. Mackenzie objected to answer, hoping that the House would place confidence enough in him to let them pass.

Sir John Macdonald could see no reason why an answer could not be given.

Mr. Blake said that surely the member for Kingston might have divined that there was a commissioner at Washington, and that information might damage negotiations.

Sir John Macdonald said that this was perfectly satisfactory, and begged to apologise for seeming discourtesy.

Mr. Mackenzie could not see why Sir John did not understand, and proceeded to make some personal remarks.

Sir John Macdonald regretted extremely that the hon. Premier had used this language—he felt sure that he would hereafter have cause to regret having pursued this course.

A question having been asked by Mr. Mitchell, in relation to the Lachine canal at Montreal, for which a vote of $150,000 had just been passed,

Mr. Mackenzie said that the same objection did not apply.

Mr. Mitchell said that he would like to know whether the new works were on the old scale of light draughts or on the new scale recommended by the Commissioners?

Mr. Mackenzie replied in a most discourteous manner, stating that he was not surprised at Sir John Macdonald putting such questions, but he expected better from Mr. Mitchell—and positively would not answer.

Mr. Mitchell said he certainly had a right to ask.

Mr. Mackenzie replied—And I have a perfect right to refuse it.

Mr. Mitchell objected to hurrying items through the House involving millions of dollars at so late an hour, when the House was half empty. He considered the reply most discourteous and unbecoming one occupying so high a position, nor did he think that such conduct would promote that harmony which ought to exist between members of the House.

Mr. Mackenzie—If that is the ground, then we will go on.

Items "Ste Anne Locks, $200,000;" "Carillon, $484,000;" "Greenville Canal, $454,000;" "Rideau Canal, $18,000;" were then passed.

"Locke at Colbute Rapids, $14,000"—passed after discussion.

Mr. W. L. McDougall said that the proposed Ottawa Canal should be kept steadily in view.

When the item for the Bay Verte Canal (which, although in the Budget, it is notorious the ministers do not intend to pass) it was proposed to defer its consideration until another time and take up some other items.

Mr. Mitchell objected, and stated that they had already passed in a thin House nearly $6,000,000, and very much of it without explanation, he did not think it was fair to the Maritime Provinces to pass over the only vote in which they were interested, and one which had already been recognized and established by the Parliament of Canada.

The House then adjourned at 2 o'clock.

A Farmer who Fears Disgrace—The "Micmack" and the Honorable.

To the Editor of the Tribune. Sir thare was siveral vacencyes in the legislative councel the last 2 years and all has ben respectible fild up with others in a short time except the place of oner J. H. Kyan for Kings county, i think it something strange thare has not ben an apeaintemint to this vacancy or elce abolish the legislative councal alltogather i think we ar as worthey of a repesintitive as aney of the other countys in the provance if the councal is to be continued as at presint give us fare ply or elce explane the reson and purhaps we maybe satisfied as it is fore thare may be some govt policy for not making the apoaintement yet as the Election has to take plac before the House is caled together agane and as the presint governmint has smugeled som twenty thousant dollers for election purposes there is no dout but there Will be three men escley obetained to run on the governmint ticket and i think we can git 3 gentleman to oppose the governmint and elect them to as all the amendements oner J. H. crawford has interduced for the School bill has onley leede it worse and more detestibal to the constituence of Kings county if the presint governmint intens to withold the the apoaintement untill after the Election i am in hopes they will not chose a farmer belonging to and makeing his living in Kings county as i am a farmer my self and respect all my fello labers of the same profesion and will be sorey to have aney of the profesion disgraced with the apoaintement under this governmint beloning to Kings county, as for the Lawyers, squres grocers and mechanics i consider the most of them county robers rather worse than doctors And printers should aney of the last named officals git and except the appointmint of a ligeslative councelor for Kings county i think i will in sum futur time tender the governmint my thanks as it loks rather plane to be denid by aney man that is this office is reserved for sum governmint pet and urther mr Editor as i ha a litel bisnes in St John a fu dase ago i steped on bord of the morning traine and sun after we got started the faithful conducter commenced to exemen the pasengers for thare pass to thare respective ditenations and all had paid correct sun we came to another station and more pasengers and mr C examened them likewise except one wome i recognised to be a female of the micmacktribe mr C pased hur by as if not worthe aney notice and when i inquired I was informed this is custemery with all of this tribe in new brunswick Sun we came to Hampton Hear oner mr Crawford came in, mr conductor attended to his dutyes as before with all except oner mr C and pased him by as the poor micmack I thought of the conversation with him half an our a go i could not hep thinking and I fer one unthinkingly wished I was ifiticled to the name of oner but sun repented ter that thought and I have every confidance I am fergiven and sur I am sirten never tu comit the sin agane in like maner as long as I think of the unfortunate micmack Sir give this leter a small plac in yure valuibel paper and oblige a farmer in Kings county
W D a ratepayer.
april 27 1874.

Statistics show a remarkable decline in matrimony of late years. Formerly there was one marriage a year to every eighty-two of population. Now it is one marriage to one hundred and eighteen of the population. The girls must be getting fastidious.

Maritime National Club.

An adjourned meeting of those interested in the formation of a political club was held last evening in Mr. Stymest's office. The work of organization was completed and a platform adopted after a lengthy discussion. The above name was adopted, and the club announces itself as separate and distinct from any political party now in Canada. The club adopted a code of laws, after which it adjourned to meet the first Wednesday in May for the election of officers. The following is

THE PLATFORM:

(1.) British connexion under Confederation of the B. N. A. Provinces.
(2.) Closer trade relations with the British West India Islands, with a view to ultimate political connexion.
(3.) Encouragement of Immigration.
(4.) The imposition of duties for revenue, so adjusted as to afford every possible encouragement to native industries.
(5.) Pure and Economical Administration of Public Affairs.

The preamble thus sets forth

THE OBJECTS OF THE CLUB:

(A.) The cultivation of a national sentiment throughout the Dominion.
(B.) The development and formation of a political party, to be a Dominion party, without dependence upon, affiliation or connexion with, any of the existing parties.
(C.) To propound and discuss questions of a political character—Canadian, Provincial and Municipal.
(D.) To cultivate a correct knowledge of political principles and to induce the people in the city and throughout the Province to take an interest and form correct opinions upon political matters—Canadian, Provincial and Municipal.
(E.) To bring together members of the different social classes, for the purpose of introducing a free interchange of ideas and a mutual understanding of each other's rights and requirements.
(F.) To discuss, promulgate and support all practical, political and social reforms.
(G.) To suggest measures for preventing the use of corrupting influences of all kinds for political purposes.

To encourage and assist in the establishment, collection, maintenance and circulation of publications consistent with the principles and objects of the Club.

Nominating Candidates—The Non-Sectarian School Ticket.

Two or three hundred gentlemen, a very fair representation of the non-sectarian school party, met in Smith's hall Monday evening for the purpose of selecting candidates for the Assembly. T. B. Barker, Esq., was called to the chair, and G. Wheelock Burbidge, Esq., was elected Secretary. On motion of Hon. Geo. E. King a nominating committee, composed of three from each Ward of St. John and Portland and three from each parish, was appointed. The committee retired and ballotted for members for city and county. Hon. Geo. E. King, Hon. Edward Willis and Joseph Coram, were selected unanimously, and the first ballot resulted as follows:

H. A. Austin	27
Jos. Strange	5
J. G. Forbes	9
A. G. Blakeslee	3

Henry A. Austin was, therefore, declared nominated.

There was some discussion as to whether Portland and Parish representatives should participate in the elections of city candidates, and it was unanimously agreed that they should.

Mr. Wedderburn was unanimously nominated for the city and the balloting for the other city candidate began, the first ballot resulting as follows:

Whole number of votes cast 44. Necessary to a choice 23.

T. M. Reed	16
Wm. Peters	3
Jas. Milligan	5
W. H. A. Keans	12
A. Rowan	4
J. G. Forbes	4

The second ballot resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes cast 45. Necessary to a choice 23.

T. M. Reed	22
Wm. Peters	1
Jas. Milligan	3
W. H. A. Keans	18
A. Rowan	1

On the third ballot all names were dropped but those of Reed and Keans, and the ballot resulted as follows:

W. H. A. Keans	22
T. M. Reed	19

The committee returned to the hall and reported the nominations: Geo. E. King, Edward Willis, Joseph Coram, Henry A. Austin—*for the City and County*; and Wm. Wedderburn and Wm. H. A. Keans—*for the City*. The ticket was submitted to the meeting and accepted by acclamation, brief speeches were made by the candidates, and cheers were given for the ticket.

Lumber Exchange.

This society was fully organized at an adjourned meeting held Monday afternoon. The following were chosen officers of the society:

Andre Cushing, President; John Stewart, Vice-President; Alex. Ferguson, Treasurer; Henry Leonard, Secretary; who, together with the following gentlemen, are constituted the Executive Committee of the Association: A. T. Randolph, S. T. King, E. D. Jewett, H. Miller, Geo. McKean, Geo. E. Barnhill, James Kirk.

The following pledge was signed by all the members:

We mill-owners and lumber manufacturers hereby pledge ourselves that we will not employ any persons associated together, whose rules and regulations lead to acts of violence and intimidation, in attempting to dictate terms respecting our business.

For the purpose of protecting the workmen, and to aid those who had contracts to fill, $23,000 was subscribed. The meeting then adjourned until the first Thursday in May.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

OTTAWA, April 27.

In the House to-day, a number of private bills passed.

In reply to Mr. Costigan, the Premier said the Government did not intend improving the St. John River above navigation.

Replying to Mr. Forbes, the Postmaster General said the Government did not intend establishing semi-monthly steam service between the Dominion and the West Indies.]

Dr. Schultz moved for the issue of a Royal Commission to enquire into the North-West troubles. The Premier objected to the motion on the ground that the present Committee could do all that was required. After considerable discussion the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Robitaille moved for a committee to enquire into the shortest and most direct steamship route between Canada and England. The committee was appointed.

Mr. Domville moved for a comparative statement of duties paid on imports at St. John for the first fifteen days of April 1873 and 1874. Carried.

After recess, on motion of Mr. Young, seconded by Dr. Tupper, a committee was appointed to consider the subject of obtaining the publication of a Canadian Hansard.

Dr. Tupper moved for correspondence relating to claims connected with the Intercolonial Railway contract, particularly referring to sections four and seven Most of the contracts, he thought, were let too low, and after a time several were abandoned. Contractors had derived means of carrying on the work mainly from people in the counties where the sections lay, and who suffered by contractors failing. Under the late Government most direct claims were settled, the unsettled ones being those of subcontractors. He urged the Government to complete those settlements.

The Premier said he had decided to have a thorough investigation of those claims, when some settlement would be arrived at.

Speaker Anglin entertained Archbishop Tache, Father Richot and others at dinner yesterday.

Mr. Palmer asked whether the Government have taken, and what, steps to negotiate a Reciprocity Treaty in any and what articles, between the United States of America and Canada, and if so what progress has been made there, and whether or not the same is likely to succeed?

Mr. Mackenzie said negotiations are in progress. When sufficient progress has been made the House will be informed of it.

Mr. Kirkpatrick asked whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce this session any measure for winding up of insolvent incorporated companies.

Mr. Dorion said the bill which would be introduced would contain provision for doing so in regard to all incorporated companies, except banks and insurance companies.

In reply to Mr. Palmer, the Premier said that neither the Imperial or the United States Government had informed this Government of what they had done with reference to compensation for the difference in value of the fisheries to be paid to Canada.

A certain member intends, when the report of the North-West committee is brought down, to move a vote of censure on Sir John for his conduct in bribing Riel to flee from justice when he was Minister of Justice. This will probably be followed up by a motion of expulsion from Parliament.

In the public accounts committee today Mr. Cunningham brought to light frauds to the extent of $50,000 being bogus accounts. Further developments as to much larger sums are expected.

The Ferguson Property Job—Tupper Pricks a Cabinet Fraud—The Deficit Lie Nailed—The Outrageous Conduct Shame Drives Mackenzie and his Colleagues into—Unblushing Partizanship of Speaker Anglin

OTTAWA, April 28.

Mr. Mitchell moved for papers respecting the transfer of Portage Island to the Dominion.

Mr. Palmer moved for the return of the amount expended on Railway extension, St. John. He opposed the Rankine wharf terminus as affording too little accommodation. The great strength of the current made it doubtful whether a good bridge could be built across the harbor there, while the cost of right of way would have to be paid, as the harbor belonged to the Corporation.

Mr. Ferris said the bridge should be built at the falls. He would oppose the attempt to build it anywhere else.

The motion was carried.

Dr. Tupper moved the resolution that, whereas the House is asked to increase taxation by three millions of dollars, the fullest information should be given of the receipts of revenue up to 20th April. He said he had asked, a few days ago, for what no Government ever refused to the humblest member, information in their possession respecting the financial condition of the country. This information the Government refused to grant. The Finance Minister stated there was a deficit in the current year, and that the outlook was so gloomy that three millions extra taxation must be raised. After that statement he (Tupper) felt that every information should be had. Were it given he could show that the Finance Minister was entirely in error; that nothing in the financial condition of the country justified his gloomy statements; and that on the first of July it would be found that there was no deficit in the revenue of the current year. Mr. Cartwright was mistaken, first, as to the commercial condition and prospects of the country; second, as to there being a deficit; and third, as to the necessity of asking for three millions additional taxation. The records of the country showed there had been a steady increase in trade and commerce. In exports there had been an increase in 1873 over 1872 of eleven millions of dollars. The Finance Minister informed them that in the first eight months of the current year there was a further increase of three millions. Did such a condition as that justify the Finance Minister in such gloomy statements? Cartwright had stated there was a falling off in imports. He (Tupper) showed that such falling off had not affected the revenue, as in the first nine months of the current year there was an increase of revenue of one million dollars. He then took up the second point, and was showing the impossibility of the alleged deficit when the Speaker rose and called him to order on the ground that he was anticipating a discussion on the tariff. Tupper thought he had the right of giving his reasons for making his motion. (Loud cries of "order" from Holton, Mackenzie and others.) Tupper thought it extraordinary that a member should be prevented speaking to a motion which was in order. He proceeded to speak, but Mackenzie, Blake and Holton, backed by Opposition shouts, drowned his voice, by yells of "order." Tupper said if he was not allowed to show why he made the motion he would withdraw it.

Mackenzie and Holton—You shall not withdraw it. (Much confusion.)

Mr. Cartwright moved an amendment that an humble address be presented to His Excellency for a statement showing the receipts of revenue to the 20th day of April, 1874, and also a comparative statement of receipts for the first twenty days of April for the years 1873 and 1874, together with the quantity of excisable goods in bond on the first 15 days of 1873 and 1874 and on the first day of July, 1873.

Mr. Tupper accepted the amendment and was grateful that the Government had yielded to the pressure of independent members behind them and now promised information they before refused.

There were more cries of "order," and some confusion.

The amendment was unanimously carried, presenting the spectacle of a Government asking themselves to bring down information!

The House adjourned at midnight.

Mr. Domville introduced a bill to incorporate the Provincial Steamship Company.

Mr. Palmer introduced a bill relating to usury and interest in New Brunswick.

Hon. Mr. Cartwright moved that the House go into a Committee of the Whole on Thursday to consider resolutions on the subject of raising by way of loan for the purpose of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and the improvement and enlargement of Canadian canals of a sum not exceeding eight million pounds sterling. Carried.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Election Bill. Clause 18 was amended, making it necessary to have 25 names attached to the nomination paper.

On motion of Mr. Palmer the clause prohibiting women from voting was struck out, thus leaving the question to be decided by the Local Legislatures. A large number of clauses passed without amendment.

Destructive Fire.

A fire last night destroyed a number of houses and stores. Lo s $300,000.

Passage of the Election Bill—The Tariff Outrage to be Perpetuated—The Lash Laid On.

OTTAWA, April 29.

The election bill occupied all night, the last clause being passed at midnight, when the Hoese adjourned. No important amendments were made. A few clauses are held over for consideration.

Appearances now do not indicate that much modification of the Tariff will take place, but nothing definite is known. Yesterday a strong personal canvass of the Maritime Government supporters was made. They were appealed to to support the Ministry in carrying the tariff as it stands, and warned that if they acted otherwise they would not be considered as supporters of the Government.

The Premier brought down the supplementary correspondence respecting the Northwest troubles.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell presented petitions from Northumberland against the tea, sugar and shipping duties.

Mr. Carmichael asked whether the Government intended taking any measures for improving the navigation of the East River between the South Pictou loading wharves and New Glasgow.

The Premier said the Government recognized the importance of Pictou Harbor and would consider the matter.

Mr. Palmer presented several Prohibitory Law petitions.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell presented petitions from Miramichi merchants against the duties on tea, sugar and ship materials.

Mr. Mitchell asked whether it is the intention of the Government to employ the new dredge for which engagements were made by the late Government in deepening the Horse Shoe Bar in the Miramichi river, in pursuance with the promise made by the late Government for that purpose.

The Premier was not aware of such promise. The dredge power in possession of the Government was too small. When a new dredge came from England it would be employed for improving the harbors of the greates commercial interest.

The House discussed till recess the reports of the committee on the prohibitory petitions. It recommended taking steps to procure information respecting the working of the Maine liquor law.

An amendment was moved declaring the necessity of passing a prohibitory law. The question of order was raised on the ground that the motion affected the revenue. Dr. Tupper hoped the Speaker would take time to consider before giving his decision. The public sentiment was generally aroused by the temperance question in all the Provinces, and the people must have some method of expressing in part. The decision of the Speaker would establish a precedent in the matter, therefore it should be carefully considered.

The Speaker agreed with this view, and would like time for consideration.

After discussion the amendment was withdrawn.

After recess a number of private and public bills passed.

Hon. Mr. Smith introduced a bill amending Pilotage Act.

The Controverted Election Act passed a second reading.

The House went into Committee of Supply. The item for the Baie Verte Canal was allowed to stand over. On the item for Public Buildings the Premier said an addition would be made to the western block in all the buildings. Fire proof partitions would be erected from the basement to the roof, so that if fire broke out it would be confined to one Department. The items passed.

Improvement of St. Croix and St. John Rivers—P. E. I. Lighthouses—Marine Hospitals—After Moffat—A Breakwater at Sand Point.

OTTAWA, April 30.

The House continued in committee till it adjourned at 1.30, voting supplies. On the item of $24,000 for the improvement of the St. Croix Mr. Gillmor wanted to know under what arrangements the money was to be expended.

The Premier explained that the Americans wished us to co-operate with them.