The Assembly Debate.

The debate in the Assembly on the Quebec resolutions, commenced last Thursday afternoon, was brought to a close late last night, after all the best speakers had taken part. The principal speeches on the subject, however, were those of the Attorney General and Mr. Hanington, both of whom spoke for five hours. Mr. Blair in his opening address, appeared to excellent advantage doing credit to his great reputation as one of the best olitical speakers Canada has yet produced. Of course Mr. Blair took strong ground in support of the action of the Conference, disclaiming entirely that he and his colleagues at Quebec were actuated by partizan motives, in seeking the amendment of the act of union. Mr. Hanington's chief object- script. ions were to the removal of the veto newer from the Federal authorities, he reconstitution of the Senate and the proposed financial readjust seat. He spoke with great fluency and his address contained a very large cont of interesting matter. Hon. Mr. Mitchell supported the resolutions from a conservative standpoint making a pointed and clever address to which the House listened with wrapt attention. The other speakers were Dr. Alward, Dr. Stockton, Mr. Wilson Mr. Phinney, Hon. Mr. McLellan and Dr. Moore. The Provincial Secretary onfined himself to the financial question, while Mr. Wilson made a charac ch in which he vigorously sailed Mr. Hanington for attacking for Mr. Tweedie's amendment, the measure to bring about these ends. voting standing 34 to 4, and the main was carried on the same

For the past week, the Dominion

That it is highly desirable that the largest of the other (articles subject to duties of excise or of internal revenue alone excepted:
That it is further expedient that the Gevernment of the Dominion should take steps at an early date to ascertain on what terms sud conditions arrangements can be effected with the United States for the purpose of securing full and unrestricted community

To which Hon. G. E. Foster moved tenth. an amendment :--

*That Canada in the future as in the past a desirous of cultivating and extending tasde stations with the United States in so far as her may not conflict with the policy of fosthat was adopted in 1879, and which have since received in so marked a manner th an and approval of the people." Mr. Jones of Halifax, moved an

amendment to the amendment as follows :--

That in any arragement between Canada and the United States providing for free adand the United States providing for free ad-mission into each country of the natural and manufactured products of the other, it is high-ly desirable that it should be provided that during the continuance of any such arrange-ment, the coasting trade of Canada and the United States should be thrown open to ves-sels of both countries on a footing of complete equality, and that vessels of all kinds built in the United States or Canada may be owned the United States or Canada may be owned and sold by citizens of either and be entitled

The debate is still in progress and less efficient and through no want of energy may continue all this week. The print or enterprise in the company in charge, is sow far from satisfactory. Thus while nearly all the other settled districts of the Proposition of

An Ottawa correspondent believes that the next election for members of about the cone the Northwest Council will decide the fate of Prohibition in that country. He has learned that it is the intention of the Federal authorities to be governed by such recommendation as may be made by the Assembly to be elected payt fall under the bill which elected next fall under the bill which

A company has now been formed under
will be passed during this session of the name of St. John Valley Railway with Parliament, as to whether or not Prohibition shall continue to be the law the N. B. Railway west of Westfield station. hibition shall continue to be the law of the Tarritories. This means that the new territorial elections will be reasonably be expected if the proposed road, and that if a License Council is returned, the Prohibition experiment in the first become a valuable feeder to the N. B. Railway its promoters hope to have it operated as part of that system in order that through trains may be despatched via needent adds. that it is pretty hard to pendent adds, that it is pretty hard to steadily setting eastward; it has already estimate what will be the result of an appeal to the territorial constituencies what trip could be more quickly or convenion the issue of Prohibition or license. ently taken by the tourist who reaches St. It is thought Alberta and Saskatchewan will go license, and that the As- be expected from this source, mibolse, with the exception of a few seal districts, will adhere to Pro-

The Press Association.

Thirty-five Maritime Province newsaper representatives met at Halifax. riday, and organized the Press Asso-For one day, Grit editors and Tory editors laid aside their political animosities, and met in an enthusiastic feet harmony and good feeling prevailed, and the Association was organined wish the prospect of a successful

in moving the adoption of the Charles of t

Robert Murray, Halifax Presbyterian open way

A bill providing for manhood sufthe loyalty of the conference in conmeetion with its commercial union resolution. Mr. Phinney made an exceltent impression, and the only other
speaker besides Mr. Hanington in
opposition to the resolutions was Mr.
Theredie, who after a few remarks last
night, moved an amendment expressing disappreval of the proposed removal of the veto power, the reconstitution of the Senate, and the new finanall target and urging that further A bill providing for manhood suftion of the Senate, and the new finanlis speech on the Quebec resolutions tribunals. He differed from that view, and least week, it is clear, that personally, he favors aweeping away the present would have been left to other tribunals. He differed from that view, and least week, it is clear, that personally, he favors aweeping away the present would have been left to other tribunals. He differed from that view, and least week, it is clear, that personally, he favors aweeping away the present would have been left to other tribunals. He differed from that view, and least week, it is clear, that personally, he favors aweeping away the present would have been left to other tribunals. He differed from that view, and least week, it is clear, that personally, he favors aweeping away the present would have been left to other tribunals. He differed from that view, and least week, it is clear, that personally, he favors aweeping away the present would have been left to other tribunals. He differed from that view, and least week, it is clear, that personally, he favors aweeping away the present would have been left to other tribunals. He differed from that view, and least week, it is clear, that personally, he favors aweeping away the present would have been left to other tribunals. He differed from that view, and least week, it is clear, that personally, he favors aweeping away the present would have been left to other tribunals. He differed from that view, and least week, it is clear, that personally, he decided by the members at Ottawa, so the question of distance of a New Brunswick act would leave been left to other allowance of a New Brunswick act would leave been left to other allowance of a New Brunswick act would leave been left to other allowance of a New Brunswick act would leave be left to other allowance of a New Brunswick act would leave be left to other tribunals. lutions be deferred till the people have property qualification of voters. Manan opportunity of voting on them at acod suffrage and a simple registraan opportunity of voting on them at sood suffrage and a simple registra-the polls. The debate was closed by tion of voters would be popular with Government, there would not be some fricthe Attorney General last night. Only the country, and we believe that Mr. four members. Henington, Blair could take up no more progress-that the framers of the B. N. A. act were sufficiently omniscient to foresee all difficulties that might arise in working out the rest

The bill for the creation of a Legisvote reversed. Hon, Dr. Purgley was in the chair and Mesers. Black and been disallowed the Northwest, been difficulties between the local and central authorities which were absent. We publish to

House of Commons has been debatin his speech on the reciprocity recoing on Cartwright's Commercial
lution in the Commons the other day,
when he declared that Reciprocity
is told that if changes are needed in the confollowing it, and some able speeches was the old ship of Commercial Union, stitution affecting the interests of this Pro-That our readers may exactly under and on the top sit the leaders of the stand the votes that will be given on Liberal party, waiting for a breeze of members at Ottawa and many of them were able, capable and efficient members, but they had not been sent to Ottawa to

Catholic Bishop of St. John's, New- Such matters were intrusted to the members Catholic Bishop of St. John's, NewSheat it is highly desirable that the largest foundland, has declared in favor of the government and this legislature. It is bighly freedom of commercial intercourse paid obtain between the Dominion of Canada, and the majority of the United States, and that it is existent the majority of the United States, and that it is existent the majority of the United States, and that it is existent the majority of the province or the musicipalities thereof that all articles manufactured in or Legislature favor sending a delegation of the admitted free of duty into the ports.

Catholic Bishop of St. John's, Newof the government and this legislature. It was not only the right and privilege of every member of this house to deal with this question, but it was the sacred daty of each to raise his voice in favor of the province or the musicipalities thereof the voice in favor of the province or the musicipalities thereof the province or

It is understood that the appeal for the commutation of Millman's sen-

been paid since August, refusing to

million worth of new buildings in Ottawa have been let.

The Kingston, Ontario, entton mills

Contracts for the erection of, balf

has received an order for eotten from China.

ST. JOHN RIVER RAILWAY

The want of railway facilities, cap ton. Twenty years ago, two first class lines of steamers were in operation during the period of navigation, providing accommodand United States or Canada may be owned und sold by citizens of either and be entitled too by day and night; but owing to railway competition, for through passengers and freight, this service has gradually become less efficient and through no want of energy leading speakers have been Cartwright fertile intervals and still more productive islands, have been latterly, for the reasons given, progressing in the wrong direction of property and loss of population. After the general election less year, when Sunbury at last came isto line with the "party of progressing in the West."

Prohibition in the North West.

islands, have been latterly, for the reasons given, progressing in the wrong direction of Grit politicians. Where was the evidence for the statement that these resolutions were adoped to embarrase the Dominion Government? If there was any such testimony it gress," the newly elected representation with his brother at once actively began to was free to say that among those at the conthe brother at once actively began to work in the necessary agitation in order to bring about the construction of the denied railway. As already stated in the FARMER, the Municipal Constitution of Carbon Branch and Carbon Branch Constitution of Carbon Branch Carbon Br cipal Council of Sunbury at its Semi-annual meeting in January last, unanimously pa

THE OUEBEC RESOLUTIONS

Hanington.

Discussed in the Assembly. ciation of which we spoke last week Two views as presented by the Attorney General and Mr.

Witness; Fred. W. Bowes, Halifax
Chronicle; S. D. Scott, St. John Sun;
S. Boyd, Moncton Times.

Moncton was selected as the next
place of meeting in July, and after
the completion of business, the Halifax members of the new association
to a Conference intended to perfect our system, and perpetuate the union of the Provincial
mentalized the visiting brethren at a supper.

Manhood Suffrage.

open way

BECOSS THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT
acting neither in the interest ef, or in opposition to, this or that political part. Having
that object in view, the Previncial Secretary
and himself attended the Conference. It
was not unreasonable, that, after 20 years of
confederation, the constitution should require
some change; and he could see no objection
to a Conference intended to perfect our system, and perpetuate the union of the Provincial
Legislature can be trampled upon by the
party in power at Ottawa, whether that
from the other provinces, he was bound to
say, appeared inclined to discuss all questions
from a broad, patriotic standpoint. It was from a broad, patriotic standpoint. It was true that some questions were discussed with the comclusions of which neither the Provincial Secretary nor himself could agree, but it

in his view. It would be unreasonable tion between the Provinces and federal anthorities. He was not aware of the fact ties that might arise in working out the new

Baird were absent. We publish today the opening speech of the Attormey General, and a portion of Mr.

Hanington's, and will conclude the debate in our next issue.

School act. Happily all differences in reference of the required changes. The features of the general changes. The features of the complex in its character, it was not to be woodered that experience would show that some remedy would be necessary. If it be conceided that there are some defects in our constitution (and who will doubt that), what ebjection could there be to the Government.

School act. Happily all differences in reference to the matter are now over; and he complex in its character, it was not to be woodered that experience would show what might occur at any time as the constitution constitution (and who will doubt that), what ebjection could there be to the Government.

What leave were absent. We publish tobably divide the Territories into complex in its character, it was not to be woodered that experience would show what might occur at the constitution of the question of disallowance to show how down the constitution could there be to the Government.

What leave were absent. We publish tobably divide the Territories into complex in its character, it was not to be woodered that experience would show that some remedy would be necessary. If it be conceided that there are some defects in our constitution (and who will doubt that), what ebjection could there be to the Government.

What leave were absent to the publish to the required changes. The features of the required changes. The features of the section of the sum of the required changes. The features of the section of the sum of the required changes. The features of the sum of the required changes. The features of the sum of the sum of the required changes. The features of the sum of the sum of the required changes. The features of the sum of the required changes. The features of the sum of the required changes. The features of the sum of the required changes. The features of t ing desirable remedial legislation? But, says a portion of the press, the Local Legislatures abould not deal with such questions as defects

> Right Rev. Dr. Power, Roman specially GUARD PROVINCIAL INTERESTS. not look upon the constitution of the country as too secred a thing to amend, if the general and provincial interests demanded it. He did not mean to say that the resolutions subthe commutation of Millman's sentence has not been allowed, and the
> sentence of death will therefore be
> carried out at Charlottetown en April
> tenth.
>
> The Albert railway has been closed

The Albert railway has been closed in the various parliaments represented at down, the employes, who have not Quebec, it was hoped to have the desired amendments in the constitution made. Before taking up the subject proper, he d portion of the press. Objection was made to these resolutions on the alleged ground that they were the result of political animesities they were the result of political animesities towards the present dominion government; that they were, in fact, the work of Grit politicians. Five provinces were represented at the Conference. The governments of Nova Scotio, Quebec and Oatario are in the hands of political parteis not in accord

WITH THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT If indeed it can be said that any local govern could it be said that the other governmen

regardless of this or that political party regardless of this or that political pairs as the best interest of the country. (Applause.) He most emphatically repudiated the statement that these resolutions were the work of Grit politicians. Where was the evidence was free to say that among those at the con Trance were some very strong Liberals. On the other hand, there were present some very strong Conservatives, and the fact that all

political party.

He claimed the consideration of the House argument of those who say that the resolu proceeds from an inability to grapple with what is contained in the resolutions themselves. The resolutions simply

AFFIRMED PLAIN PRINCIPLES. the purpose of carrying Cenfederation. Mr. Blair quoted from a speech delivered by Mr. Brown in 1865, which stated no constitu tion was ever formed that was without defeat Instity taken by the tourist who resches St. John than that by rail up the beautiful valley to Fredericton. In time a large traffic may be expected from this source.

To Attain Perfection in the art of Flavoring use the "Royal Extract."

The A. A. A. A. according to the Ontario General said it was not until recently that the right of the provinces to receive fees paid or payable on legal proceedings in the provinces. They were vincial courts had been questioned. This of the Markims Provinces.

To Attain Perfection in the art of Flavoring use the "Royal Extract."

The b. N. A. Act, according to the Ontario organized themselves into General said it was not until recently that the party called the clear grits. They were the right of the provinces to repayable on legal proceedings in the provinces. The provinces of the ultra-reformers of Canada, opposed there wincial courts had been questioned. This of the Markims Provinces.

Mr. Hanington next referred to the condition of New Brunswick The B. N. A. Act, according to the Ontario

N. A. Act and reviewed it at length, showing what were the powers specially given to the Dominion Parliament, and what authority it was intended that Provincial Legislatures should have. These resolutions did not pre-

wailed, and the Association was organized with the prospect of a successful and useful career. The following and useful career. The following officers were unanimously elected:

President—Bon. David Laird, Charlottetown Patriot.

Vice Presidents—C. F. Fraser, Halifax Critic; J. E. B. McCready, Halifax Critic; J. E. B. McCready, Charlottetown Examiner; R. Drum—Charlottetown Examiner; R. Drum—Charlottetown Examiner; R. Drum—Mond, Stellartown Trades Journal; of the other Provinces in the meeting at mond, Stellartown Trades Journal; of the other Provinces in the meeting at mond, Stellartown Trades Journal;

Robert Murray, Halifax Presbyterian open way

Witness; Fred. W. Bowes, Halifax BISCUSS THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT Act by the Minister of Justice in 1868, as to

culty occurred between a provincial body and the federal authority, one of the parties interested should not be the body to determine whether the subject of dispute properly came within the power of the provincial or federal body. Acts prepared by the Attorney General or the Solicitor General of any province go to the Minister of Justice, and this one man has the right to say WHETHER THEY SHALL BE ALLOWED

The Supreme Court of Canada should decide these questions with an appeal to the Privy Council. But it is argued that New Brunswick has her own members at Ottawa, True, but there are only 16 New Brunswick legislation. This was too much power to give to any one gentlemen, no matter what his ability might be. The Dominion Gov-ernment claim the right to say whether our obtaining a judicial determination r the validity of statutes of both the Federal Look at the United States. Although the constitution of that country was acknowledged to be one of the most efficient pieces of statesmanship ever drafted, there have

dangerous to Provincial rights was the power now vested in the Dominian Government. Mr. Hanington—What laws passed by this Legislature were disallowed at Quebec? Mr. Blair-The case of another Province o-day may be ours to-morrow. It was onl because this Government took a firm standagainst the threat from Ottawa that the Fre dericton bridge is a reality. He referred to the forest and stream bill, and other legis-lation of the Ontario Legislature that had been disallowed. He was no more willing to give to a Liberal Government at Ottawe

power of withdrawing

FROM PROVINCIAL JURISD without compensation, by merely d provinces. That is in direct opposition to one of the terms upon which we entered con-federation. Then it was distinctly under cood that all such works were to be the exconstruction put upon the act by the Federal authorities absolutely transfers such works from the Local Legislatures to the Dominion from the Local Legislatures to the Louisipour Government. No matter how much a Pro-vincial Legislature may have aided any rail-way, whenever it pleases the Dominion Gov-ernment such works shall cease to be under the Legislature which created it. He did changed so that the Local Legislatures might ed they should have according to one of Confederation. According to the Railway Act of

WITHDRAWN FROM OUR JURISDICTION. no matter how much we may have aided in could it be said that the other governments represented were the antagonistic to the dominion government? Would they say that the Manitoba government at the time of the Conference was in opposition to the that the Manitoba government at the time of the Conference was in opposition to the Ottawa government. They would surely not say that the government of New Brunswick is a Grit government.

Mr. Tweedie—What is it then?

Mr. Blair—It is composed of gentlemen in sympathy with the Dominion Government and of some who are opposed to that Goyernment. This Government in the administration of affairs knows neither Liberal nor Conservative, and manages its affairs entitly regardless of this or that political party in beliefling position. Not only may the works belittling position. Not only may the works belittling position. Not only may the works be taken, but they may be taken without

Mr. Hannington—When has the Domini Government taken any of these works.

Hon. Mr, Blair—It has taken away our right to control and regulate them. After we have given birth to these works, if our right to control them be taken away, is it not the same as taking away our property? He would tell the hon, gentleman that there are interferences which touch the feelings and sentiments, and that all rights do not reside strong Conservations should that in the pockets of the people. He desired to there was no desire to make capital for any see our rights carefully maintained and we would against a hostile foe on our shores, though our action may not pertake of the character of violence. The eventh re-

WITH THE ELECTORAL LISTS. We propose in a measure to have a say regarding such lists. He did not think there should be much feeling over the resolution. The time was coming when the franchise would be in the hands of every citizen capable of exercising it. The Dominion Goyernment will no doubt ere long adopt manhood suffrage and he thought we in New Brunswick would do the same hears were ation was intended to remove all doubts school of Fisher, Tilley, Howe, Wilmot, Sipointing stipendary police and other magis-trates and all officers who are under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Legislatu Coming to the 9th resolution the Attorney General said it was not until recently that

defects that time had made apparent? He queted from the despatches of Lord Durham on the subject of union, which despatches were written long before Confederation and which pointed out that time would suggest changes.

The Attorney General then took up the B. N. A. Act and reviewed it at length, showing what were the powers specially given to the Dominion Parliament, and what authority it

ment.
Resolution 12 proposed a way to ABOLISH THE SECOND CHAMBER

without consent of the chamber itself. No one would doubt that in this province it was desirable to abolish the Legislative Council. very difficult to provide with our ordinary revenue. At that time old Canada could not carry on its Government because of the conflict that was continually going on between the east and the west. The lower provinces were then considering the question of martime union. The Liberals and Conservatives of Ontario and the Government of Quebec were grits seek through this Quebec conference Chartestown Examiner; R. Drums mond, Stellartown Trades Journal; Government to join with the House statutes, leaving to the people of each provincial Legislature to the free exercise of their exclusive right of legislation on the statutes, leaving to the people of each provincial Legislature to the free exercise of their columination of the Council. They appointed men whose word, faith, assurances, votes and expressions in this House should have been a matter assigned to them, subject only to the Province to stand sloot? Or should be augested to the Millian which will add millions upon millions of their followers who were hostile to the should be in greated to the first in guestion of the Council. They appointed men whose word, faith, assurances, votes and expressions in this House should have been a matter assigned to them, subject only to the people of each provincial Legislature council. They appointed men whose word, faith, assurances, votes and expressions in this House separation in the Council they would over in accordance with their votes und matters assigned to them, subject only to the Frovinces to the Government assignment and the provincial Legislation on the dealerstone of their colouncil. They appoint for better terms, and propose an arrangement which will add millions upon millions of

lative Council had DESERTED PARKED BRIVATOR DO regarding the abolition of the council. He would like to see the men they (the Government) had appointed do credit to their re-peated declarations. He would like to have een them stand to their colors at all hazards Had they all done this they would have done credit to the Government appointing them and vastly greater credit to themselves. The 18th resolution (as to crown lands in dispute) deals with matters which do not vitally affect us. The Provincial Secretary and himself had assented to it on the principle of do as we would be done by. They had given a helping hand to those directly concerned, and the House would have no difficulty in agreeing with the resolution. The 14th resolution proposes to deal to some extent resolution proposes to desi to some strong with Bankruptcy and Insolvency. The statute book is barren of such legislation and the resolution proposes in the absence of action by the Dominion Parliament that the Local Legislature be invested with a measure of power to deal with the matter. He brief-ly explained the next two resolutions and then took up resolution 17, dealing with the question of finances. This resolution had been adopted without a discenting voice—

a discounting voice—

a d nost marvellous result all things considers But we are met with the criticism that the proposed arrangement is going to increase the burdens of the people of Canada, that that New Brunswick will be deprived of revenue she has now. When we entered and see if it is only their individual opinions. Confederation and surrendered many of our He read the resolution as follows: some Dominion interest admitted of abuse in rights to the central authority we did so

upon the distinct understanding that we subject of the trade relations between the should not have to make a Dominion and United States, this Inter-pro-DIRECT TAX UPON THE PROPIR. Our expectation was that we would have money enough for our schools, roads and bridges, for the maintenance of our asylum, and to carry on the Government of the coun-try efficiently. If experience has shown us that with the strictest economy the Dominion tional purposes are increasing, people will not submit to anything like direct taxation in that connection. The federal authority removed. The proposition from five of the different Provinces contained in this resolution should commend itself to the Dominio Government and he believed it would, perhaps not this year or next, but undoubtedly before very long. It had been said that N B. under the arrangement contained in the resolution had given away \$150,000 and accepted \$180,000. If this were true the Provincial Secretary who consented to the proposition and he (Blair) who agreed with him should be drummed out of the Province Mr. Blair entered into a full explanation of the financial arrangement, showing that under it without surrendering anything N. B. would get for Government and Legislatio

\$180,000 a year as against \$50,000 as at present. The increase in the different Provinces under the resolution will-be : lation, as compared with New Brunswick, Ontario would be entitled to \$780,000; Quebec to \$585,000 and Nova Scotia to

\$178,000. These figures would show whether or not New Brunewick's interests had been properly guarded in the proposed In conclusion, Mr. Blair said he had ened by the resolutions free from any feeling; without showing friendship for this political party or animosity towards the other. He saked the members in considering the resolu-Conservatives. First of all, we are New be thought any good would result from it, but Brunswickers. If the experience of twenty be thought they would have been wise had years discloses to us that the constitution needs amending, it was the duty of all members, and they followed the example of Sir John Machine and the confermance of the statement of the confermance of the statement of the confermance of the statement of the confermance of the conf bers to lend a helping hand in bringing about the desired changes. We should deal with the desired changes. We should deal with the matter, not from a political standpoint, but in a patriotic spirit, and there will be no tion of the Grits of Ontario; and he would off the Dominion. These resolutions do not propose to tear up or tear down the constitu-tion. They propose to lay the whole case, tax stated, before Her Majesty, and he was always a satisfied that the appeal to the Imperial arbi-ter would not be in vain.

on rising to address the House, on the Quebec subsidies received the opposition of the Unresolutions, congratulated Hon. Mr. Blair tario grits and the opposition party to Sir John's government in parliament. They as could be made in favor of the resolutions, and the speech of the Attorney General did ed in the interest of the Maritime provinces. eredit to himself, to the party to which he spoke, and to the talent of this House. There was no reason, no matter what side of politics we were on, twhy we may not differ in our views on public questions. The Attornsy General had the advantage of having heard all these matters discussed at Quebec. He self-government and freed us from dictation (Blair) was in possession of all the information bearing on the resolutions—in posses-sion of all facts calculated to strengthen his views. At the same time he (Hannington) did not doubt that he would be able to show that the conference had its original inception with the grit party of Ontario, and that the resolutions were intended as an attack upon the Dominion Government. The friends of to the Attorney General and the Provincia-Secretary—had been drawn into conference

OPPOSED TO THE MARITIME PROVINCES. Mr. Hanington referred to the fact that when of this province asked in vain for the \$150. sion claim. Not only were we refused, but our request for that which was ours by right to serve the interests of the grit party of Ontario. The resolutions proposed great changes in our constitution, among which one was made a canvass against us in the Province of Ontario. He would show what inof the most important was the financial ques terest that great man Mr. Blake had in the ion. He would leave that phase of the Maritime Provinces by reading from a speed question principally to other gentlemen to of his on the question of railway subsidie deal with, and had no doubt it would be ably handled. He had listened in vain for a when the matter was under discus-NEW BRUNSWICK GRIEVENCES

"He (Sir John A. Macdonald) preferred t adopt the policy of granting aid to railways, no matter how small, how short, how purely He had asked when the legislation local their interests might be. his province had been interfered with by the Federal Government. These was never any intention on the part of the Dominion Government to disallow the Fredericton Further on in the same speech Mr. Blake "I say that the policy of the hon, gentle man is a degrading and demoralising policy."

Degrading! degrading, to help such railways as the Miramichi road and the other bridge bill, notwithstanding the statement of the Attorney General in that connection. Mr. Blair was in error as the bridge bill was

passed in 1882, when the Governmet of lines mer which he (Hanington) was a member, was ing that lines mentioned by him (Hanington), degradwhich he (Hanington) was a member, was in power, and there was never any hint of disallowing it. The New Brunswick Government members who attended the Quebec Conference had been carried away by the influence of the Contario grits. He used the term grits in no offensive sense. He had a high respect for some of the grits, but he could not parmit them to claim the title of could not parmit them to claim the title of could not parmit them to claim the title of could not parmit them to claim the title of could not parmit them to claim the title of could not parmit them to claim the title of could not parmit them to claim the title of could not parmit them to claim the title of could not parmit them to claim the title of could not parmit them to claim the title of could not parmit the could not parmit could not permit them to claim the title of liberale, which title belonged to men of the liberale, which title belonged to men of the tham needed? It is works wherever we find county Court House Square. hem needed." It is now sought to do awa with this "degrading policy" of supporting monds and many others. After George Brown had amalgamated with Sir John A. railways and local works, and men this House should stop to consider whether McDonald, Sir George Cartier and the other their counties need further assistance for Fathers of Confederation, the so-called retheir railways before they give these resolutions their support. Mr. Blake says again: "This policy is an assumption of provincie functions, and it is centralization in its most langerous, because in a material way, and in

(To be Continues)

FEBRUARY 1st.

States came into operation in 1854 and exhad increased from nothing t \$5,000,000, and JUST OPENED AT for roads, bridges and schools it was found

willing to enter into the confederation scheme and were content to have their revenue fixed PRINTS, PRINTS.

in endless variety.

White Cottons.

White Pillow Cottons,

White Shirting Cottons. to the United States. We find, too, that at the conference, a resolution was passed unani-

mously in favor of unrestricted free trade with the United States.

Mr. Blair—No resolutions to be adopted by this house were passed as a conference

mbodying reciprocity.

Mr. Hanington—No, the conference knew

that it was not within the competency of

local legislatures to pass upon the question of

trade and commerce. But the same conference which adopted the resolutions which

this house is asked to pass, also as such con-

ference, passed resolutions in favor of unres-

tricted reciprocity. The resolution in favor of such free trade with the United States

was the work of the same minds that adopt-

ed the resolutions in reference to the consti-tution of this Dominion. At the time that

the resolution was passed by the conference in favor of unrestricted reciprocity, Erastus

the proper policy of this country. He held public meetings in different parts of Canada.

him to this country? While this commer-

members of the Conference. Let u

RYAMINE THE RESOLUTION

Dominion and United States, this Inter-pro-

minion.

That this Conference and the people it represents cherish fervent loyalty to her majas-

States would not lessen these sentiments or

tha part of our people, and, on the contrary

at the same time, in connection with an adjustment of the fishery dispute, tend to hap-pily settle the grave difficulties which have

from time to time arisen between the mo-ther country and the United States."

ask us to amend the constitution of our cour

Canadians under commercial union.

insult to tell us that our prosperity depends

upon the Americans granting us free trade or any other favors. The resolution adopted at

Duebec in favor of commercial union with

the United States practically said to to the

Oanadians: You ought not to be satisfied with your condition, with your prosperity with your manufactures, but you should

HAND THEM OVER TO THE AMERICANS.

The question of confederation was discussed

by our ablest men, the leading men of both

under it all provinces have been treated fair

that we should be governed by ourselves

cided that we could not live unless by the

will of the United States, a declaration to

He (Mr. Hanington) had never uttered

ment attending the Conference at Quebec

construction. The Grits of Ontario have always opposed the interests of the Maritime

tario was the milch cow that was being drain-

secure the right to govern ourselves. British government had long ago given us

new it is proposed that we hand back our freedom to the same Downing street.

As an evidence of the fact that the Grit

which he was not prepared to subscribe.

The fathers of confederation decided

That's the opinion of the men who now

GREY COTTONS.

Grey Sheeting Cottons new crey cottons,

New Prints. FEATHER TICKINGS,

in the New Stripes.

Wiman was preaching commercial union as One Case of the Celebrated Crompton

CORSETS.

reciprocity. The Attorney General says the reciprocity in reference to that matter was passed only as the individual opinions of the Morse & Kaley Mfg. Co's KNITTING COTTONS. acknowledged by all to be the best in

vincial Conference, consisting of representa-tives of all political parties, desires to record its opinion that unrestricted reciprocity would be of advantage to all the provinces in the Do-Parks' Cotton Warps.

Parks' Carpet Warps,

the market.

always on hand at Lowest Prices.

P. S .- I forgot to speak about the We have just opened a large lot of may even serve to increase them, and would Edges, Insertions, Flouncings and Allovers, and there are a lot more to

arrive in a few days. JOHN J. WEDDALL. 204 Queen St.

try. That is what the Americans want Why, even the Toronto Globs hos admitted That is what the Americans want that we as Canadians cannot descriminate against Great Britain. We cannot live as 224 QUEEN ST would have to be bound by the will of the day when we Britons will have to ge down on our knees to the United States. It is an

WE CALL ATTENTION

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BRACES

We have a large range of these goods, and the prices are regulated New Tapestry Carpets o suit the times

Provinces. If they had had their way we would not have had the subsidies for the

N. B-Celluloid Collars and Cuffs all sizes, in stock.

FOR Good, Substantial, Sensible

C. H. THOMAS & Co.

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An Easy Chair, A Platform Rocker, Splint Rocker, Carpet Rocker, Student's Chair, &c.

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New Ginghams,

New Shirtings.

Cloths, Dress Goods, Trimmings.

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