General Business.

(UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.) OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF THE DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith towards all parties, and we authorize the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

B. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

Grand Monthly Drawing,

WILL TAKE PLACE AT

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, May 12, 1891.

Capital Prize, $300,000.

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

1 PRIZE OF	$300,000 is	300,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 are	25,000
2 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	200 are	40,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$500 are	$50,000
100 do.	300 are	30,000
100 do.	200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 do.	100 are	99,900
999 do.	100 are	99,900
9,124 Prizes, amounting to		$1,054,800

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets at Twenty Dollars: Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths $2 Twentieths $1.

Club Rates, 55 Fractional Tickets at $1, for $50.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

IMPORTANT.

SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS, on which we pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD, New Orleans, La.

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondence and sending Lists of Prizes, until the Courts shall decide Our rights as a State Institution. The Postal authorities, however, will continue to deliver all Ordinary letters addressed to Paul Conrad, but will not deliver Registered letters to him.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST.

ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force under any circumstances FIVE YEARS LONGER, UNTIL 1895.

The Louisiana Legislature which adjourned July 6th, voted by two-thirds majority in each House to let the people decide at an election whether the Lottery shall continue from 1893 until 1919.—The general impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.

ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM

CURES COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS

PLEASANT AS MILK.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE, 50 CENTS.

BAY DU VIN WHARF.

The building of the Taylor Wharf, Bay du Vin, will be offered at public competition on

Thursday, 16th April,

at 11 o'clock, a. m., at Malcolm Taylor's

Plan to be now seen at the residence of the subscriber, Chatham, and also at M. Taylor's, on the day of the sale. A specification may be seen at Taylor's at any time until sale, and also at the subscriber's.

JOHN CURRIE,
Chatham, N. B., April 6th, 1891.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT RATEPAYERS.

The undermentioned non-resident ratepayers of the Parish of Chatham, County of Northumberland, are hereby requested to pay their County and Parish Taxes, as set opposite their names, together with the cost of advertising (34 cents each,) to the undersigned Justice of the Peace, at his office in the Parish of Chatham, County of Northumberland, Province of New Brunswick, within two months from the date hereof, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken to recover the same.

	1888	1889	1890	Total
Coleman, James	$2.75	$2.65	$462	$10.02
Connell, David	2.20	2.12	2.28	6 60
Fisher, Archibald	2.20	2.12	2.42	6.80
Flett, Enoch			9.12	9.12
Kelly, William M. (Estate)	10.50	13.00	5.70	38.19
Killam, A. E.		21.20		21.20
McIntosh, David	3.30		2.85	6.15
Venadgentine, John	3.85	2.71	3.99	11 55
Wilson, Charles	1.20	1.29	1.35	3.84

Dated at Chatham, N. B., this 6th day of April A. D. 1891.

JOHN FOTHERINGHAM,
Collecting Justice.

MEDICAL HALL.

The following have just been received direct from the manufacturers and are FRESH:—

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.
SHILO'S CONSUMPTION CURE.
NASAL BALM.
WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS (FOR PALE PEOPLE)
HANSON'S CORN SALVE.
MOTHER GREEN'S TANSEY PILLS.
WILD CHERRY COUGH SYRUP. (WHICH IS GUARANTEED, OR NO PAY)
PLEASANT WORM SYRUP.
SULLIVAN'S OINTMENT. (FOR SCRATCHES)
ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM.
TONGALINE.

J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

Chatham, N. B., April 16, 1891.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - APRIL 16, 1891.

The Legislative Council Matter Settled.

Mr. Blair has redeemed another of his pledges to the people—that in reference to the abolition of the Legislative Council of the province. It has become the fashion with a good many New Brunswick papers to assume that Mr. Blair will not carry out his undertakings, and it is interesting to observe the bad grace with which his successes in that direction are received. Those who read such papers as the St. John *Sun* and Moncton *Times*, for instance, and depend upon their editorial columns alone for their ideas of current local legislation would be very erroneously informed. In the Legislative Council matter, a bill has passed both the Assembly and Council itself, providing that the latter body shall cease to exist at the end of the term of the present Assembly. That means, the unconditional abolition of the Legislative Council at the end of the Legislative session of 1893. It cannot exist any longer than that; and should it happen that the Assembly be dissolved at any time before the full term for which its members are elected expires, the act abolishing the Legislative Council shall have immediate effect. In other words, should the Lieutenant Governor dissolve the Assembly before another session is held, the Council will go out of existence.

The bill, as introduced by the Government, and passed by the Assembly, provided for the immediate dissolution of the Council, and it passed its second reading in the latter body in that form. On the third reading, however, an amendment, making the provision we have stated, was carried, in which the Assembly concurred.

The people of the province are really not concerned as to whether the Legislative Council shall cease to exist this year or next. They are believed to entertain the conviction that the second or upper branch of the Legislature is not a necessary part of our political machinery, since so many important subjects affecting the province—in common with the rest of the Dominion—are dealt with at Ottawa. The abolition of the Council is an important change in the constitution, and as it is one for all time, those who seek to make a point against the Government because it is to take effect two years hence, instead of at once, manifest only an unworthy determination to be dissatisfied, or rather, to mislead and cause others to be dissatisfied. It was natural that Mr. Blair should personally wish the abolition to take effect as soon as possible, because some time had been lost—owing to no fault of his—in bringing about the desired end, but the views of his colleagues had to be considered, and while some of them were indifferent as to whether the abolition were effected or not, others were personally in favor of leaving the constitution undisturbed. All felt, however, that the pledge of the Premier must be carried out, and the bill was put through the lower house in the form desired by him. We were somewhat surprised at the suddenness with which he proposed to have the measure take effect, in view of what we believed were the opinions on the subject of some other members of the Government, and are not, therefore, surprised over the "time limit" amendment made by the body affected, and the assent thereto given by the Assembly. Four weeks ago the ADVANCE discussed the question and said:

"As to the time when the Legislative Council shall go out of existence, it ought, we think, to be a matter not difficult to arrange. The present Assembly is to have two regular sessions besides the current one—unless some unforseen contingency should arise and necessitate a dissolution—which is not probable. It would, no doubt, therefore, meet the views of the people, generally, if the two houses ceased to exist at the same time. Some of the opposition papers have suggested that the bill promised in the Governor's Speech will provide that the Council will not go out of existence until a year after the present Assembly expires. That would be objectionable for several reasons and we cannot think the Government contemplates such an arrangement. As to the Council making any amendments to the bill not in accord with the Government's views, we do not think that probable, for a majority of its members are undoubtedly ministerialists, and whatever the provisions of the bill may be, it can be carried as well in one house as the other, so far as the Government's influence goes. The people may, therefore, assume that the Legislative Council of New Brunswick will hold its last session in the early part of 1893."

It must be remembered that the "Government's influence" and the Premier's influence, in a matter of this kind, are different things. The Premier was committed to the policy of abolition. That was the essence of the proposition, and it has been carried out in good faith. The time at which the change will take effect is a non-essential. As fixed by the Act, it is precisely as the ADVANCE—taking a common-sense view of the situation—believed and said it would be. We, therefore, congratulate Premier Blair and the Government on having given the people of the province another proof of their ability to carry out their pledges, notwithstanding the prophecies of their enemies to the contrary. The fact that the class of papers already referred to, and their readers who merely echo their absurdities, endeavor to make it appear that there has been any want of good faith, or any failure on the part of the Government in carrying out this reform, will only, in the end, have the effect of adding to the absurdity of the position occupied by the opposition, who, as they are incapable of proposing anything to improve the management of provincial affairs, hope to make themselves appear better than they are by misrepresenting Mr. Blair and his associates, whose ability and success they envy.

Hard to Please.

It is hard to please an opposition, and that in the local assembly is one of the hardest kind in that respect. Leader Hanington, who served poor Jacob Herbert so badly when he was a candidate in Westmorland, almost shed tears because Mr. LeBlanc of Kent was not appointed to the Legislative Council, and he said the Government would have made the appointment but for the fact that Mr. LeBlanc was a Frenchman. We knew Mr. Hanington was insincere at the time, for he was well aware of the fact that Mr. LeBlanc claimed a seat in the Assembly on the ground that his resignation could not take effect because the Federal election proceedings in Kent were illegal. As soon, however, as Mr. LeBlanc abandoned his claim to the Assembly seat, the Government acted on Mr. Hanington's implied suggestion and gave him the only vacant seat in the upper house. Forthwith the opposition organs, which represent Mr. Hanington's views, are protesting against the iniquity of the appointment, and they say the wicked Blair Government purposely kept the seat vacant for Mr. LeBlanc. Verily, they are hard to please.

Not a Whitewash, After All.

The opponents of the local government have been pouring out the vials of their wrath for a year over the government bill of last year relating to controverted elections. It was claimed that it was a scheme concocted by the wicked Blair to prevent the courts from proceeding in election protests then pending. Nearly everybody knew there was no such intention on the part of the promoters of the bill, but that didn't prevent the grumblers from asserting to the contrary. Now, when Mr. Emmerson introduces a bill in the Legislative Council, to amend the controverted elections act, and which in express terms sets out that that act "was not intended to be and is not retrospective and was not intended to apply and does not apply to any election petition which was pending at the time of the passing of said act," the opposition raise a hue and cry and pretend to see designs on several members' seats—notably in St. John and Albert. It is somewhat singular that whenever the Government, or any of its supporters, endeavor to give the Opposition what they cry for, the effect is to increase their tears.

Railways and Bridges

While a good many papers are wailing out predictions of blue ruin, the local government is making provisions for the erection or restoration of bridges of a permanent character, and also offering aid to certain railways that are needed for the development of the country. It will be seen by our legislative report that our representatives are doing splendid work in looking after the interests of Northumberland in these very important matters. The people will approve of their way of discharging their duties, and contrast it with the policy of those whose envy and incapacity fit them only for the worse than useless occupation of public do-nothings and growlers. Let us be thankful that we have such effective representatives, and also a government strong enough to give the public what they require.

The Public Building Site.

The leading question of local interest in Chatham is that of the site to be selected for the proposed new Dominion building. It is much discussed, simply because many people have a good deal of spare time, pending the opening of navigation and the starting of the mills. When the clip of the saws is heard and "the ships come in" the subject will, no doubt, have at least, a partial rest. Two sites, in addition to those mentioned in the ADVANCE last week are now talked of. One is the lot between the old Vondy post office building and the Muirhead store, with ample wharf accomodation at the rear, and, the other, the well known Canada House property, corner of Duke and St. John streets. So, there is no lack of sites. We have reason to believe that those who will influence the selection are not in the least committed to any particular place. It is well that it should be so, for there is plenty of time in which to consider the important question and ascertain what will best meet the views of those for whose accomodation the new building is to be erected. We observe that a good many people talk of "the new post office." The post office portion of the structure will, of course, be the most important, so far as the general public are concerned, but it is well to bear in mind that the Customs and other public offices will be under the same roof, while it is also desirable, if possible, to include storage-room for government property connected with the port.

Notes and News.

The Australian federation convention closed at Sydney, N. S. W., on Wednesday after adopting the constitution. Great enthusiasm marked the close.

October 12 has been fixed upon as the date for the commencement of reciprocity negotiations between the Canadian and United States Governments.

A Quebec despatch says an American company, having a capital of $500,000, will work the petroleum springs of Gaspe. The company's place of business will be at St. Paul, Minn.

LeMonde announces, it is said officially, that his Grace Monsignor Fabre, Archbishop of Montreal, is next year to be named cardinal on the occasion of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Montreal.

A despatch from the viceroy of India confirms the news that Lieut. Grant on April 6th repulsed four thousand Manipur natives armed with guns. Reinforcements are rapidly pushing forward. The Miranzai continue to resist the authorities and are erecting stone breastworks. Fourteen of the British were killed and 27 wounded. A later despatch says:—

Reports from Manipur show that Lieut. Grant with his little band of Goorkhas inflicted two severe defeats on the Manipuris, killing their commander The rebels now feel inclined to "settle." Their chief's letter stated that Commissioner Quinton and the other Englishmen were killed because of atrocious conduct on the part of the British force, which is most likely untrue.

A Stockholm despatch says that the Swedish Government is being strongly advised to put down Norwegian disaffection with a forcible hand. The Government critics claim that Sweden has been too lenient and conciliatory in its treatment of Norway, and has thereby encouraged the spirit of secession among a certain class who would sooner see Norway under the protection of Russia or Denmark than of Sweden. Neither of these powers, it is said, would dare to help Norway, should the disaffection be dealt with now. Russian emissaries are charged with fomenting trouble in Norway.

At Triscaloosa, Alabama an amateur performance, on 6th inst., closed with a tableau representing the Goddess of Liberty on a throne, surrounded by 30 fairies impersonated by little girls. They were dressed in flimsy white material. A spark from a lighted torch held aloft by the goddess fell on the dress of Irene Hays, who was fatally burned.

The French Government's consent is about to be asked to the holding in the Champ De Mars in 1892 of an international colonial exhibition, including specimens of the human race throughout the world, with discussion. Several million francs have already been guaranteed to carry out the project.

Profs. Pullman and Van Leer, of Richmond, Ky., fogged several university students for some April fool pranks, and are now being sued for assault and battery at the instance of some enraged parents.

A Marmora, Ont., despatch of 7th says:—One of the richest mines that has ever been found has been opened up here by Marcus H. Powell. The property was formerly owned by Colonel Brown of Belleville. The lot was mined about 35 years ago by practical miners, but they gave up the search. M. H. Powell followed the formation until he has now arrived at one of the richest gold mines that has ever been discovered. Free gold as big as wheat can be found projecting through the rock. The vein is now 20 feet wide between the walls and is 15 feet deep, and is widening out as they go down.

A London despatch of 8th inst. says:—At a dinner given yesterday by the Devon congregational union at Tavistock, Devonshire, a sensation was caused by the presiding minister, Rev. Mr. R. Davis, who said he could not propose the toast 'The Queen,' and that he would therefore call upon the Rev. Mr. Johnson to perform this task. Mr. Davis added that he (Mr. Johnson) might also toast the Prince of Wales and all the gamblers if he chose to do so. Mr. Johnson consequently proposed the toast of 'The Queen,' saying that her majesty had no more loyal subjects than the dissenters. Thereupon the assemblage, with the exception of Rev. Mr. Davis and wife, rose to their feet and sang the national anthem.

GLOUCESTER, April 5.—The story told of Capt. Solomon Jacobs of the fishing schooner Brunhilda has brought out a great deal of adverse comment upon his reported action. The story was that Capt. Jacobs had visited Fortune Bay, N. F., and taken some herring, but was stopped from taking more by Commander Sullivan of the British cutter Fiona, who told him he would have to give $2,000 bonds as a guarantee that he would land the herring already taken in the United States. According to the story, Capt. Jacobs informed the commander that he would have to go to St. Jacques in order to secure the bonds and a British officer was put on his schooner to accompany him to that port. Instead of going to St. Jacques, however, the schooner at once proceeded to St. Pierre, Miquelon, where there is no English consul, and where the British officer was landed. Prominent skippers and vessel owners look upon Capt. Jacobs' action as a violation of the law and a breach of good faith, and greatly to be regretted, especially at this time. Newfoundland has granted American fishermen special privileges over French and Canadian vessels in the matter of procuring bait, and it is greatly to be deplored that such a complication has arisen, as it may be the cause of the withdrawal of the privileges and more serious trouble.

A Halifax despatch of 10th says:—Great excitement prevails here over a shooting affair which took place at Oxford Junction on the Intercolonial Railway this morning. A man named David Murray, a native of Toney River, Pictou County, on his way home from Missouri left the Express train to take the Short Line train for Pictou. As he was doing this, and as the train which was on the main line was leaving the station, Joseph McKeen, Station agent, ran along the platform behind Murray, who turned and fired two pistol shots into McKeen. Murray was secured by the train hands and taken to Truro along with McKeen. The later was taken to the Railway Hotel for medical treatment, and the former to jail. Murray is demented, and has family troubles and says he has not slept for four months. He says he thought McKeen was an officer of the law chasing him. McKeen will recover.

The *Post* says:—The lobster fishing industry of the straits will this season be largely in excess of other years. A. P. Lewis, the general manager of the Portland Packing Co.'s business, has returned from his spring tour through Nova Scotia, bringing with him some thirty fishermen. Mr. Job Allen has completed the construction of his lobster factory, built on the site of the former one which was destroyed last fall by the heavy storm of the first of December.

The following extract from a letter from Dr. Villiancourt, M. P. for Dorchester, Quebec, to Hon. L. P. Pelletier who is fighting Mr. Mercier in that province, with all his might, is very conclusive evidence as to the value of the claim that he is a Wimanite and would vote with Mr. Laurier:—

ST. ANSELME, April 6, '91.

Hon. L. P. Pelletier, Quebec:

MY DEAR FRIEND,—To my surprise *La Justice* has the audacity to use my name against you. The statement in that paper to the effect that I will support Mr. Laurier in the house is absolutely false, and demonstrates what reliance can be placed in that paper.

From the shores of Labrador the wild geese migrate to the rice swamps of South Carolina and Georgia every autumn, but with the return of spring there comes to them an irresistible impulse to return to the haunts from which for a brief season they have exiled themselves. They are guided by an instinct which tells them where, during the winter months, they may secure an abundance of food and escape the rigors of an inhospitable coast. Every one that has been so fortunate as to escape the cunning of the sportsmen, is sure to return when the icebergs have floated away to the southward and the solitudes of the far north grow less solitary under the northing sun.—*Gazette.*

Deals of a certain kind do not pay in Westmorland county, as some of Messrs. Hanington and Melanson's friends seem to be in a fair way of learning. We mean the deals which some of that gentleman's constituents proposed to make out of lots obtained in the old way—that is, while before the Northumberland deal. Crown Land officer, John Stevenson, of Richibucto, last week seized a large quantity of logs on the McLean brook near Irishtown, Westmorland, as they were hauled off of Crown lands. Several parties are interested. Why didn't Mr. Hanington denounce the "outrage" in his place in the assembly?

If the following item were not found in the Moncton *Transcript*, which is generally of opinion that the country is going to ruin—with the farmers on the lead—it might be thought a wicked conservative "boomer":—"Mr. Alfred Haynes, local government bridge inspector, was in the city a day or two ago, on his return to his home at Buctouche from Florenceville, Car. Co. In conversation with a gentleman while there he saw in Carleton County, American cattle buyers, who were giving $5.50 per hundred for beef on foot. Other buyers were giving $1.90 per barrel for potatoes, and had thousands of bushels, so many in fact that they could not procure cars in which to export them all. Another American potato buyer, who was in the city the same day, from Restigouche, said that during the month of March he alone had paid out of that county over $4000 for potatoes bought by him. Thus does trade with our neighbors continue in spite of the McKinley Bill."

The German Socialists are highly indignant over the fact that their great leader, Bebel, is living in high luxury in Berlin. It is said that Bebel, not satisfied with a house grandly furnished and a select and abundant larder, has one of the finest wine cellars in Berlin and indulges with his friends in the choicest champagnes, tokay and other beverages, while he makes a business of denouncing the luxury and extravagance of capitalists and holding himself forth as a model for the masses.

Five hundred funerals took place in New York, on Sunday, and many had to be postponed, because the undertakers were so busy. La grippe.

Major Gordon, of the military school, Fredericton, received orders on Monday last from Gen. Herbert to proceed to Halifax to take command, provisionally, of the Nova Scotia militia district. There has been some trouble between Col. Worsley and the militia department.

Cleanse the scalp from scruf and dandruff; keep the hair soft and of a natural color by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

The Legislature.

APRIL 9th:—After the noon recess yesterday, the whole day and night were taken up with the election act—the opposition systematically obstructing the measure.

Mr. Pugsley explained that the bill provided for two ballot boxes where there were more than 400 electors in a sub-division. No names will be added to the preliminary lists save those on the assessment lists, and also that all additions must be made on personal or written application.

The next section states that in the cities of St. John, Fredericton and Moncton the revisors shall attend at the place, and in the evening of the day named and advertised for holding the revisors' court, at the hour of 7.30 o'clock, to receive the applications of persons to be registered on the voters list, and shall continue holding evening sessions of said court until all the applications for registrations which have been made are disposed of.

Another section provides that St. John city shall elect four members and St. John county outside the city, two members. This section proposed to do away with an extraordinary anomaly which at present existed in St. John, under which the voters were permitted to vote twice on the same property; first for members of the city and secondly for members for the city and county. He argued that this anomaly should be done away with.

It is provided how this principle shall come into present effect in the event of vacancies occurring.

The St. John members spoke warmly against the bill, Mr. McKeown especially condemning it.

Mr. Blair in the course of a reply referring to sections 2 and 3 said they did not apply exclusively to the city of St. John; indeed Fredericton and Moncton and all other incorporated cities and towns were included. The provision was that a person's name should not be put upon the voting list without his personal application unless his name was on the assessment list. There had been a very large extension under the new franchise act, but it was not intended that facility should be afforded under that act for the placing of names on the lists of those who had not the right to vote. At present too much facility was offered. It was just as bad to have names put on the list which had no right to be there as it was to leave names off that had a right to be there. In the year 1889 one man, a gentleman named Henderson, in the city of St. John, in the interests of the opposition party, brought into the revisors in one lump no less than 1,800 names, hundreds of whom the assessors afterwards ascertained had no right to vote because they were not of age.

After further debate the motion to read the bill section by section was carried, the vote passed:—

Yeas.—Blair, Mitchell, Ryan, Pugsley, Tweedie, Poirier, Colter, Russell, Theriault, Harrison, Palmer, Hibbard, Hetherington, Wilson, Ketchum, Douglas, Labillois, McQueen, Anderson, O'Brien and Burchill,—21.

Nays.—Hanington, Melanson, Turner, Alward, Atkinson, Lewis, Powell, Rourke, Smith, McKeown, Shaw and Perley.—12.

At half past 12 o'clock this morning Mr. Hanington moved the adjournment of the debate. This was lost.

Dr. Atkinson moved an amendment to the bill that the act should not apply to St. John until a general redistribution bill applying to all the province should be introduced. The amendment was ruled out of order.

Dr. Atkinson moved that the representation of Kent, Gloucester and Carleton be increased to three members each.

The chairman ruled this out of order, holding that such a motion could only come from the government.

A number of further amendments were moved, the opposition having squarely determined to talk against time, claiming that as Dr. Stockton was in St. John the bill should not be put through until he returned. The government took the ground that if Mr. Stockton or any other member were absent, that was not a good reason for delaying the business of the House, so the opposition members were allowed to talk all night.

Dr. Stockton put in an appearance about 10 o'clock this forenoon, the House having sat continuously from yesterday's one o'clock recess. He made a half hour speech and was followed by other members. At 12 30 the opposition "wind" gave out and the bill was adopted.

Ryan committed bill to further facilitate the construction of public works.

Mr. Ryan explained the scope of the bill. He had found a very large number of bridges throughout the province very much out of repair. He had continued to make repairs upon them until they became so decayed that further repairs would be useless, and now he found himself confronted with a difficulty of which the bill seemed to be the only feasible solution. The bill authorizes the chief commissioner to effect special loans from time to time to an amount not exceeding in the whole the sum of $250,000. He proposed to expend one fourth of this amount, or $63,500, each year for four years. He proposed to set aside from the ordinary appropriations for great roads and bridges each year a sufficient amount to pay the interest and provide for a sinking fund. The first year there would have to be paid $1,314 for sinking fund and $3,500 for interest, a total of $3,814. In the second year $2,628 would be set aside for sinking fund and $5,000 for interest—making $7,628.—In the third year $3,942 for sinking fund and $7,500 for interest making $11,442. In the fourth year $5,256 for sinking fund and $10,000 for interest. In that way he proposed to wipe the whole amount out in 30 years, without adding a dollar to the permanent debt of the province. Mr. Ryan then proceeded to describe the bridges which he proposed to to build, in which iron and steel superstructures and stone abutments would be used wherever possible. In some cases, cedar bridges would have to be constructed which if properly built, might be considered permanent as they would last with slight repairs 50 years. The following is the list:—

Albert county—The Salisbury bridge, Kitiam mill bridge, Elgin corner bridge, Milton bridge and River bridge.

Carleton county—Woodstock bridge, Drake's bridge, Sloat's mill, Garden creek, Good's corner, Big Presque Isle and Boyd bridge.

Charlotte county—Baring bridge, Grand Harbor, St. George at the falls.

Kings county—Gaskek bridge, Haney bridge, Fletcher bridge and Hampton bridge.

Kent county—Nicholas river, Child's creek, Cocaigne, Big Buctouche, Kingston, River Herbert and Kouchibouguac.

Gloucester county—Bass River, Nepisiquit; Pokeshaw and Banard hill.

Madawaska county—Sigas bridge, Baker Brook, Madawaska river.

Northumberland county—Johnston bridge, Waybridge, Victoria, Donald, Blackville, Campbellton, Porter's cove, Bay du Vin, Taylor creek, Douglastown.

Queen's county—Coal Creek, Beckfordridge, Lower Salmon Creek, Welsford station, Kings bridge.

Restigouche county—Jacquet River, Eel River, Metapedia bridge and rock cutting, Craig's bridge, Shipyard bridge, Dicker bridge, Fraser bridge.

Sunbury county—Tracy Mill and Cowpasture bridges.

St. John county—Mace's Bay bridge, Little River bridge.

Victoria county—Aroostook bridge, Pokiok bridge, Little River bridge.

Westmorland county—Rockland bridge, Dyke bridge, Fox Creek, Scoudouc bridge.

York county—Eel River, Murray Creek, North Lake, Green bridge, Good's bridge (Kingsclear,) Gibson Creek, Mouth of Nashwaak, Garden Creek.

During the discussion which followed

Mr. Turner wanted to know what about the Moncton bridge?

Hon. Mr. Ryan said some repairs had been made on this bridge last year, but he thought with occassional repairs the present bridge would last some years. He could not build a new bridge there out of this appropriation.

Mr. McQueen said though Westmorland was not going to have an election yet it was being well looked after in the bill.

Dr. Stockton thought the financial course of the government was in contravention of the doctrine formerly advanced by the present leader of the government, that we should live within our income. For the last three or four years the province had been living beyond its income.

Hon. Mr. Blair—Not beyond our income on ordinary services.

Dr. Stockton—Perhaps not, but if we continue running in debt from year to year, eventually our position will be hazardous. He (Stockton) admitted that the bridges should be built, nor could he see that the government could raise the money in any other way than this proposed, but he held them responsible for this condition of affairs.

Hon. Mr. Blair—I should enjoy hearing you prove that proposition.

Dr. Stockton—You lost about $25,000 on the reduction upon stumpage. Had that reduction not been made there would have been more than enough to meet all the interest on these debentures and provide for the sinking fund. He admitted that these bridges had to be built and probably it was in the interest of the province to have them built of as permanent and durable materials as possible.

Hon. Mr. Ryan—If the stumpage had not been reduced could we take $250,000 out of the ordinary revenues for this purpose?

Dr. Stockton—No, but we could pay the interest on those debentures and have a handsome annual margin.

Mr. Speaker White said he had avoided taking part in contentious discussions, but on this question he felt like congratulating the government most warmly upon this useful measure. He had always been in favor of building these permanent bridges. A steel bridge to-day could be built at one half what it would have cost a few years ago. The handsome bridge at Hampton would be a credit to the province, and would be a monument to the paternal care of the government. Although Kings county did not get all it wanted, it realized that the government was disposed to do its best. There was always a period of senile decrepitude about wooden bridges. It was the duty of hon. members, if they wished to meet the wishes of their constituents, to know something about the mechanical aspect of the subject of roads and bridges. The policy of building these iron bridges was giving the utmost satisfaction to the people. By the old policy the money spent in bridges evaporated in the course of a few years without anything being left to show for it. This expenditure would be one of greatest value to the internal commerce of the country. Even though the debt should be increased it was money well spent and which would pay for itself in a few years thrice over. There were several bridges in Kings county other than those in the list which required attention, and he would take the earliest opportunity of waiting on the chief commissioner in respect to them. One of these was at Sussex Village, an important bridge.

Mr. Hetherington wished to express his strong sympathy with the bill. The yearly appropriation in the past had proved insufficient to meet the increasing demands of the country. It was the demands made by members upon the government that caused the floating liability of the government from year to year. This legislation would leave the ordinary appropriation for roads and bridges practically the same as in past years.—The ordinary appropriation of $95,000 a year would not be interfered with further than to provide for sinking fund and interest, which would reduce the available amount to $91,000 the first year, $87,000 the second year, $83,500 the third year, and in round numbers $80,000 the fourth year.

The bill was then agreed to.

After supper Mr. Burchill recommitted a bill in addition to and further amendment of chapter 99 of the consolidated statutes of municipalities, Mr. Taylor in the chair.

Mr. Labillois introduced a bill to enable aliens to hold and convey real estate in this province.

The bill was agreed to and several other measures advanced a stage.

The house then adjourned.

Mr. Ryan committed a bill in aid of the construction of railways. He explained the provisions of the measure. It proposed that provincial aid in the manner hereinafter provided shall be given towards the construction and completion of the following lines of railway, that is to say:

A line of railway from the city of St. John to Barnesville, a point on the Central railway, not exceeding 23 miles.

A line of railway from a point on the Canadian Pacific railway, in the parish of Perth, Victoria county, to Plaster Rock, in the parish of Gordon, not exceeding 28 miles.

A line of railway between a point on the Canadian Pacific railway west of Westfield and a point between Wassis and Fredericton on the Fredericton railway via Gagetown not exceeding thirty-two miles of said line.

A line of railway from a point on the I. C. R. in the county of Restigouche, westerly towards the river St. John not exceeding thrity-five miles.

A line of railway from at or near Cross Creek station on the Northern and Western railway to the village of Stanley, not exceeding 6 miles.

A line of railway from Shediac village in the county of Westmorland to great Shemogue village, not exceeding twenty miles.

A line of railway from the terminus of the Northern and Western railway at Chatham to Black Brook not exceeding 5 miles.

A line of railway from the Intercolonial railway to Nelson in the county of Northumberland, not exceeding four miles.

A line of railway from Havelock corner in the county of Kings along the proposed line of the Sussex, Studholm and Havelock Railway company towards Sussex, not exceeding ten miles.

A line of railway from the village of Kingston to the village of Buctouche in the county of Kent, not exceeding fourteen miles; also a line of railway from Newcastle in the county of Northumberland towards Tabusintac, not exceeding twenty miles.

A line of railway from some point on the Caraquet railway in the county of Gloucester towards the village of Tracadie, not exceeding fourteen miles.

A line of railway either from Red Bank towards Newcastle in the county of Northumberland, or from Red Bank to the Indiantown branch railway in the same county, at the option of the governor-in-council, not exceeding seven miles.

A line of railway commencing at a point twenty miles from Edmundston in the county of Madawaska on the line of the proposed St. Francis Valley railway and extending towards St. Francis not exceeding twelve miles.

A line of railway from a point on the New Brunswick railway at Upper Woodstock in the county of Carleton and extending along the proposed route of the Woodstock and Centreville railway not exceeding twenty miles.

A bonus of $1,000 per annum for a period of twenty years, in all the sum of $20,000, shall be paid to any company or person in aid of the construction of harbor improvements at the Ledge, Dufferin, in the county of Charlotte, the terms and conditions of any contract for the construction of such improvements, being subject to the approval of the governor-in-council before any liability to pay such bonus shall be created.

A bonus of $1,000 per annum for a period of twenty years, in all the sum of $20,000, shall be paid to the municipal authorities of the town of St. Andrews in aid of the construction of harbor improvements at St. Andrews, the terms and conditions of any contract for the construction of such improvements being subject to the approval of the governor-in-council before any liability to pay such bonus shall be created.

The said several lines of railway to be constructed under the provisions of this act shall be made of the gauge of four feet eight inches and one half inch, and of such grades and curvatures and of such class and character, respectively, as the governor-in-council may determine, and the routes and locations of the said lines shall also in all cases be subject to the approval of the governor-in-council. The aid to be granted to the said lines of railway in the first section of this act specified, shall be at the rate not exceeding $2,500 per mile, to be paid as hereinafter provided. If any company or body corporate now or hereafter to be organized, possessing sufficient capital, shall offer to construct the before-mentioned lines of railway, or any of them, and shall give such assurance or guarantee of their ability as the governor-in-council may deem necessary, the governor-in-council is hereby authorized and empowered to consent and agree to the building of the said lines or any of them by such company or body corporate, such agreement to be in the name of the Queen and subject to such securities, clauses and conditions for protecting the public interest and for securing the due completion of such line or lines of railway as the governor-in-council may deem necessary, and as soon as it shall be satisfactorily proved to the governor-in-council that any such company or body corporate shall have bona fide expended the sum of $20,000 in actual work on the road undertaken to be built by them, it shall be lawful for the governor in-council to pay to such company or body corporate the sum of $5,000, being a portion of the said aid, and so in like manner from time to time pro rata, until the whole of the said road so undertaken by the said company or body corporate shall be fully completed and in efficient operation with all necessary station houses and with substantial and sufficient locomotives and other rolling stock for the accommodation of passengers and transportation of merchandise, when the balance of such aid of $2,500 per mile, and no more, shall be paid to such company or body corporate, and in no case shall the amount of subsidy be so paid any company during the construction of the line of railway contracted to be built by it under this act as to exceed the sum of $2,500 per mile for any completed portion of its line. It shall be lawful for the governor-in-council to contract with any company or body corporate offering to construct any railway or extension and giving evidence of its ability as provided by the said fourth section, for the payment of the subsidy on the completion of the whole of the road contracted to be built, including the full equipment therefor of sections of a specified number of the miles thereof, and in such last mentioned case a sufficient sum shall be reserved pro rata according to the mileage of the whole line of railway out of such subsidy to ensure the proper equipment of the railway.

In all contracts to be hereinafter entered into by Her Majesty with any company for the building of any railway, it shall be stipulated that the rails to be laid in construction shall be new steel rails, not weighing less than fifty pounds to the lineal yard, in the discretion of the governor in council. The moneys payable under and by virtue of this act shall be paid out of the moneys belonging to the province or by the handing over to such company or body corporate of provincial debentures, to be issued as hereinafter mentioned at par or part thereof in one way and part the other, as the order or orders of the governor in council from time to time made authorizing any such payment may direct, for the purpose of this act. The governor-in-council is hereby authorized from time to time to issue debentures payable in the currency of Canada, to be numbered consecutively with coupons attached bearing interest at a rate not exceeding four per cent per annum, payable semi-annually in such form, verified and authenticated in such a manner in such amounts, not less than five hundred dollars each and on such conditions as the governor in council may prescribe, the principal of such debentures to