

PARLIAMENT.

Gerrymander Passed by Commons on Straight Party Vote.

Another Instance of Laurier Eating His Policy of a Few Years Ago.

Keeping Back One of Executioner Wilson's Reports - Venerable Senator Walk on Deck for Duty - Notes.

OTTAWA, March 5.—Col. Domville introduced his militia bill today.

Col. Prior also introduced a militia bill to authorize the promotion of Canadian officers to the rank of full colonel. He explained that the law did not authorize promotion above the rank of lieutenant colonel.

The minister of militia said the government was preparing a measure to the same effect.

Mr. Ganong re-introduced the bill he brought in last year to regulate the sale of fish.

On orders of the day, Mr. McNeill brought up the Montreal flag incident of last week. He said that the students' demonstration was not greatly different from the conduct of students in Oxford and Cambridge.

He referred to the insult to the British flag and compared the temperate conduct of Archbishop Bruchesi and Principal Peterson, who tried to bring about a state of good feeling, with the incendiary article of La Patrie.

This article was a wicked production. Such an article printed at such a time was little less than criminal.

He did not know whether Kruger had been successful in subsidizing a portion of the press of Canada, as he had been in other countries, but he had no doubt that for such an article at such a time Kruger would be willing to pay a big price.

McNeill read the Patrie article, every paragraph of which was cheered as he said, by Mr. Tarte and a score of his followers. It was as follows:

THE HOUR IS DECISIVE.

(La Patrie, French ed.)

The (press of the French newspapers were invaded yesterday by a crowd numbering a couple of thousand men of English origin.

All this on the part of persons whose programme is evidently that of the news-papers and of the Star in particular.

It is not necessary to express our regret on ascertaining that the students of a great English university should have taken part in the aggressive movement directed against us.

Such must be forgiven to youth, but at the same time, it is a grave symptom that will bring us not, we have diagnosed.

This is a repetition of the events of 1849. Lord Elgin was all but assassinated in the streets of Montreal because he had consented to confer justice to the French Canadian.

The houses of Mr. Lafontaine and other important citizens were demolished by the English mobs.

It becomes more and more plain that the best spirit of these days still survives in the hearts of today.

We are the great majority in this city of Montreal and in the province of Quebec.

We have but to wish for signal vengeance for these insults of which we are the victims, and to insist that our country should not be allowed to be a national police.

But we do advise, for instance, the organization of resistance, of vigorous resistance to such measures as would be taken by our compatriots have the right to compel the respect of their persons and property, and to demand justice.

Truly, if this should continue, if we should tolerate the invasion and destruction of our houses and property, this country would soon become uninhabitable.

As it is not a painful spectacle to behold ourselves, so to speak, with our steps of civil war?

But are not the aggressors, but we are strong enough to be afraid of no one.

We do not hold the majority of the population at this moment, carrying the British flag in Africa. He condemned an article in this morning's Citizen on the flag incident, and hoped that there would be an end of these recriminations.

Mr. Foster said he would wish from the bottom of his heart that an end would be put at once and forever to these appeals to race feelings.

He approved of the peaceful utterances of the premier, but regretted that he did not find words of condemnation for the incendiary appeal of La Patrie.

He agreed that the whole affair was a students' frolic. Probably the students of McGill and Laval were now food friends again and he was sure both were loyal. But the La Patrie campaign was another matter.

That paper was known to be an organ of the government and within a few days Mr. Tarte had stated that he still wrote for it. Mr. Foster showed that on the day of the disturbance, La Patrie, in a fair and just article, treated the whole affair as a student's frolic, but next day the same paper, inspired, apparently from Ottawa, treated it as an organized attack on the French race by English speaking Tories from all parts of Canada.

La Patrie had in this article called on the crowd to organize against the English. They took his advice and that night they tore down the British flag. All this while other French papers in Montreal were calm, discreet and tolerant. Mr. Foster protested

against the statement that the country was within two steps of civil war, and the threat that confederation should be smashed. For these utterances Tarte had made himself responsible by applauding today every paragraph as it was read.

Mr. Tarte began his reply by suggesting that the spirit which animated the perpetrators of the riot inspired the speakers on the other side of the house.

He said there were two thousand men in the first procession, which was led by medical students. Forcibly might encourage future riots by making light of the invasion of private property.

Then taking up the La Patrie article, he defended each paragraph. The Star organized the original demonstration by furnishing barrels of coal tar for the bonfire in Dominion square. It was at this point that the procession started.

The people were glad to have the British flag torn down, but Tarte regretted that occurrence. Laval students went to the Star office because Montreal people regarded the Star as one of the most dangerous papers in the country.

Unfortunately a foolish man tore down the British flag. The assault was not made on the flag but on the Star, but since it was committed on the flag he would apologize for this act of his countrymen, if it was one of them who did it. Mr. Tarte went on to read the affidavit concerning H. B. Hetherington's speech in Quebec, New Brunswick.

Mr. Foster, interposing, reminded Mr. Tarte that in a previous debate he had challenged Mr. Tarte to make good a statement based on these affidavits, and had informed him that he had affidavits contradictory to them.

Mr. Tarte had then refused to come into the open, but he produced the statement now after he (Foster) had spoken, and had no reply. Mr. Foster insisted that Mr. Tarte after making this statement, would try to get away to France before an opportunity would be allowed to show how false his statements were.

Mr. Tarte refused to allow Foster to go further or to reply, but when he read the affidavits. He declared that the appeal made to create prejudices by Hetherington were the same as were expressed by the conservative press from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Mr. Foster asked him to quote, but Mr. Tarte told him he must sit still and take his punishment. He accused Clarke Wallace of stirring up religious strife and closed by declaring that he was himself loyal. He accused the opposition of attacking him last year "when I was lying on my death bed." "I shall not be lied out," he added, "and I will not leave parliament." (Loud opposition cheers greeted this statement.)

Mr. Davin read an affidavit signed and sworn to by eight men who attended Hetherington's meeting at Brunswick, and finally explicated the account of that meeting as given in affidavits read by Tarte. Mr. Davin pointed out that Laurier and Tarte had both spoken, and neither of them could find a word of condemnation for La Patrie's article, which in another country would have sent the writer to prison. It was not surprising that those inspired by these utterances should have torn down, trampled upon and burned the British flag. These outrages were the natural result of the appeals that Tarte had made and was making to the people of his own province.

After dinner Mr. Charlton spoke at some length, lecturing the opposition with great solemnity and expressing his high appreciation of Mr. Tarte.

Mr. Monk (conservative) of Jacques Cartier, who is a professor of Laval, strongly denounced the conduct of the McGill students for their attack on Laval, and declared that the man who hauled down the British flag was not a Laval student. After condemning the conduct of the students (mob as he called it), Mr. Monk said that the incident might have closed with apologies from Principal Peterson and the calm address of Archbishop Bruchesi had not Tarte's paper adopted the course it has followed and made it an occasion for reviving ill-feeling. Tarte's speech of today was on the same line. This was surely an unfortunate time for him to select to launch his charges that the liberal conservative party of Canada was trying to exterminate the French. Tarte's speech today would certainly not be welcomed by those good citizens of Montreal who were trying to restore harmony between the races.

Mr. Bourassa followed, reading all the extracts that he could find in Ontario papers reflecting on French-Canadians, Tarte cheering him at every stage. He asserted that French-Canadians were loyal, but refused to take their loyalty from such men as Clarke Wallace.

Clarke Wallace, who followed, quoted the Toronto Globe of today, which in its leader said that Tarte's appeal in La Patrie was "hysterical and passionate nonsense." It was more than this, said Wallace. It was treasonable and criminal.

The debate was continued by Dr. Sproule (conservative) and by Mr. Penny (liberal) of Montreal. The latter said that both parties had been too anxious to make capital out of such incidents as this. He condemned the conduct of the McGill students, most of whom, he was sorry to say, came from Ontario.

Mr. Clarke of Toronto argued that the cause of this discussion was not the forth by the behavior of the students either of McGill or Laval, but by the mischievous and incendiary appeals of the Tarte organ. Mr. Clarke closed with the declaration that so long as the Tarte organs continued in this strain, the press of other provinces would not hesitate to express their opinion of such ministers.

Mr. Fraser expressed the opinion that dangerous political agents were at the bottom of the McGill outrages. The students adopted the Tory course and that was the reason why they attacked the French papers and the French schools.

Mr. Holmes, the alleged member for West Huron, closed the debate at midnight, and the house adjourned on McNeill's motion.

NOTES.

James Hannay, lately editor of the Telegraph, is here, and will remain for the session to represent that paper in the press gallery.

It is officially announced that men

will be enlisted for Africa to fill the places of the killed, wounded and otherwise disabled of the first contingent.

OTTAWA, March 6.—When orders of the day were called Col. Prior, conservative M. P. from British Columbia, brought up the situation in his province. He read a description of the prorogation proceedings, when all the members of the house withdrew from the chamber when Gov. McInnes read his address. Col. Prior said this disrespect would never have been shown to the representative of the sovereign if the people and their representatives had not good reason for their attitude towards the governor. The one man who remained in the chamber to hear the governor's message was Mr. Martin, who had been selected by the governor as his chief adviser, but who apparently had not a single supporter in the house. Col. Prior went on to give a history of the governor's dismissal of the Temece government. He explained that Mr. Martin had been turned out of the Semlin government, and now on the defeat of the Semlin government Governor McInnes did not send for the leader of the opposition nor for a member who had any following. He found chosen Gov. McInnes, a most irresponsible man, who was trying to form a government from men outside of the house. At present the position in British Columbia was unbearable, and something ought to be done to give stable government to the province.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier admitted that the condition was serious, but it was not illegal. The people of British Columbia had still the power in their own hands. The governor had taken a very serious step, he would admit, but he had found persons willing to take the responsibility of his action. Sir Wilfrid understood that it was the duty of the governor at the earliest possible moment to dissolve the house and refer the whole matter to the people. If the people approved of the course taken the lack of it would be at an end. If they condemned it the governor would find that he had taken a very serious risk. In the meantime the responsibility rested primarily with the people of British Columbia.

Mr. Foster asked whether the government was taking steps to bring the first contingent in Africa to the full strength by filling the vacancies caused by casualties.

In the absence of Hon. Dr. Borden Sir Wilfrid Laurier could not give the information.

The government bill amending the Dominion Lands Act was in committee. The measure, provides, among other things, that the absence of homesteaders in active service in South Africa, will count as residence on the land by way of perfecting the title. On the report of Mr. Foster the exemption was extended to apply to settlers absent anywhere on active military service.

The house next went into committee on the gerrymander bill.

Several clauses were passed without comment when Clarke Wallace pointed out that the bill gave the Brant riding one member for 16,000 people, while it was proposed to give Brant riding one member for 16,000 people.

When Hamilton was reached, Mr. Clarke asked whether that city would remain a double member constituency.

Hon. Mr. Mulock said it would, as it was not desirable to discontinue old customs as far as possible.

Mr. Clarke wanted to know why then it was proposed to break up the double member system now in force in West Toronto.

Hon. Mr. Mulock declined to explain on what principle he allowed double seats in some cities and destroyed them in others.

It was pointed out that still another double seat was retained, while part of the city was detached and placed in Russell county.

The gerrymander bill was discussed in committee during the evening and at 11:30 it was reported, the government withdrawing the clause gerrymandering St. John constituency.

OTTAWA, March 7.—Replying to Mr. Ganong, Hon. Mr. Fisher said Deputy Minister of Fisheries Gourdeau was now in charge of the dominion fishery exhibit at the Paris exhibition. The minister claimed that Gourdeau had declined to accept the position and had been selected on that account.

Hon. Mr. Blair stated that \$20,000 had been paid to J. G. Slettinger (Brit M. P.) in connection with a claim of his for damages by the Cornwall canal.

Col. Prior, replying to Col. Domville, stated that the Sun newspaper of St. John had received in fifteen years previous to 1896 the sum of \$123,928 for government printing and advertising.

Hon. Mr. Blair informed Mr. Gillies that the Eastern Extension railway claim of the Nova Scotia government against the dominion was the portion of the provincial demands which was referred to arbitration.

Mr. Clarke, in reply to Mr. Goschen, who declared in the imperial parliament in reference to the naval reserve: "Negotiations with Canada were very well advanced. Canada asked that the period of training be reduced, but a final decision on the subject had not been reached." Mr. Bourassa asked for particulars.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that he thought it unwise to deal with Goschen's language until the official report arrived. He would say, however, that no negotiations had taken place between the Canadian government and the home government in regard to the naval reserve. There had been informal communications, but the premier did not feel at liberty to give particulars about them.

On orders of the day, Mr. Casey brought up the question of the Pacific cable, asking Hon. Mr. Mulock to lay all the correspondence before the house.

Hon. Mr. Mulock declined to read all the correspondence, but he read certain important communications.

After reading these papers Hon. Mr. Mulock expressed the opinion that the situation was critical, and the only chance of success depended on all governments working together and holding to the original conditions.

THE EXCESSIVE DUTY ON TOBACCO.

Mr. Gillies then moved his resolution: "That the present high duties on

tobacco should be reduced." He reminded the finance minister and Mr. Fraser of Gysburo of their former protest against high tobacco duties. He pointed out that the custom duty on foreign leaf was now double the value of the article, and that the present rate led to increased smuggling. The excise duty had the same effect. Official returns represented that less tobacco was consumed in Canada than ten years ago. As a matter of fact, the consumption had increased, but smuggling had increased still more. Mr. Gillies showed that the duty had been increased by fourteen cents per pound on tobacco used by the fishermen. The fishermen of Richmond county were each taxed one cent a day or \$3.65 per year additional by the existing tariff, amounting to \$6,000 a year. Mr. Fraser had stated through the county of Gysburo a few years ago promising a reduction in tobacco duties under liberal rule, but the 2,750 fishermen of Gysburo were paying, in addition to former tobacco taxes, less than \$2,700 per day in tobacco taxes, making \$50,000 during the parliamentary term.

Mr. McLeaac interrupted to declare that a plug of tobacco which under the old tariff cost eight cents now costs only five. He was willing to go to the country on that issue.

Mr. Gillies—Then you will stay there, for the price has been increased just one cent per fig, and the people know it.

Sir Henry Joly appealed to the house to justify the present tariff, after he should explain how the duty had increased the production of Canadian tobacco by reason of the increased protection. Three years ago only 688,000 pounds of Canadian grown tobacco was manufactured. Three years ago this had increased three-fold, and last year it had grown to 2,481,000 pounds. In view of this result of additional tariff encouragement, he thought the farmers at least would justify the policy of the government. He said that any farmer who would use as much as a fig of tobacco per day did not deserve the sympathy of the house.

Sir Henry Joly continued his speech until six o'clock, thus talking the motion out, as the order of business changed in the evening.

After dinner and private bills, the Ontario transportation debate was resumed.

NOTES.

Colonel Otter telegraphed the militia department that Lieut. McLean of St. John has been appointed aide-de-camp to Gen. Colville, and Surgeon Col. Ryerson reports the wounded improving.

The minister of militia has received the following letter from Sir Robert Cameron, New York, a native of Glen-garry, Ontario: "New York, Feb. 26.—I will pay freight on any New York and all articles for use of colonial troops by steamer Maria, sailing hence on Monday to South African ports. I can also, possibly, experienced care on delivery, free of expense."

Sir Charles Tupper with Mr. Gillies, M. P., returned from Boston this morning. The function at Boston included the public meeting at Tremont Temple, reception at Harvard, dinner with the British American Society, and other entertainments. Sir Charles speaks in the highest terms of the hospitality of the Boston people, and of the loyal enthusiasm of the New England folk of British and colonial birth.

The following ladies were entertained at luncheon last week by Mrs. Geo. E. Foster: Lady Laurier, Lady Davies, Lady de Lotbiniere, Mrs. Amrose, Mrs. G. Caird, Mrs. H. A. Powell, Mrs. Garong, Madame Ferguson, Mrs. Dobell, Mrs. Keirchreiter, Mrs. Bain, Mrs. Gwynne, Mrs. Crombie, Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. St. C. A. E. Harris, Mrs. Lorne Macdougall, Mrs. Geo. King, Mrs. Burbridge, Mrs. N. F. Davin, Mrs. Cochrane, Madame Lamotte, Mrs. W. H. Davis, Mrs. Thos. Hearn, Mrs. David Mills, Lady Caron, Mrs. Gemmill, Mrs. Corby, Mrs. U. Wilson, Mrs. Cargill, Mrs. R. Pope, Mrs. R. L. Borden.

Since the defeat of the Farquharson government by Prince Edward Island in two recent by-elections that ministry has been devising various schemes by which it may continue to exist without a majority in the house. The latest device is the request to the Laurier government to appoint one of its opposition members to a position in connection with the Paris exhibition which will keep him out of the province during the coming session. The member is Mr. Pineo, who in one of the Prince county by-elections captured the seat from the government. If he could thus be kept away from the government, by leaving vacant the seat lately occupied by ex-Premier Peters, would have a majority of one. Sir Louis Davies is said to be giving his most favorable attention to the request of his friends in distress. Mr. Pineo, who is at present in this city, has a natural desire to visit the land of his ancestors, though his desire to carry out the wishes of the people who elected him would lead him to prefer a postponement of the engagement until after the provincial session. This, however, does not meet the views of the two governments.

OTTAWA, March 8.—When the house met today Mr. Borden and Hallifax stated that the matter yet been able to get the report of Commissioner Wilson's enquiry which led to the dismissal of Peter Archibald, chief engineer of the Intercolonial. Mr. Blair quoted this evidence two years ago, and the house ordered the papers to be printed. If he could thus be kept away from the government, by leaving vacant the seat lately occupied by ex-Premier Peters, would have a majority of one. Sir Louis Davies is said to be giving his most favorable attention to the request of his friends in distress. Mr. Pineo, who is at present in this city, has a natural desire to visit the land of his ancestors, though his desire to carry out the wishes of the people who elected him would lead him to prefer a postponement of the engagement until after the provincial session. This, however, does not meet the views of the two governments.

Mr. Foster said he had the same trouble in finding out how much money had been paid to the commissioners who investigated charges of partisanship about them.

The gerrymander bill then came up for its third reading. Several members were to speak, but before they caught the speaker's eye, the latter declared the motion carried.

Davies and Mulock kept shouting "government" while Bennett and McNeill were on their feet, and the speaker ruled that they were too late.

Sir Charles Tupper said he had never heard of such a thing as this method of shutting off debate before it began.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier finally asked the speaker to allow discussion.

Mr. McNeill moved an amendment setting forth that in the division of counties no regard should be paid to the balance of parties.

The premier objected that legisla-

tion in Canada, as in England, did not suggest the existence of parties. He assured Mr. McNeill that the instructions to judges to do substantial justice was intended to be applied in fair terms.

Sir Charles hoped Mr. McNeill would accept the premier's assurance on this point and withdraw his amendment, which was done.

Mr. Bennett resumed the discussion on the general principle of the measure.

Mr. Bell (P. E. I.) followed. He had previously announced that he would move an amendment that the county of Kings, P. E. I., should have two members instead of one, giving the Island six members instead of five. He claimed that the understanding on which the province entered the union was that there should be no reduction of population. Today Mr. Bell said that he would not disturb and impair the bill by making this motion, but would urge the government to consider the question at next adjustment. He devoted the greater part of the afternoon to this discussion.

Mr. Martin (P. E. I.) gave statistics of population and the result of voting to show that no injustice had been done to the liberal party in his province by the act of 1892. He compared the respect paid by the government to county lines in Prince Edward Island with the respect shown to them in Ontario. He remarked that while judges were called to distribute the representation in Ontario the government had refused to do so in Prince Edward Island. He quoted the statement made by Laurier in 1892 that if the bill of that year passed the liberal would, when the opportunity offered, bring in a measure "not founded on justice." This prediction, Mr. Martin said, had been abundantly justified. Mr. Martin commended the wisdom of the government in abandoning the New Brunswick share of the gerrymander, and suggested that they take similar action in respect to the P. E. I. clauses.

Sir Louis Davies defended the Prince Edward Island clauses, condemning chiefly the breaking of county boundaries.

Sir Charles Tupper referred to the threats that ministers and their supporters had advanced the senate. The opposition leader suggested that an appeal to the people was always the resort of a government if it found the senate standing in its way. Sir Charles briefly criticized the terms of the bill, but chiefly objected to the time of its introduction. He pointed out that a crisis was at hand, and contended that the proper time for the redistribution was immediately after and not immediately before the people were counted. At the same time, he appreciated the feeling of the members opposite, who had reason to fear that a crisis was now in opposition and in power this time next year. In view of that possibility he thought it well to propose an amendment which would assure the members opposite that they would not suffer by the next redistribution. In view of the precedent established by Great Britain on its recent rearrangement, he thought it would not be an unwise act to adopt the English principle. He therefore proposed as an amendment the following:

"That all words after 'that' be struck out and the following substituted: In the opinion of this house it is expedient to introduce in England and in this measure based on the following provisions:

1. That a commission to consist of the following members shall be appointed for the purpose of fixing the boundaries of each constituency entitled to elect a member or members of the house of commons in each province of Canada.

2. That such commission shall do so in accordance with public interest and convenience, and shall particularly have regard to the boundaries of counties, municipalities and cities.

3. That such commission shall be appointed as soon as possible after the completion of the next census and shall complete their work with all convenient speed.

After recess, Sir Wilfrid Laurier objected that Sir Charles Tupper's amendment was not germane to the present bill. However, he was glad to find the house apparently agreed to re-distribution by judicial authority, and to carry that the opposition had departed from the principle adopted by the late government. The premier would be willing to consider Sir Charles Tupper's proposition when the proper time came, but just now he would ask the house to vote it down.

Dr. Montague asked Laurier when his party adopted the policy of judicial re-distribution.

The premier claimed that it was always his policy.

Dr. Montague rose to reply, and began by quoting the statement made by Laurier in 1892. "It has been suggested," said Laurier at that time, "that re-distribution should be relegated to a commission of judges. This is a proposition that neither my friends nor myself can accept." Such was the premier's view eight years ago. At that time, moreover, Laurier moved an amendment asking that a conference of both parties should be held to decide on the principles of re-distribution. Dr. Montague asked why Laurier had not followed out this programme and called a conference of both parties.

Hon. Mr. Paterson claimed that so far as it went the measure before the house carried out the condition proposed by Sir Charles Tupper. This measure was simply a bill to repeal the gerrymander.

Clarke Wallace analyzed the bill before the house, to show that in place of repealing a gerrymander it established a gerrymander.

The debate was continued by McMillen, Craig, Henderson, Oeler, Heyd, Clark, Tisdale and Gibson.

At midnight a vote was taken, when Sir Charles Tupper's amendment was defeated by a vote of 91 to 45; majority 46.

It was a straight party vote, all patrons and McCarthyites voting with the government, as did Mr. Puttee, the new member for Winthrop.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier finally carried on the same division reversed.

The house adjourned at 12:30.

NOTES.

Judge Girouard of the supreme court became suddenly ill today, and hearing

of Quebec cases had to cease for want of a quorum.

Mr. Desbrosses, one of the French translators of the house, who is a brother of the ex-postmaster of Montreal, was stricken today with paralysis, and is in a precarious condition.

Senator Work, who has entered upon his seventy-seventh year, took his seat today for the first time this season.

OTTAWA, March 9.—The house went into committee on the bill to pay the Canadians in South Africa. Hon. Dr. Borden was questioned closely as to the status of the men of the two contingents, whether they were regarded as part of the permanent force or as militia on active service.

The minister regarded them as permanent militia.

Clarke Wallace raised the question whether the fifty cents per day provided for the men would be exclusive of subsistence, and the minister of militia replied in the affirmative, but when Wallace, Domville, Caron and others pointed out that the British regular pay was subject to deductions for necessary maintenance, and asked the prime minister if the imperial pay to Canadians was subject to these deductions, and whether the deduction would be made up out of this vote.

Hon. Mr. Fielding asked for time to enquire into this matter, but expressed the opinion that the men would get fifty cents net.

A lively discussion arose over the purchase of horses and of saddles, concerning which the explanations were not satisfactory to all the members.

Mr. Oliver of Alberta wanted to know if the government was going to pay recruited men seventy-five cents, as the mounted police, were paid after a certain length of service.

Hon. Dr. Borden said they got the same pay as the police, and western recruits would get the same pay as mounted police recruits.

Mr. Oliver objected seriously, claiming that the men who volunteered from outside the service ought to have as much as veterans. Mr. Oliver also wanted to know whether Strathcona's men would receive any pay from Canada after they landed in Africa, when Strathcona's pay would cease and the men would be left on imperial allowance only.

Hon. Mr. Fielding did not think the Canadian parliament was called upon to act in this matter.

McAllister today introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge over the St. John River in connection with the Restigouche and Victoria Railway.

In the evening the Transvaal bill was continued in committee, but the government concluded to take time to consider some of the suggestions made, and the committee reported progress.

The house went into supply, taking up the votes for the marine department.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

LIQUOR LICENSES.

The Fees Are Fixed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Answering Mr. Laforest's inquiry in the legislature, the other day, respecting liquor licenses, Hon. Mr. Treadwell said that in the county of St. John \$100 was charged for a wholesale license, \$125 for a tavern license, and \$75 for a tavern license outside of the five mile limit. In the other counties the amounts charged were as follows:

Wholesale License. Tavern License.

Madawaska county \$100 \$140

Victoria county 125 100

Glenchester county 125 100

Restigouche county 125 100

Kent county 125 100

In the case of each county, one-third of the fees collected is paid to the province and two-thirds to the county. The county of St. John the province receives \$75 of the wholesale license and the county \$25; the province receives \$75 of the tavern license and the county \$50, and for licenses outside the five-mile limit the province receives \$20 and the county \$40. In the county of Madawaska the province receives \$60 of the wholesale license and the county \$80, and the province receives \$40 of the tavern license and the county \$100. In all the other counties in the province the county receives 75 for wholesale licenses and the province \$50, so that while \$125 more is charged in the county of Madawaska for a wholesale license, yet the county receives more as its share than any of the other counties. As their share of the tavern licenses, the other counties receive only \$60, while in the county of Madawaska the county receives 75 for wholesale licenses and the province \$50, so that while \$125 more is charged in the county of Madawaska for a wholesale license, yet the county receives more as its share than any of the other counties. As their share of the tavern licenses, the other counties receive only \$60, while in the county of Madawaska the county receives 75 for wholesale licenses and the province \$50, so that while \$125 more is charged in the county of Madawaska for a wholesale license, yet the county receives more as its share than any of the other counties. As their share of the tavern licenses, the other counties receive only \$60, while in the county of Madawaska the county receives 75 for wholesale licenses and the province \$50, so that while \$125