POOR COPY

FREDERICTON AND VICINITY.

Record of Current Events in and About Town.

A Soldier Gets Four Months for Theft.

The Dread Diphtheria -- Last Night's Arrests.

Acknowledgment.

The Rev. J. C. McDevitt acknowledges with thanks the receipt of twenty dollars from his honor the lieutenant governor for the benefit of the orphan's home.

Running Full Blast.

The water in the Nashwaak has fallen considerably the past ten days, and the saw and lath mills at Marysville are running full blast and all the mills hands are at work again.

They Got Drunk.

The policemen made three arrests for drunkenness last night. The names given were Herbert Beattie, Thos. McCorquindale, and Arthur Fraser, each of whom deposited five dollars this morning and cleared out.

Funeral at Marysville

The funeral of the late Mrs. James Boyer who died at Marysville on Wednesday night after a long illness, took place yesterday afternoon and was largely attended, the Rev. John Read conducting the services.

Auction Sale.

Auctioneer Wetmore will sell at public auction at Long's Hotel on Saturday morning, commencing at ten o'clock, the following articles: Bed room sets, bedsteads, mattresses, sinks, washstands, tables, chairs, carpets, crockery, glassware, knives etc.

Accepted a Call.

The Rev. John Read, of Marysville, has received and accepted an unanimous call from the congregation of the Charlottetown Methodist church to become their pastor at the ensuing conference. The Methodists of Charlottetown have made an excellent choice.

The Scott Act.

The case of John McCoy, of St Mary's, for violation of the Scott Act, was brought on for hearing again in the police court yesterday afternoon, Inspector Howe appearing for the prosecution. One witness was examined and the case adjourned over until Monday next.

Married in Boston.

The marriage of Mr. W. F. Gagnong, formerly of St Stephen, but now a tutor at Harvard, to Miss Murray Carman, daughter of the late Wm. Carman, of this city, was celebrated at Boston yesterday. The happy couple have the best wishes of a host of friends in Fredericton.

Beats Them All.

Mr. E Jack who has just returned from a tour on the Upper St. John says that he hears on all sides from American shingle manufacturers as well as from those belonging to New Brunswick, that McFarlane, Thompson & Andersون's shingle machines are far ahead of any made in the United States or any other part.

Social by Young Ladies.

The young ladies of the Free Baptist Church of this city, have arranged for a oyster and ice cream social to be held in the vestry of the church on Wednesday evening next. The affair will be wholly in charge of the young ladies in connection with the church and they guarantee as interesting and entertaining a church social as has been held in the city this season.

The Dread Diphtheria.

A malignant type of diphtheria has recently manifested itself in several families. Mr Atwood Jarvis' two children were great sufferers under this disease, and both of them died within two weeks of each other, the death of the younger child occurring yesterday. The afflicted parents have the sympathy of the community in the loss they have sustained by the death of their only two children.

To-morrow Night's Attraction.

The managers of the Marysville rink have made arrangements with the New Brunswick and Northern & Western railway companies for an excursion train to Marysville to-morrow night for the convenience of the Fredericton people who purpose attending the carnival. The train will leave the station at St. Mary's Ferry at 7 30 o'clock. The attendance at the carnival promises to be immense. The ice is in perfect condition, and there will, no doubt, be a large number of skaters.

Resolution of Condolence.

At a special meeting of the L. & D. Society of the University held on Thursday the 5th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to deprive our fellow-student, Mr H W. Peppers, of a beloved brother, therefore

Resolved, That we, the members of the L. and D. Society, tender Mr. Peppers and his friends our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, and further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be placed on the minutes of the society and inserted in the press and University Monthly.

J. R. Kerr,
F. L. Christie,
A. Harrison.
Committee.

He Made a Hunt and Roger's It.

George Lawrence was one of the detachment of the Infantry School Corps, which assisted Mr. Webber in the performance of the great military drama, "British Born," in the Opera House on Monday evening. He acquitted himself well on the stage, and it seems he did not do too badly behind the scenes. While the members of the company were all performing, Lawrence made love to two revolvers and a purse, which were allowed to remain on a table, and carried them off with him after the show. They were not missed by Mr. Webber, but next morning he was informed by the officers of the corps that the articles had been found on the young man. Mr. Webber said it was alright, but the officers did not think so; and yesterday afternoon Lawrence was handed over to the police magistrate to be tried on the charge of theft. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to jail for four months.

Boston Comedy Co.

"East Lynne" drew a crowded and fashionable audience at the Opera House on Tuesday evening, and the play was finely rendered. Miss Grey as Lady Isabel, being extraordinary good, and the sobs and tears of sympathy which her auditors gave her, showed very clearly that her magnificent acting was duly appreciated. All the company were all that could be desired. "Rip Van Winkle" drew another full house last evening, and was fully up to the standard Mr. Webber's "Rip" proved an agreeable surprise to his friends, for it was careful and conscientious, and the change in the waking scene simply admirable. Miss Grey was, as usual, perfect as Gretchen; Mr. Mills was an exceptionally fine Derrick; and the demon scene was remarkably well done.

To-night the "Hidden Hand," a very good American comedy drama, with Miss Grey as Capitola, will be given, and to-morrow the beautiful realistic play the "Life of an Actress," and the roaring farce of "The Ghost," will constitute the programme.

Will Pain-Killer Cure Cholera Morbus? Yes, and all similar diseases of the bowels.

MAIN OF NEWS

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

The Hidden Hand at the Opera House tonight.

The ball at government house to-night promises to be a grand affair.

The last lecture of the Shakespearean series will be delivered by Prof. Dyde in the old kirk to-morrow night. Proceeds to go to the Bydene Jack memorial fund.

Fourteen sailors of the ship Vancouver were taken before the St John police magistrate on Tuesday, and sentenced to jail for twelve weeks each for refusing to do duty.

CITY BUSINESS.

What was Done at Tuesday Night's Meeting of the City Council.

The regular monthly meeting of the city council was held in the council chamber on Tuesday evening, His Worship Mayor Hazen in the chair.

There were present Ald. Parker, McPherson, Gillman, Estey, Hilyard, Macnutt, Limerick, Richey and McKay.

The minutes of the two preceding special meetings were read and approved.

The monthly accounts were passed as follows:

Roads and Streets	$92 00
City Hall	8 90
Contingent	20 00
Sewerage and Water	556 96

Three checques for $14 87 were ordered to issue in favor of R. A Estey for lumber for store sheds on water works ground, to be charged respectively to the fire, water and roads departments.

Checques were ordered to issue in favor of snow plough contractors, Aaron Smith and James Dunlap, for $24.99 and $25 respectively in payment of balance due on their accounts.

The assessment appeals committee recommended that the petition of Jas. D. Reid be not complied with, he not having first appealed to assessors as by law required; that Jeremiah Driscoll be relieved of property and income tax on his paying the poll tax, the treasurer to collect real estate tax from the property; that the petition of A. S. Morgrissey be not complied with. Report adopted.

The wharf committee reported that they had granted permission to D. D. Glassier & Son to sink a pier above the railway bridge on the understanding that the same and the boom attached thereto should be removed at any time on order of the council, such removal only to be ordered if the pier and boom should be found to interfere with navigation. The committee also requested authority to sell the tolls and fees arising from public wharves and anchorages at public auction on the usual conditions, the upset price to be fixed by the committee.

Ald. Parker, in seconding the adoption of the report, referred to the wharf at the foot of Westmorland street, which the city had granted years ago to the Fredericton Branch Railway Co. for railway purposes. He thought that the wharf should be handed over to the city as the company had no longer any use for it.

Ald. Gillman said that Mr. Temple had told him that, if the city wanted the wharf, he was willing to re-lease it on certain conditions.

Ald. Limerick moved, seconded by Ald. Richey, that the market committee sell the tolls and fees arising from the Phœnix square market, to which Ald. McPherson moved in amendment, seconded by Ald. Gillman, that the market be left as last year. Original motion carried by 6 to 3.

The resignation of Mr. Geo. E Fenety as a member of the local board of health was read and accepted, and on motion of Ald. Richey, seconded by Ald. McPherson, Mayor Hazen was appointed in his stead.

Ald. Limerick presented petition from John C. Allen and other residents of the lower part of King street, praying that a grant should be made for the laying of a sewer from that part of King street to the river. Referred to road committee.

Ald. Gillman presented a petition from R. A. Estey, praying that a pile of lumber, which encroaches a little upon the public streets, be allowed to remain until navigation opened, when it was his intention to ship the same to St. John, as the removal of it at this time would incur a large expense.

A month's pay was voted to the water works engineer and the policemen.

The petition of Benj. H. Estabrooks, praying for relief from taxes, was referred to the assessment appeals committee.

A communication was read from Mr. Wesley Vanwart, secretary of the Fredericton and St. Mary's Railway Bridge Company, stating that the report of the special committee of the city council, appointed to consider the petition of the said company, had been received and considered, and requesting that representatives of the company be granted another hearing before accepting the propositions set out in the report. It was ordered that the city clerk communicate with Mr. Vanwart and inform him that the council would grant the request.

A communication from No 4 Hose Company, asking the council to procure a new hose cart, was read, and referred to the fire committee.

On motion of Ald. Hilyard, it was ordered that tenders be asked from the electric light companies for the lighting of the city for the ensuing year.

Council adjourned.

SPORTING NEWS.

Fred Harmon Fails in a 200 Yard Race, but Nevertheless Wins.

At Portland, Oregon, on March 17th, Fred Harmon contested a 200 yard handicap foot race with Smith, of Maine, Haskill, of Illinois, Weatherhead, of San Francisco, and Riley. When he was just about passing Riley the strap of his running shoe broke and caused him to trip and fall with great force on his head. In an instant he was on his feet again, and tearing his shoe from his foot he continued the race and won by only three feet. He barely escaped defeat, but it is nevertheless a great victory. Had no accident befell him he would have won by several yards. It is thought that the young man who attended Harmon at the hotel wanted to burn Harmon's shoe strap with caustic, but the game didn't work. Smith won next to Harmon and Haskill third; but he was away out of the race. The first prize was $1,500 won by Harmon, who also got a sore head. The Sportsman says that Harmon is the fastest sprinter on the continent of America.

Blaze in the Opera House.

Lee's opera house caught fire at half-past three o'clock this afternoon from the overheated stove of the ticket office. The fire caught in the sheathing overhead where the stove-pipe enters the ceiling. An alarm of fire was rung, but the flames were extinguished without the aid of the department. Outside of blackening the ceiling, there was very little damage done. The Hidden Hand to-night.

Personal.

Hon. Benj. R. Stevenson is at the Barker.

Mr. John McMillan, of St. John, is in town.

The Moon's Influence

Upon the weather is accepted by some as real by others it is disputed. The moon never attracts corns from the tender, aching spot. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor removes the most painful corns in three days. This great remedy makes no sore spots, doesn't go fooling around a man's foot, but gets to business at once, and effects a cure. Don't be imposed upon by scratches and imitations. Get "Putnam's," and no other.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

The Session Drawing to a Close --The Legislation.

The Discussion on the Lien Bill.

General Business of the Assembly --Prorogation To-Morrow.

Districts Court Bill.

The district courts bill occupied the attention of the house the greater part of Tuesday afternoon session. The bill provides for the division of the province, excepting the city of St. John, into judicial districts, in each of which a district court will be set up to be presided over by a commissioner appointed by the lieutenant governor in council. Each commissioner will be ex-officio a justice of the peace and also a stipendiary magistrate for his county. The commissioners will have jurisdiction in actions of debt up to $40 and of damages to $20, according to the provisions of the bill as introduced. Should the bill become law a justice of the peace will cease to hold trials in civil causes, unless he become a district court commissioner. The districts will in general conform to city, town and parish boundaries. Hon. Mr. Blair and Mr. White explained at length the provisions of the bill, supporting the principle. Mr. Black was opposed to many features of the bill. Mr. Hanington condemned the bill. He was strongly opposed to the general principle and said it would give the government a large number of new offices to dispose of. After some further discussion progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Tuesday Evening.

Dr. Lewis comitted bill to incorporate the Albert and Westmorland Telephone company, Mr. Humphrey in the chair. Bill agreed to with several amendments.

Dr. Stockton gave notice of motion to suspend rules of the house to introduce a bill to empower the directors of the Baptist seminary to issue debentures.

Hon. Mr. McLellan committed bill to provide for defraying certain expenses of the civil government of the province, Mr. Palmer in the chair. Bill agreed to.

Hon. Mr. McLellan committed bill to provide for appropriation to repair and improvement of great roads and bridges and other services, Mr. Palmer in the chair. Bill agreed to.

Mr. White committed bill to incorporate the National Mining Association of New Brunswick. Bill agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Turner committed bill to provide for erection of alms house and work house in the county of Albert, Dr. Alward in the chair.

Mr. Palmer committed bill to confirm mortgage given by Central Railway Co. to Central Trust Co. of New York, to secure an issue of debentures, and in further amendments of the acts relating to said company, Mr. Black in the chair. The bill was discussed at some length, Mr. Speaker Pugsley and Dr. Alward discussing the leading features of the bill. Progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Miramichi Bay Railway.

Mr. Burchill moved, and Hon. Mr. Blair seconded the following:—

Whereas, Bills were submitted to this house at the present session for power to incorporate two different companies to construct a line of railway from Newcastle to a point in the county of Gloucester; and

Whereas, A compromise was effected between the promoters of each bill, the result of said compromise being to pass a bill entitled an act to incorporate the Miramichi Bay Railway Co; and

Whereas, The present bill, as passed by this house, contains the names of all incorporators representing all the interests which it is desirable to represent; and

Whereas, The name Miramichi Bay Railway Company was proposed by the promoters of one bill and accepted by the promoters of the other bill; therefore,

Resolved, That this house, for the reasons above stated, disagrees with the amendments made by the honorable the legislative council to the said bill, and respectfully requests that the honorable the legislative council will not insist on such amendments, and that they do communicate to the house the conclusions at which they may arrive in respect thereto. The resolution was carried.

At 11.20 the house adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Mr. Wilson's Lien Bill.

Mr. Wilson re-committed his bill on liens in the early part of yesterday morning's session, and it occupied the attention of the house nearly the entire day.

Mr. Pilsney was warm in his advocacy of the principle of the bill. He related a number of cases where young men had been obliged to leave the province because they were unable to secure their pay for hire. It was an inducement for a young man to go to a country where they had good lien laws, and where a man was never in doubt about his pay. He believed if the details were not satisfactory some amendments could be made which would meet the views of all. The principle involved was correct, and he hoped all the hon. members could see the desirability of enacting such a law. Business firms and lumber firms were constantly failing, and hundreds of laborers had been nearly ruined for the want of proper protection from the authorities. The exodus of our workingmen was due in a very large measure to the want of a proper lien law to protect their interests. Nearly every state in the Union had a lien law and it was a great inducement for young men.

Mr. Burchill could not see why the four industries mentioned in the bill should be singled out on which to put liens, and all other industrial departments passed over. He thought the farm laborers, the shipmen, the clerks and other avocations required a lien for their protection as much as did that of men who worked in the woods. He thought the lumbermen were discriminated against. He would go for a good lien law protecting all kind of labor but not such a law as this was.

Dr. Stockton said if the principle of the bill was correct then the scope of it should be large. It was too restricted and would have to reach out further before it could accomplish the object in view. Here was a question in which labor and capital was involved. In any legislation which they put upon the statute books, they should as near as possible exact the balance between labor and capital. Labor could not very well exist without capital, nor would capital on the other hand be worth much without labor. If one could not be protected without interfering with the other, then any such law was at fault. While in favor of the principle of the bill, he claimed that the details were poor and would lead to bad results if the bill became law. In replying to the argument advanced by Mr. Pulsney that the exodus of our working men was due largely to the want of protection, he claimed that the argument was as sound and the same conclusions could be drawn with regard to the capitalists if the bill became law. It would be the means of driving men who would otherwise invest their money in buildings and other enterprises out of the place. In Maine they have had a lien law for several years, yet the exodus from that state west was nearly as large as from this province. To argue on the same line that the hon. member for Kent did, it would be said that they went west because they had a lien law. He would state without fear of contradiction that if lien were allowed to be put on vessels it would prove the death blow of this already crippled industry of our country.

Dr. Atkinson was heartily in favor of the bill. He spoke with much warmth and grew enthusiastic over his plea for the protection of the lumbering class.

Mr. Tweedie contended that the laws of the land were insufficient to protect the laboring man. Mr. Tweedie pointed out the difference between the lot of lumbermen and the other class of laborers of our province, showing why they needed protection by law much more than any other class of workmen within the bounds of the province. The bill was not only good in principle, but the details were well and carefully worked out. Those who pretended to support the measure and those who were opposing the bill were setting up imaginary difficulties in the matter of details. The law would not prove harsh on capitalists. The law would not reach an honest capitalist. If a man sets out to invest capital in a building or other enterprise, the presumption is that he is going to pay the wages of his men who perform the labor for him. The law cannot be said to bear harshly upon the capitalists if they belonged to the honest class.

Hon. Mr. Blair in explaining his position, said he was in favor of the principle of the bill but opposed to its details. He was opposed to establishing liens on vessels, on buildings, on stone quarries, but he was in sympathy with the move to establish lien on logs and lumber for the protection of the men who worked in the woods and on the drives. They were the class of men above all others that needed protection. And he would not go further just at present than to work out a lien law in favor of and for the protection of the lumbering class. He had never heard any grievance from the other class of laborers which the bill sought to protect.

Mr. Russell was very favorably impressed with this bill. He knew from experience that Charlotte county wanted just such a law.

Dr. Moore said he felt called upon to support the principle of the bill. The law, if properly worked out, would be a positive advantage to the laboring class, and at the same time would not injure the capitalists. The law at present was insufficient to protect the laborers of the country. A safeguard of some description was needed to protect a certain class of our laborers, and this bill seemed to meet the requirements of the case. He advocated giving the bill a trial for one or more years.

Hon. Mr. McLellan had no objection to protecting the laboring men, but he wanted at the same time a protection for the operators. He claimed that the law would result harshly for the lumber operators, and would be the means of much additional expense and burden for them. Mr. McLellan spoke at considerable length in opposition to the bill, pointing out in every turn the evil results that would follow in its train.

Hon. Mr. Ritchie warmly favored the principle of the bill and some of its provisions, while he opposed others.

Mr. Hanington opposed the bill tooth and nail in another lengthy speech.

Mr. Bellamy strongly favored the bill. He had learned by a hard experience that the working men of our county, principally the lumbering class, wanted just such a law as this. There had been a good deal of iniquity and tact used to defeat the bill, but he hoped in the interests of the country that the good sense of the house would admit of its passage. He had himself many a time been cheated out of his hard earnings, and there were many cases of extreme hardship in this way taking place about us all the time. He instanced a number of cases in his experience, two or three of them particularly hard ones, which seemingly proved the most effective kind of argument he could have used. It was the workingmen that was knocking at the doors of the legislature for this bill, and in all that was fair and just, the protection sought for should be extended to them.

Mr. Wilson in closing the debate replied with much force to the arguments that had been advanced against the bill, and made a strong appeal in behalf of those whose interest it sought to protect. He had no petition from the workingmen, but the question of liens had been thoroughly discussed, and every member knew the feeling of the country with regard to it. The difference between farm laborers and those who left their homes to work all winter in the woods was vastly different, and he proceeded to point out clearly establishing the reasons that lumbermen needed protection by law more than other classes of laborers. To those who had stated that they were in favor of the principle of liens, he replied that the question had been before the legislature almost continuously since 1875 and it was a poor compliment to their ability if they were so anxious for the bill yet were unable to frame a suitable law.

Mr. Wilson in closing his remarks said in order to test the feeling of the house, he would ask for a vote first on the general principle of the bill; second, on lien on buildings; third, liens on vessels; fourth, liens on logs and lumber and another vote upon liens on stone quarries. If liens were wanted in one or more of these instances then they could proceed to work out the bill accordingly.

The vote was taken as suggested by Mr. Wilson, resulting as follows:

General Principle of Bill.

Yeas—Wilson, Pugsley, Blair, McLellan, Ryan, Mitchell, Ritchie, Tweedie, Young, LeBlanc, Russell, Glasier, Harrison, Phinney, Theriault, LaBillois, Hutchison, Murray, Lewis, Hibbard, Baird, Douglas, Ketchum, Atkinson, Burchill, Berryman, Bellamy, Moore—28.

Nays—Turner, Hanington, Black, Alward, Killam, Taylor, Quinton, Stockton, Palmer, Humphrey—10.

Lien on Buildings.

Yeas—Wilson, Tweedie, Phinney, Pugsley, Bellamy, Moore, Ritchie, Young, Russell, Theriault, LaBillois, Hutchison, Murray, Hibbard, Baird, Douglas, Ketchum, Atkinson—18.

Nays—Blair, Hanington, McLellan, Ryan, Mitchell, Turner, Black, Alward, Killam, LeBlanc, Glasier, Harrison, Taylor, Quinton, Stockton, Lewis, Palmer, Humphrey, Burchill, Berryman, Pugsley, Hutchison—21.

Lien on Vessels.

Yeas—Ritchie, Tweedie, Young, LeBlanc, Wilson, Russel, Phinney, Theriault, LaBillois, Murray, Hibbard, Baird, Douglas, Ketchum, Atkinson, Bellamy, Moore—17.

Nays—Blair, McLellan, Ryan, Mitchell, Turner, Hanington, Black, Alward, Killam, Glasier, Harrison, Taylor, Quinton, Stockton, Lewis, Palmer, Humphrey, Burchill, Berryman, Pugsley, Hutchison—21.

Lien on Logs and Lumber.

Yeas—Wilson, Tweedie, Phinney, Blair, Bellamy, Moore, Mitchell, Young, LeBlanc, Wilson, Russel, Glasier, Harrison, Theriault, Hutchison, Murray, Hibbard, Baird, Douglas, Ketchum, Atkinson—21.

Nays—Pugsley, McLellan, Ritchie, Turner, Hanington, Black, Alward, Killam, Taylor, Quinton, Stockton, Lewis, Palmer, Humphrey, Berryman, Burchill, Ryan—17.

Liens on Stone Quarries.

Yeas 19: Nays 19—Section carried by casting vote of chairman, Mr. Morrissy.

The sections relating to liens on buildings and on vessels were then struck out when the committee proceeded to pass the section relating to liens on logs and lumber and on stone quarries. After some discussion on the details, progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Wednesday Evening.

Dr. Stockton asked leave to introduce a bill to enable the Union Baptist Education Society to issue debentures on the security of their corporate property in the parish of St. Martins, in the city and county of St. John. The bill was read a first and second time.

Hon. Mr. Ritchie committed the bill conferring certain powers upon the Nova Scotia Telephone Company (limited); Dr. Moore in the chair. After much discussion progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Mr Palmer from the municipalities committee submitted a report.

Mr. Palmer recommitted the bill confirming a mortgage by the Central Railway Co., to the Central Trust Co., of New York; Mr. Black in the chair. Agreed to with several amendments.

Hon. Mr. McLellan committed the bill relating to the paving of Main street, Portland; Mr Russell in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Blair introduced the bill in further amendment of the law of evidence, it was read a first and second time.

House adjourned at half-past eleven o'clock.

To-Day's Proceedings

There was very little business before the house this morning, and the attendance was small. All but three or four bills have been committed and these are not expected to occupy much time.

Dr. Stockton committed a bill to enable the Union Baptist Education Society to issue debentures. Bill agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Ritchie committed bill to empower the Board of School Trustees of St John to lease property. Bill agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Blair committed bill to amend health act of 1887. Bill was under consideration when the house took recess.

Notes.

The council is despatching business today in a lively style.

The house will be prorogued at 7 30 tomorrow evening, if nothing out of the ordinary prevents.

Mr. Wilson's lien bill will be further considered this afternoon.

Don't hawk, hawk, and blow, blow, disgusting everybody, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

A Complete and Sudden Change of Front on

The Reciprocity Question--Sir Charles' Statement.

The Free List to be Enlarged, and the Reason Why.

OTTAWA, April 3. The house of commons met at 8 o'clock this evening. Sir Charles Tupper was in his place and introduced a bill to increase the salary of the auditor general.

In answer to Hon. Mr. Laurier, Sir John Macdonald said the writ for Kent had been issued, and that the writ for Russell would be issued at once.

Mr. Freeman then resumed the debate on reciprocity, arguing that the policy of the present government had brought prosperity to every part of the dominion. The country was in a better position now than at any previous period of its history. He lauded the Canadian pacific railway, and said he would vote against reciprocity, because it was inconsistent with the natural policy.

Mr. Brien followed in support of reciprocity. Mr. Wigle, former conservative member for South Essex, who was his opponent at the last election, was now advocating commercial union. The manufacturers of his country also supported unrestricted reciprocity, being confident that they could easily compete with the Americans in a large free market.

Mr. Wilson (Lennox) argued that the farmers of Ontario were better off under the national policy than they were under the old reciprocity treaty, and he was therefore opposed to reciprocity even in natural products.

On motion of Mr. O'Brien the debate was adjourned and the house rose at 12 o'clock.

OTTAWA, April 4. In the house of commons to-day, Hon. Mr. Thompson introduced an act to abolish the forfeiture of property for treason and felony in Canada, and also a bill to relieve candidates of the responsibility for certain acts committed without their knowledge or connivance.

In answer to Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Charles Tupper stated that a telegram had been received from Sir Sackville West calling attention to the fact that certain articles of natural produce were now admitted free into the United States and the government had replied that such articles would be placed on the Canadian free list. (Opposition applause.) Sir Richard Cartwright said it was a pity the finance minister was not in his place a week ago.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell said it was clear that the government's policy of a week ago was not their policy of to-day. The fact that they had been compelled to eat their own utterance was a sufficient indication of the course in bringing the matter before the house, and showed how unjustifiable was the insolent language used towards him by Sir John Macdonald.

Hon. Mr. Mills said it was evident that the government, like Captain Scott's coon, had been obliged to "come down."

Sir Charles Tupper entered into an elaborate effort to excuse the foolish conduct of his colleagues in refusing last week, that which they were now obliged to concede. He said the barley was not yet to be made free because the Americans, after reducing the duty on barley, had increased the duty on malt. He said he would watch the progress of legislation at Washington.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell—You are going to have your tariff dictated from Washington after all. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Davies pointed out that on Wednesday last Sir John Macdonald stated positively that the government did not intend to reciprocate in articles which the Americans had made free, alleging that to do so would place Canadian producers of such articles at a disadvantage. He congratulated the government upon learning wisdom, and hoped they would now adopt the policy proposed by Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution. (Cheers.) Last week the minister of justice stated that if the government repealed the duties on articles made free by the United States they would betray Canada. (Laughter and cheers.) The surrender of the government on this question indicated that they would yet capitulate completely. If it was not disloyal to have reciprocity in fruits, shrubs and fish, it could not be disloyal to have reciprocity in other articles. It would simplify matters if the ministers would say where loyal reciprocity left off and disloyal reciprocity began. (Applause.)

Mr. Ives made a speech on loyalty and Mr. Somerville created amusement by showing that Mr. Ives had invested all his wealth in a Texas cattle ranche.

Mr. Prefontaine also exposed Mr. Ives' hypocrisy, and after some further crossfiring the subject dropped.

The debate on reciprocity was resumed by Mr. O'Brien, who argued that the farmers of Ontario would be greatly injured if American grain was admitted free.

Mr. Mills—Then you are opposed to reciprocity in natural products? (Applause.)

Mr. O'Brien, continuing, contended that if there was reciprocity in lumber, Ontario logs would be taken to Michigan mills to be sawed.

Mr Haggart spoke in a similar strain and appealed to the French-Canadian members to vote against reciprocity, because it was inimical to their special interests.

Mr. Amyot followed, ridiculing Mr. Haggart's pretensions and showing that every industry in lower Canada would be benefited by reciprocity. While the Ontario Tories were arguing for agricultural protection, Sir Charles Tupper had gone to Washington and offered the Americans reciprocity in natural products. He denounced the imperial federation scheme put forward by the Tories as something which the French Canadians would never accept. It was because Sir John Macdonald wanted to force imperial federation on the country that he opposed reciprocity.

Mr. Mason argued that the national policy had increased the prices of everything the Ontario farmers produced.

Mr. Bowman pointed out that the best proof that the United States was our best market was the fact that our farmers and fishermen were sending almost everything they had to sell to that country. He denied that the farmers of Ontario was prospering as they should, and showed that the value of agricultural lands were declining. The leading manufacturers of his county were in favor of Cartwright's resolution.

Mr. McKeen spoke against reciprocity asserting that the old treaty injured the coal trade of Nova Scotia.

Hon. Mr. Laurier moved the adjournment of the debate and the house rose at half-past 12.

TELEGRAPHY.

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Fredericton, March 27th, 1889.

ST. JOHN RIVER LOG DRIVING.

Mr. Gibbeson, of Aroostook, Secretary the Corporation Driving this Season.

Yesterday was the date of the annual gathering of lumbermen in the city. In the morning the annual meeting of the St. John River Log Driving Co. was held at the Queen Hotel, and in the afternoon the sale by auction of the driving of logs on the river took place. A large number of the lumbermen of the St. John were in attendance at the sale. The meeting of the company held at the Queen Hotel yesterday morning was the third annual meeting. The following gentlemen were elected to the offices of the company:

Board of Directors.

C. F. Woodman, St John; W. B Beveridge, Andover; Wm. Tidlie, Belfast, C. C. Gee, B Dunn, Ashland, Me.; Wm. H. Murray, St John.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. Wm. H. Murray was elected president and Mr. J. Fraser Gregory secretary-treasurer.

The sale took place in front of the county court house. The bidding was keen and the scale of prices went down lower than for any season yet. Mr. Gregory, the secretary of the company, explained the conditions of the sale and Mr. Wilmot Guion again discharged the duties of auctioneer. The driving points were the same as in former years, viz: From the head of Grand Falls to the Fredericton booms; from the mouth of Salmon river to the booms; from Aroostook Falls to the booms; from Tobique river to the booms; from the Presque Isle river to the booms; from Big-aguimic to the booms and from Woodstock to the booms. The several divisional points were grouped together in the bidding and the scale of prices per thousand feet of lumber were mentioned in each bid. The first bid was as follows: From Grand Falls, 17 cts; from Salmon river, 15 cts; from Aroostook Falls, 17 cts; from Tobique, 11 cts; from Presque Isle river, 5 cts; from Bicaguimic, 5 cts; from Woodstock, 3 cts. But the nineteen bids that followed greatly reduced these prices, Messrs. Tidlie, Connors and W. Gibeson being the rival claimants. The driving was finally knocked down to Mr. Whit. Gibeson, of Aroostook Junction, at the following rates per thousand feet of lumber:

From Grand Falls to Booms			14 cts.
"	Salmon River	" "	5 "
"	Aroostook Falls	" "	14 "
"	Tobique River	" "	1 "
"	Presque Isle River	" "	1 "
"	Bicaguimic	" "	1 "
"	Woodstock	" "	1 "

Mr. Gibeson gave the necessary bonds, $10,000, at the close of the sale, and will therefore have charge of the corporation driving the coming summer.

The Singer's Quavering Voice.

Many singers, especially young singers, fall into the habit of using the "tremolo" or "vibrato." The former is, as the word implies, a trembling of the voice, and may be dismissed as simply vulgar and offensive. The "vibrato" stands on a different footing. It is impossible to pass a sweeping condemnation upon it, seeing that it is adopted by nearly the whole Italian school—that school to which we are accustomed to look for the proper production of the voice. Where it does not arise from an unsteadiness due to straining the open tones in large theatres and music halls it would appear upon analysis to be an exaggeration of the ordinary vibration which is essential to every well produced note.

It enables the singer to obtain much greater power, a desideratum in opera singing and in the large concert halls, and, if kept within bounds, is not open to objection. But some singers use it to such an exaggerated extent that it is sometimes difficult to tell on what note the singer intends to dwell. The voice is swayed backward and forward instead of resting on the note, and this exaggeration produces a most unpleasant sensation on a sensitive ear. There is one of our leading sopranos at the present day who will make a nervous person with a sensitive ear fidget on his chair from the irritation her singing causes; and yet her singing is always spoken of with enthusiasm by the entire press.—Longman's Magazine.

American Photography in England.

Amateur photography is just as popular in England as it is in this country, and nearly everybody has the craze. At a little seaside resort last summer a number of Americans, for their own amusement, posed in their bathing costumes against and upon the black hulk of an old fishing boat. The photographer was the only member of the party who had been left out, and all the others were full of regret that he could not on this occasion have a place in the picture. At this moment a gentleman stepped up to him, and placing his hand upon the camera, said: "I am a dabbler in this sort of work, and if you like to place yourself among your friends I will take the photograph." The offer was accepted, and the picture taken, and when cards were exchanged the courteous amateur, who was a slightly built man with light mustache and fair complexion, proved to be Lord Walter Campbell, the brother-in-law of a daughter of the queen.—New York Press.

Novelties in Dinner Giving.

Among accepted novelties in dinner giving in Paris must be mentioned the now general fashion of much silver bric-a-brac upon the tables. To each guest a tiny silver salt cellar of a different shape to each cover. This is the shape of a marmite, this of a saucepan, that of a shell. Also at small familiar dinners, to each guest a little butter dish, also of silver, in a fanciful shape, and a tiny knife thereto—an excellent addition to the table when oysters are served, and pretty withal, also appetizing with the ice spangled pat of yellow butter in the silver shell. Still at the "dinner time," in front of the host the mustard pot, the pepper mill. Yonder a silver pickle jar. The table should resemble a children's feast. Lilliputian trifles everywhere. Candles are much used now, with tinted shades, in silver candlesticks.—Home Journal.

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