1887

The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. C. ANSLOW, Our Country with its United Interests. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. XX.—No. 26. Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, April 13, 1887. WHOLE No. 1014.

DON'T FORGET.

B. FAIREY, proprietor of the popular DRY GOODS and FURNITURE STORE

HAS REMOVED HIS STOCK

to Store lately occupied by Mr. George Stables (Hay's Building.) He will be pleased to see all his friends and customers, who so kindly patronised him at the Old Stand, as well as all others who wish to see and examine

A Well Assorted Stock at Low Prices.

My Stock is the largest and best I have ever shown. My prices are second to none. My Goods are new, cheap and good.

NEW MILLINERY.

TWO CASES SPRING HATS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

ALSO FEATHERS, FLOWERS, etc., etc.

SIX CASES AND FIVE BALES OF

NEW DRY GOODS,

Ladies Collars and Cuffs, Prints, Cambrics, Italians, Seersuckers, Brilliants, Ribbons, Men's White and Regatta Shirts,

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

—all widths, Gloves, Hosiery, making My Stock the most complete in the country.

WHITE COTTONS, special, at 6 cents per yard up,
GREY COTTONS, 27 in. 4 cents, 36 in. 5 cents,
MY 36 in. GREY COTTON at 6 cents is the best value in town,
GREY SHEETING, WHITE PILLOW COTTONS, etc.

Agent for Evans & Brother, London,

PIANOS,

A very fine instrument, written guarantee with every instrument. I have received one of their upright Pianos which I shall be pleased to show to intending purchasers,

B. FAIREY,
Hay's Building, Newcastle.

Newcastle, April 2nd, 1887.

Law and Collection Office
—OF—
M. ADAMS,
Barrister & Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.
Real Estate & Fire Insurance Agent.
CLAIMS collected in all parts of the Dominion.
Office:-NEWCASTLE, N.B.

PHOENIX Fire Insurance Co'y.,
OF LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1782.
LOSSES PAID over $75,000,000.
INSURANCES EFFECTED AT REASONABLE RATES.
LOSSES PROMPLY PAID.
W. A. PARK, - Agent.
Newcastle, 10th Dec. 1886. 1yr.

L. J. TWEEDIE,
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER AT LAW.
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
Chatham, - - - N. B.
OFFICE Old Bank Montreal.

JOHN McALISTER,
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Conveyancer, &c.,
CAMPBELLTON, N.B.
May 7, 1885.

WILLIAM MURRAY,
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CAMPBELLTON, N. B.
OFFICE:— MURRAY'S BUILDING, WATER STREET.
May 1, 1882.

J D. PHINNEY.
Barrister & Attorney at Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
RICHIBUCTO. N. B.
OFFICE—COURT HOUSE SQUARE.
May 5, 1884.

GEO. STABLES,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant.
NEWCASTLE, - - - N. B.
Goods of all kinds handled on Commission, and prompt returns made.
Will attend to Auctions in Town and Country in a satisfactory manner.
Newcastle, Aug. 11, '85.

F. L. PEDOLIN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
OFFICE at house formerly occupied by M O. Thompson.
OFFICE HOURS from 9 to 12 a.m., 1 to 6 p. m., 7 to 10 p. m.
Feb. 1855.

O. J. MacCULLY, M.A., M. D.,
Memb. ROY. COL. SURG., LONDON,
SPECIALIST,
DISEASES OF EYE, EAR & THROAT,
Office: Cor. Church and Main St., Moncton.
Moncton, Nov. 12, '86. 1y.

DR. McDONALD,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE
Corner Duke and St. John Street.;
Opposite Canada House,
CHATHAM - - N. B.
Chatham June 3, 1881.

DR. T. W. POMROY,
29 STUYVESANT ST.,
NEW YORK CITY, U. S.
Persons wishing to consult the Dr., and unable to call on him personally, can do so by letter.
Aug. 24, 1883.

CANADA HOUSE.
Chatham, New Brunswick,
Wm. JOHNSTON, Proprietor.
Considerable outlay has been made on the house to make it a firstclass Hotel and travellers will find it a desirable temporary residence both as regards location and comfort. It is situated within two minutes walk of Steamboat landing and Telegraph and Post Offices.
The proprietor returns thanks to the Public for the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor by courtesy and attention to merit the same in the future.
GOOD SAMPLE ROOMS
for Commercial Travellers and Stabling on the premises.
Oct. 12, 1885.

KEARY HOUSE
(Formerly WILBUR'S HOTEL,)
BATHURST, - - - N. B.
THOS. F. KEARY - Proprietor.
This Hotel has been entirely refitted and refurnished throughout. Stage connects with all trains. Livery connected with the Hotel. Yachting Facilities. Some of the best trout and salmon pools within eight miles. Excellent salt water bathing. Good Sample Rooms for commercial men.
TERMS $1.50 per day; with Sample Rooms $1.75.
Bathurst, Oct. 1, '86.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK,
GEO. McSWEENY, PROPRIETOR. GEO. D. FUCH, MANAGER
Clifton House,
Princess and 143 Germain Street,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
A. N. PETERS, PROPRIETOR,
Heated by steam throughout. Prompt attention and moderate charges. Telephone communication with all parts of the city.
April 20, '85.

GEO. E. FROST,
Campbellton Drug Store,
Corner Broadway & Water Street,
Campbellton, N. B.
The public are respectfully informed that the subscriber has opened the above store where will be found a full assortment of
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.
selected with great care and of the best quality. Also, A Complete Herbarium, Roots, Herbs, Barks, Seeds, Extracts, &c. &c.
BOTANIC MEDICINES,
all kinds in general use. Family Articles, Patent Medicines, Toilet Goods, Fancy articles, Perfumery, &c., a great variety.
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded of the best materials at all hours, day and night, and no pains or expense spared in this department.
Orders by mail from any quarter will have the best attention

SCROFULA

Humors,

Erysipelas,

Canker, and

Catarrh,

Can be cured by purifying the blood with

I do not believe that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has an equal as a remedy for Scrofulous Humors. It is pleasant to take, gives strength and vigor to the body, and produces a more permanent, lasting, result than any medicine I ever used.—E. Haines, No. Lindale, O.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease.—W. F. Fowler, M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

For forty years I have suffered with Erysipelas. I have tried all sorts of remedies for my complaint, but found no relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking ten bottles of this medicine I am completely cured.—Mary C. Amesbury, Rockport, Mc.

I have suffered, for years, from Catarrh, which was so severe that it destroyed my appetite and weakened my system. After trying other remedies, and getting no relief, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in a few months, was cured.—Susan L. Cook, 909 Albany st., Boston Highlands, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is superior to any blood purifier that I have ever tried. I have taken it for Scrofula, Canker, and Salt-Rheum, and received much benefit from it. It is good, also, for a weak stomach.—Millie Jane Peirce, South Bradford, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5.

CURES—Rheumatism, Diphtheria, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Cramps, Bruises, Sprains, Coughs, Colds, Quinsy, Erysipelas, Collic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Burns, Scalds, Stiffness of the Limbs, Contraction of the Muscles, PILES, &c.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.,
Sole Proprietors.

It is an invaluable Hair Renewer and cleans the Scalp of all Dandruff.

ANOTHER PROOF.

GENTS:—In February last I took a severe cold, which settled in my back and kidneys, causing great pain. After using several preparations and being without sleep four nights through intense pain, I tried your MINARD'S LINIMENT. After *first* application I was so much relieved that I fell into a deep sleep, and complete recovery shortly followed.
JOHN S. McLEOD,
Elm House.
Laurencetown, N. S.

MINARD'S LINIMENT is for sale everywhere.
PRICE 25 cents.

MIRAMICHI
STEAM BRICK WORKS.
The subscriber announces that he is now carrying on the business of
BRICK MANUFACTURING
on an extensive scale, and has now on hand about
150,000 BRICK
which will be disposed of at low rates.
The makers are located near a siding of the Intercolonial Railway. All orders attended to promptly. Brick delivered f. o. b. cars, or at wharf.
Address all orders to
G. A. & H. S. FLETT.
Nelson, Miramichi, N. B., Oct. 20, '85.

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in the world. And one can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages. Something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address,
TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
Don't encourage Home manufacture unless you can save money. You can do so by purchasing your
SCHOOL DESKS,
ETC.,
at CASSIDY'S SASH AND DOOR Factory, Chatham.
The Desk I make is seat and desk combined and is offered to School Trustee Boards positively lower in price than the same article can be imported for.
Sample to be seen at the Factory.
GEORGE CASSADY.
Chatham, Jan'y 10, 1885.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

Selected Literature.

COURT BEAUCOURT'S TREASURE.

CHAPTER THE SECOND.

Charlie absently ruffled my hair with his hand.

"I suppose she meant the old tradition that she and most of the people about here believe in, that there is treasure hidden somewhere," said he, rather indifferently, for he was busy slipping my wedding ring—the only ring I had—up and down my finger.

"A tradition!" I cried, starting up, "oh, do tell it to me, that's a dear, good boy; you know I love stories."

"Very well," said he: "but you must not expect anything romantic: it is only an old tale. The story runs that Charles de Beaucourt, when he went to join the Royalist army under Charles the First—"

"*De* Beaucourt, Charlie?" I asked.

"Oh, yes, didn't you know we were De Beaucourts till the Civil Wars, and only lost the "De" in the Commonwealth? Well, this fellow went to join the Cavaliers, and before he went he hid all his immense wealth—there had been some freebooting with the Spaniards a generation or two back: where, I forgot, I'm sure—and the family jewels in a secret hiding-place known only to himself; and, getting killed at Edge Hill, and the estates passing to another branch of the family, it has remained hidden ever since. They say that we Beaucourts will never prosper, and that there will never be a direct succession until the Treasure is found; and certainly we have come down hill at a gallop, and the place has never gone from father to son, but skipped about wildly. It came to me from my great-uncle, and it's going, as far as I see at present, to my fifty-second cousin, my dear."

"Then you believe the story," said I, in great haste, "you believe it, Charlie?"

"Not I! I believe it's only a delicate way of saying that he melted it all down and sent it to whatever was the equivalent of his 'uncle' in those benighted days, particularly as the great punch-bowl which Edward the Third bestowed upon Brabant de Beaucourt, and which he holds in his picture, disappeared about the same time. There is an idea among the people, however, that Cavalier Charles hid the Treasure in one of the rooms at the Court."

"Oh, Charlie, which room? I have never seen it, have I?"

"No, because it is a room in the old part of the Court—the oldest part of all, where the Norman keep was. It is shut up now, and falling to bits for want of the repair we can't give it."

"Oh, my dearest boy! why has nobody ever looked for it?"

"Ah! but they have scores of times. Everybody looked, and the furniture in the room was half smashed, and lately that part has been said to be haunted, and so is shut up. I don't think it's been open these twenty years. I never remember to have seen it, and I've been here every holiday time since I was born.

"But we might find it. Do let us look, anyway. Promise that you'll show me the room to-morrow—promise, Charlie, do promise."

"Very well, if you like. I have known where the key has been kept ever since I knew anything; though I don't know what good it will do you."

"If we only could find it!" I sighed, pressing my hot cheek against his knee. "What wouldn't we do with it? We'd buy back Holme Beaucourt and all the old lands."

"And repair the Court, and do it all up swell."

"Yes, and travel, and have no end of servants, and horses, and everything jolly. Is there no clue to the place where it is hid?—no papers or anything?"

"Not the least thing, except an old rhyme that may have something to do with it; it's certainly very oracular—

"'When the doe and the wolf have come together,
Then shall be found Court Beaucourt's Treasure.'"

"What do you suppose that means? It's a very bad rhyme, 'together' and 'treasure.' I should think the ancestor who invented that must have pronounced it 'togessher.'"

"I always looked upon it as a bit of the severest sarcasm, the doe and the wolf coming together being like 'the lion lying down with the lamb' or the stars falling—in other words, never. I fancy the wolf may have something to do with the wolf's head being the Beaucourt crest."

"And oh, Charlie! you must remember that a white doe is one of the charges on papa's coat-of-arms, the Aslington coat-of-arms. Doesn't it seem to mean that we are fated to find it? I am sure it is predestination."

"If you put it like that," said Charlie, "I quite agree with you and believe in it at last. The doe and the wolf have come together, and the treasure of Court Beaucourt has been found;" and, stooping down, he gathered me up into his strong young arms.

I clung to him closely, though I whispered that he was a silly boy, and for a little while we forgot even "the Treasure."

But as we slowly climbed the great oaken stairs on our way to bed I looked down and saw Mrs. Susan in the hall beneath, followed by Steven, who bore a farthing rushlight, I snatched the candle from Charlie and waved it above my head, as I leaned over the banisters and shouted—

"Wish me good luck, Mrs. Susan, I'm going to look for the Treasure!"

She looked up, startled. Then all the sternness died out of her old face, and an eager flush made it look almost young. She clasped her hands together, and cried out—

"Heaven bless ye, Mrs. Charles, dear! Heaven bless ye!"—then actually burst into tears, and fled.

"Now, Charlie," said I the next morning, directly breakfast was over "remember what you promised. I'm quite ready to begin hunting for the Treasure!"

"Oh, you insatiable child!" said he, getting up from his chair, "will you never be satisfied? Come along then."

And opening the carved desk in the corner, he took a key from one of its drawers, and led the way, through halls and corridors and up staircases, to the oldest part of the house: led the way at first, but only at first, for when we got into the regions that were new to me I was rather awed by the eerie look of half-open doors and glimpses of disused rooms, so that I was not content with following; but preferred clinging to the sleeve of his brown velveteen coat, and thereby retarding its owner's movements.

At last we stopped before a low arched door, heavily studded with great clumsy nails and crossed with bands of rusty iron. Charlie looked at me with a smile, but said not a word, and began fitting his key into the huge lock.

I left his arm, to stare with fascinated eyes at the wonderful door, which, unused for so long to be swung on its hinges, resisted all efforts to open it.

All at once, however, it gave way and flew open, almost flinging Charlie headlong into the room. I gave a little cry, and rushed in after him; then stopped short, and gazed about me. I saw a low, rather large room, the walls and ceiling of oak, worm-eaten and dusty; the floor of uneven stones. The walls were panelled, and carved with rude representations of beasts, birds and flowers. The furniture, which was of the roughest description, consisted of a low, oaken bedstead, also carved, three or four wooden settles, a broken table, and an open oak chest, all of quaint and antique workmanship, very much the worst for age and hard usage, and brown with accumulated dust, which rose up in a cloud at our abrupt entrance.

Charlie, with an exclamation of disgust, rushed to the little arched window, flung open its casement of leaded panes, and thrust out his head and shoulders, vowing that he was on the verge of suffocation; while I pounced upon the furniture, which had so evidently been thorougly examined over and over again in years gone by, and pulled it about till I was tired. Certainly the search did not take very long, and by the time the dust had settled again I had come to the conclusion, that nothing bigger than a sixpence could be hidden in that room, far less Cavalier Charlie's immense treasure.

"I might have known somebody would have found it long ago if it had been hidden here, where every one has looked for it so often," I said at last, sinking exhausted on the edge of the bedstead—in which Charles de Beaucourt's whole family might have slept, it was so big—and sighing bitterly. "Come along, Charlie; it's a horrid sell! I mean to ask Mrs. Susan where she thinks it is—she'll be sure to know. I vote we go down again. Come Charlie."

But Charlie had just espied a hare crossing the wild tangle—which was once the pleasaunce garden—and was still boy enough to find such a sight completely engrossing. So I began to study the carved panels and admire the remarkable figures,

"What a lot of wolves and wolves' heads there are on the walls, Charlie!" I said, speaking much more to myself than to him, however, as his head being far out of the window, he could not possibly hear me; "and what fierce creatures they are! How ghastly to sleep in a room with so many wolves about, isn't it? I wish you'd come, Charlie dear. And here are snakes and eagles—a perfect "Zoo" of wild beasts and reptiles—and here's a wolf, an immense one, on the panel, just ready to spring on an unfortunate creature in the wreath of leaves on the next—a pig, I think; but they really carved so peculiarly in those days that I won't be certain. No, I fancy it's meant for a stag; but it is not a correct likeness, it has no horns; it must be a doe—yes, that's it, a doe, Why Charlie!"—and my words died away on my lips as, with a shock like a thunderbolt, there flashed through my mind the words of the quaint old rhyme—

"When the doe and the wolf shall come together,
Then shall be found Court Beaucourt's Treasure."

And the truth burst upon me with a sudden rush that took away my breath.

I gave one frightened gasp, and flung myself against the wall, with both hands outstretched and then—I don't how, for it all happened in a moment—the two panels seemed to slide together and the figures carved on them to meet, leaving a great big cupboard in the wall, where I could see dimly through the darkness the outlines of bulky forms, and then—then I gave one choking cry of "Charlie!" and as my young husband, startled, drew in his head and turned hastily, I dropped down on the dusty floor at his very feet!

I opened my eyes again by-and-by to find myself in his arms, and his dear, anxious face close to mine. But joy does not kill, whatever people may say, and before long I was able to stand up and cry on my dear boy's shoulder the happiest tears I ever shed in my life.

Presently I grew calmer, and we looked in at the secret hiding place that had kept its treasures so faithfully all these years; at the great iron-bound chests and the worn old bags, some of which had burst and showered their golden contents out upon the floor; at the small iron box which Charlie said must hold the renowned old family jewels: and, wonderful to relate, at something that lay near the entrance, black with age, but round and bulky as ever—nothing less than Brabant de Beaucourt's silver punch-bowl! We looked at them in silence, and then, without a word, we looked at each other, and still clasped in each other's arms, we knelt on the dust-carpeted floor and thanked God humbly and earnestly that it had pleased Him, after so many years, to reveal to us its hiding-place, and to grant to us—the last of all the race—at last, in our dire need, to find Court Beaucourt's Treasure.

* * * * * * *

That was two years ago—two such happy, beautiful years as seldom fall to any woman's lot; and it is just six months since my baby, my bonny wee boy, was born. Such a boy as he is!—exactly like his father (though his father vows he can't see it) and the best little thing that ever filled a cradle. He lies there beside me now, while Mrs. Susan, promoted from maid-of-all-work to head-nurse, is singing to him softly some endless ballad of a somebody de Beaucourt who fought and bled at Poictiers.

I am writing by a fire in the old blue boudior, which is so dear to me from its memories of the time when Charlie and I were poor, that when the Court was being done up my dear boy had it renovated and improved for my morning-room. We are fonder of it even now than any of the grander rooms, and I like best to sit here alone with Charlie and talk of those past days, so hard and yet so dear.

As I look from my window the whole country round as far as I can see is once more Beaucourt estate. Once more the "Beaucourts hold up their heads with the proudest in the land," as Mrs. Susan used to say when she exasperated me by saying I was not one of them.

There is Charlie's step on the stairs, as he is coming to sit with me till the dressing bell rings. This is our cozy half-hour together—the happiest half-hour in the day. "Take baby to the nursery, Mrs. Susan, and Charlie dear, let Charles the younger go.—No, I don't say you might look over my shoulder, you rude boy! I'll come directly. I have only half a dozen more words to write to finish the true, complete history of Court Beaucourt's Treasure, and how it was lost and found.

Temperance.

WASTE ON THE TRAFFIC.

Figures "surely are enough to startle every business man, every friend of the laboring class (for this frightful waste falls most injuriously upon them), and indeed every citizen. *One hundred and fifty-three million bushels of grain in seven years worse than wasted*, or twenty-two million each year! If all this grain were *thrown into the sea* the loss would be nothing in comparison. But the *product* of it enhances the waste a hundred fold. *Seventy five million gallons of whiskey each year!* And this is a single branch of the traffic. Look at the figures of the entire traffic. Count the cost of a single year. What has the nation *lost?* The labor of 563,971 men engaged in breweries, distilleries and saloons, costing over fifteen million of dollars. The lives of a hundred thousand men per annum who go down to the drunkard's grave. And the loss of health and time and happiness and character which is beyond all estimate. And what have we *gained?* An army of paupers, criminals, tramps, idiots, insane, and bankrupts in purse and character. We have gained also 200,000 centres of moral and political corruption, socialism anarchism. Does it *pay?* Can we *afford* such a waste? Is it any marvel that we have 'hard times?'"—*Hom.*

They are enforcing the new License Law of Nova Scotia. Seven hundred gallons of rum were last week spilled upon the streets of Lunenburg, and the owner was sent to jail. In the Nova Scotia Assembly, a few days ago, a motion to restore the saloon was supported by only two members, Premier Fielding being one.

Washington Letter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1887.

Conflicts of authority between the Secretary of War and the Lieutenant-General are becoming of frequent occurrence. General Sheridan was opposed to the order limiting the time of service of staff officers to four years, holding that the general officers should have the right of keeping officers with them as long as they wished. No exceptions were made in enforcing the order for the Secretary was determined to break up the custom of allowing certain officers to retain comfortable berths year after year. As a natural consequence of this determination an order was issued a couple of months ago limiting the terms of adjutants of regiments. There was no expressed opposition to this order.

While the Secretary of War was away a short time ago, several adjutant appointments were made by colonels, with the approval of General Sheridan, of lieutenants serving with light batteries. These appointments did not meet with the approval of the Secretary, who held, that in justice to the officers of the regiments, the adjutants should be selected from among the lieutenants doing actual service with their regiments. An order was therefore issued restricting the appointment to such officers, and the objectionable appointments were revoked. General Sheridan was out West at the time. No correspondence has taken place between the two officials, and probably none will. It all goes to show, however, as has frequently been stated that the Secretary of War and the Lieutenant-General do not always work well together in administering the affairs of the Army.

After taking the oath of office Thursday afternoon, the Interstate Commissioners transacted no business beyond the election of Judge Cooley as chairman. There was no discussion whatever as to the choice of chairman. Mr. Morrison nominated Judge Cooley, and he received the votes of his four colleagues. The election of Judge Cooley was premediated, and it was understood to be in accord with an expressed wish of the President.

The Commission met at 11 o'clock Saturday morning and formally took up the work for which it was created. The board heard a committee of the Atlanta (Ga.) Chamber of Commerce in relation to the interpretation of certain provisions of the interstate commerce act. This committee was appointed to co-operate with the Southern Railway and Steamship Association in endeavoring to procure, at the earliest date practicable, from the Commission, an interpretation, upon a liberal basis of the act, in the interest of the protection of the manufacturing and commercial interests of the association named, and of other southern organizations.

Secretary Whitney has been in consultation of late with naval ordnance officers with regard to the plant required to equip the Washington navy-yard as an ordnance foundry. It is probable that the plans and changes will be decided upon finally in a few days. The report of the board of naval officers on the subject did not meet with the entire approval of the Secretary, but it will doubtless form the basis of the scheme of reconstruction of the yard. Considerable reduction will be made in the expenditure proposed, mainly in the direction of utilizing many of the buildings now standing, instead of tearing down and building new ones. As soon as the plans are decided upon work will be commenced on the machinery and plant. Very few of the large tools such as lathes and steam hammers necessary for the finishing of heavy ordnance, can be purchased in this country, so that it will be necessary for the new foundry to make most of its tools. It is believed that two years will be necessary for the completion of a plant large enough to turn out the heavy caliber. Every effort will be made to have the plant completed in time to undertake the assembling of the heavier pieces when the deliveries of steel begin under the new proposals.—*Lenox.*

The Local Legislature.

FREDERICTON, April 4.—Mr. McLellan moved the house in committee of supply to consider supplementary estimates. He presented a statement showing the cost of the different importation of horses, the expenses connected therewith and the individual cost of each horse. The total cost of the importation was $28,646. The house had voted $30,000, which was intended to cover the cost of the importation and the keep of the horses from Sept. 1st next to the close of the fiscal year on Dec. 31st.

Mr. Baird made a lengthy speech asking the consideration of the government and house on the matter of railway subsidy for the Tobique Valley railway, and Dr. Atkinson endorsed his remarks. Dr. Atkinson also spoke at length on the eastern extension claim of this province against the dominion.

Mr. Alward said he had taken the pains to read the correspondence between this government and the dominion government, and he had great pleasure in saying that the answer of this government on September 13th, 1886, to the despatch of the secretary of state, March 23rd, 1886, in reference to the Eastern Extension railway claim, reflected great credit upon this administration. He read from Hansard to show that in 1884 Sir Charles Tupper had declared that the New Brunswick government was entitled to $400,000 in 1869 on account of this claim, when it was forced under pressure from Ottawa to accept $250,000. If, then, according to Sir Charles, the $150,000 voted this province in 1884 was due in 1869, surely the province was entitled to the interest on that account.

Mr. Blair said he understood that the remark had been made in another chamber that the claim on the Dominion government in this connexion was unfounded. The remarks of the hon. members from Carleton and St. John showed that the claim was a just one, and he desired that it should attract public attention. This was different from an ordinary claim, because of the $150,000, withheld from this province between 1869 and 1884, had been paid in when it should have been it would have reduced the balance against us in debt account with the dominion, and therefore every half yearly subsidy paid us would have been larger by the amount of the interest on that sum. There was no understanding between this government and the dominion government that the amount paid in 1884 was in full for all our claim, and there was no record to that effect either from the dominion government to us or from our government to the dominion government.

The house then went into supply and passed the following items:—

Fredericton bridge,	$33,535
Lunatic asylum buildings and farms,	7,908
Additional subsidy for steam navigation,	1,800

Mr. McLellan introduced appropriation bills, which were read first and second times, agreed to, and read a third time. The Secretary also presented the returns of the People's Bank and Central Insurance Company.

Messrs. Blair, Alward, Stockton, Hutchison and Tweedie were appointed a committee to prepare an address to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, congratulating her on having attained the jubilee year of her reign. They presented the following:—

"*To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty:*

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN: We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada, in parliament assembled, desire in our own names, and in behalf of the people we represent, to assure your majesty of our devotion and affection for your majesty's person and throne.

"We most sincerely and heartily congratulate Your Majesty upon attaining the jubilee year of Your Majesty's reign.

"During Your Majesty's rule the social and material progress of mankind, the great advance in scientific discovery, the development of those industrial pursuits so promotive of human happiness, the extension of popular rights and freedom of government, and the progress of colonial development, have in a marked degree surpassed any former period in history, and in these blessings we have largely shared.

"We devoutly pray that a kind Providence may long spare Your Majesty to rule over a united, contented and happy people."

The report was adopted and resolutions passed that the address be engrossed.

Adjourned.

FREDERICTON, April 5.—Hon. Mr. Blair recommitted the bill respecting public health to consider the amendments made by the Legislative Council, Mr. Palmer in the chair. Mr. Blair said that sec. 12th of the bill that passed this House, provided that the cost of enforcing health regulations was to be borne by the city, town or municipality in which such regulations were in force. The council had added an amendment as follows: "To be reimbursed wholly or in part by the government if the governor-in-council may see fit." In passing this amendment the council had infringed on the privileges of this house. It was not within the province of that body to advise his honor on matters affecting the finances of the country. To refuse assent to the amendments made by the council would destroy the bill, and that would operate seriously in places where boards of health were established. He therefore moved the house concur in the amendments, offering the following resolution in that connection:

Resolved, that this house does not recognize or acknowledge the right of the honorable the Legislative Council to amend the 12th section of the bill "an act relating to the public health"; but, because, 1st, of the extreme urgency of the measure; 2nd, that such amendment does not enlarge the general scope of the bill and is in the opinion of this committee wholly unnecessary in view of the provisions of the 21st section of the bill; and 3rd, to prevent the defeat of the bill would throw the laws and regulations relating to the public health into disorder and leave many of the cities and incorporated towns in the province without organization for the proper protection of the public health, this committee adopts such amendment but does so under protest and resolves that the same shall not be drawn into a precedent.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Blair, seconded by Hon. Mr. Ritchie, Hons. Messrs. McLellan and Mitchell were appointed to wait upon the Lt. Governor with the request that his Honor will cause the joint humble address by the Legislative Council and this Assembly to Her Majesty to be transmitted to His Excellency the Governor General to be laid before Her Majesty.

At 3 o'clock the House was prorogued with the usual ceremony.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MORNING SESSION.

MONDAY, April 4.—Hon. Mr. Barbarie submitted report of special committee on Caraquet railway, with evidence taken on the subject of certain land claims. The report announced that an amicable agreement had been reached between Hon. Robert Young on behalf of the petitions and Mr. Burns on behalf of the company, latter agreeing to speedily adjust such claims. Consideration of the report deferred till 2.30 o'clock.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Hanington house went into further consideration of act respecting public health.

Hon. Mr. Young pointed out that in order for the motion to read the bill section by section to be in order, it would have to be moved by some member who had opposed it on Saturday.

Hon. Mr. Hanington desired to make

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