General Business.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To the heirs and Assigns of Charles H. Boucher, late of the Parish of Alnwick, in the County of Northumberland, Farmer, and to all others, whom it doth, can or may concern.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty four, and made between the said Charles Henry Boucher and Mary Jane Boucher, his wife, of the one part, and Richard Hutchison of Newcastle, in the county aforesaid, Merchant, of the other part, and duly registered in Volume 62 of the county records of said county, pages 529 and 530, and numbered 488 in said volume, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the money secured by the said Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Public Square, in Newcastle, aforesaid, on Friday, the twelfth day of June, next, at twelve o'clock, noon, the lands and premises described in the said Indenture of Mortgage, as follows:—

"All that piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being in the Parish of Alnwick, aforesaid, on the south side of the Tabusintac River and bounded as follows: in front by the said River Tabusintac, on the north by lands owned and occupied by William Hierlihy, and on the south by lands owned and occupied by Joseph Simpson and on the west by the road in front of William and Anthony Grattan, and in rear of said lot, and containing one hundred and nineteen acres more or less, known as the James Hierlihy lot." Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

Dated the 25th day of February, 1891.

SAM. THOMSON, Sol. for Mortgagee. R. HUTCHISON, Mortgagee.

ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM. CURES COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS.

PLASMONS

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE. 50 CENTS.

BRICKS!

MIRAMICHI STEAM BRICK WORKS.

The Subscribers wish to call attention to the BRICKS MANUFACTURED by them, which are of large size, 18 to the solid foot, and perfect in shape and hardness. All orders attended to promptly. Bricks delivered f. o. b. cars or at wharf, or can be got at the stores of Mr. W. S. Loggie, Chatham and Mr. Wm. Masson, Newcastle.

G. A. & H. S. FLETT

DON'T MISS IT.

A new and attractive publication containing many useful, interesting and instructive features has just been issued by T. Milburn & Co., of Toronto, under the title of the Burdock Blood Bitters Almanac for 1891. It is now in the hands of druggists and merchants for free distribution and we would advise our readers to secure a copy before the supply is exhausted.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

DOES CURE CONSUMPTION In its First Stages.

Palatable as Milk.

Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

THE GREAT

MARK DOWN SALE

—OF—

Dry Goods Still Continued!

BARGAINS

in every line of Goods.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

our great specialty.

Balance of Millinery Stock

AT COST.

A. J. LOGGIE & CO.

Chatham, Jan. 1st, 1891

NOTICE.

The undersigned has sold out to

Messrs. Clark & Lounsbury

the stock and good will of the Farm Machinery, Carriage and Organ Business carried on by him at Moncton, Newcastle and elsewhere on the North Shore, under the name and style of

JOHNSTON & Co.

Bills payable, due to Johnston & Co. should be promptly paid to the Banks holding same for collection.

Notes remaining unpaid thirty days after maturity will be placed in magistrates' or lawyers' hands without further notice.

Do not pay money to anyone for account of Johnston & Co., except those who hold the notes for collection.

L. W. Johnston

ANNOUNCEMENT.

In assuming the business of Messrs. Johnston & Co., the undersigned announce their intention of carrying it on with a view to merit public confidence and patronage.

All the agencies held by Johnston & Co. have been transferred to us by and with the consent of all the Manufacturers heretofore represented by Johnston & Co.

The same class of Machinery and Carriages will be sold, and full stocks of repairs for the same will be kept constantly on hand at our various agencies.

Clark & Lounsbury.

Newcastle, Jan. 19th, 1891

"THE FACTORY"

JOHN McDONALD,

(Successor to George Cassady)

Manufacturer of Doors, Sashes, Mouldings AND— Builders' furnishings generally.

umber planed and matched to order.

BAND AND SCROLL - SAWING.

Stock of DIMENSION and other Lumber, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

THE EAST END FACTORY, CHATHAM, N. B

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - MARCH 19, 1891.

Reciprocity Negotiations.

Sir John Thomson and Hon. Mr. Foster are, it is said, to be the representatives of the Canadian Government in the pending negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

A London despatch of Saturday last says "Mr. Chamberlain has consented to act as British Commissioner, in the event of the United States government agreeing to discuss trade reciprocity with Canada, and that his colleagues will be Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Wm. V. Whiteway, Premier of Newfoundland." It, therefore, appears that we shall soon know whether the United States government is willing to negotiate a fair arrangement with this country for reciprocal trade. From the tone of some of the Canadian newspapers we infer that they would be gratified if Canada's attempt to obtain reciprocity were to end in failure. The feeling of the people of Canada, however, is that an arrangement on the lines suggested by the Ottawa Government is desirable, while one on those favored by Messrs. Cartwright, Farrar, Wiman and others of that political school, would be a practical surrender of Canadian interests, tending to humiliate and impoverish this country. Sir Richard Cartwright, in a speech made at Charlottetown on 16th August, 1878, when he was Finance Minister of Canada, said:—

The men who tell you that reciprocity with the United States is essential to your existence are, in my opinion, playing a most unwise and unpatriotic part. I don't deny the advantages of a free and fair exchange with the United States, but I say that Canada is not so dependent as these men would have us suppose, on the markets of the United States; that we are able to hold our own with the United States in any market that is equally open to the competition of us both."

These words were true at the time Sir Richard uttered them, and they are still true. Every Canadian who understands the condition and future prospects of his country realises that while a fair measure of reciprocity is, in every way, desirable it is much better that we should work out our national problem, holding our present relationships with the United States, rather than make the surrender now advised by Sir Richard Cartwright and his associates. We all hope, however, that a fair, honorable and reasonable trade arrangement will be reached between our neighbors and ourselves, and that those who are now clamoring for the delusive and impracticable device resorted to as a forlorn hope by the liberal party, will have reason to join in congratulating Canada over her good fortune in making the decision she so sturdily arrived at in the late elections.

The Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council of the Province consists, under the provincial constitution, of eighteen members or less, but it has not been up to its full strength for a number of years. The reason is found in the prevailing public opinion that this second body is not a necessary part of our legislative machinery, which, at best, is somewhat cumbersome, and the Government's experience that appointments as vacancies occurred only deferred the day of abolition. It is believed that the Council would have ceased to exist long ago but for the fact of one gentleman who was appointed to it going back on his record when in the Assembly and voting against a government bill for abolition. After that episode, Premier Blair allowed vacancies occurring by deaths and resignations to remain—save in one instance—with the understanding that when there were a sufficient number of them to be filled by men in favor of abolition to assist the existing members who were of that opinion to carry out the desired object, appointments should be made up to the full constitutional strength of the Council, and the long-desired dissolution be effected. The time for giving force to this understanding—which, was formulated about a year ago into a distinct pledge by Premier Blair—seems to have arrived, as the last *Royal Gazette* makes the following announcement:—

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

George T. Baird, of Perth, in the County of Victoria, Esquire:

James I. Fellows, of the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, Esquire:

Richard Bellamy, of Southampton, in the County of York, Esquire:

Allan Ritchie, of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, Esquire:

Francis J. M'Manus, of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, Esquire: and

Henry R. Emmerson, of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, Esquire;

to be Members of the Legislative Council of this Province.

There is still a vacant seat, which it may be the intention of the government to fill, but, in any case, there are now sufficient members who may be relied upon to carry the long-looked-for constitutional amendment.

There is some discussion in the press of the province in reference to the government's intentions respecting the time when the "Upper House" shall cease to exist, and the opposition papers go so far as to intimate that there may be no abolition, after all. If the opposition can thwart the government in carrying out its pledges in the matter, that end will be accomplished, although the leaders of that side will be foremost in appearing to assist the government with the proposed measure in the Assembly. At the same time they will—as they did before—pull wires for the purpose of defeating the bill in the Council itself, and it they succeed to any appreciable extent, they will not be slow to use the results of their own work to give color to their present allegations respecting the insincerity of the government. As to the time when the Legislative Council shall go out of existence, it ought, we think, to be a matter not difficult to arrange. The present Assembly is to have two regular sessions besides the current one—unless some unforeseen contingency should arise and necessitate a dissolution—which is not probable. It would, no doubt, therefore, meet the views of the people, generally, if the two houses ceased to exist at the same time. Some of the opposition papers have suggested that the bill promised in the Governor's Speech will provide that the Council will not go out of existence until a year after the present Assembly expires. That would be objectionable for several reasons and we cannot think the Government contemplates such an arrangement. As to the Council making any amendments to the bill not in accord with the Government's views, we do not think that probable, for a majority of its members are undoubtedly ministerialists, and whatever the provisions of the bill may be it can be carried as well in one house as the other, so far as the Government's influence goes. The people may, therefore, assume that the Legislative Council of New Brunswick will hold its last session in the early part of the year 1893.

A Letter From Mr. Blake.

The papers and politicians who had stated that Hon. Edward Blake's manifesto to the Liberal party declared for annexation have received a set-back from that gentleman, who caused the following to be published in the Toronto *Globe* of Thursday last:—

"To the editor of the GLOBE:

"SIR,—The contradictory inferences to which a sentence in my Durham ham letter, detached from its context, has in several quarters unexpectedly given rise, conquer my reluctance to trespass again so soon upon your columns; and I crave space to say that I think political union with the States, though becoming our probable, is by no means our ideal or as yet our inevitable future.

EDWARD BLAKE.

"Ottawa, March 11."

We are not in It.

The Restigouche *Pioneer* says:—

"The Chatham ADVANCE is again reminded that Moffat was returned to Dalhousie."

The *Pioneer* seems quite anxious to draw the ADVANCE into a discussion over Mr. Moffat and his defeat in Restigouche, but we do not think any good end is to be attained by our gratifying it. It seemed, at the first, that Mr. Moffat was being opposed in the interest of the Unrestricted Reciprocity leaders, and we, therefore, preferred to see him elected, because he might be trusted to oppose that policy. Subsequently, Mr. McAllister declared himself satisfactorily in that respect, and the ADVANCE then troubled itself very little over the Restigouche election, both candidates being safe to go right on the great question at issue. It would be very presumptuous, of course, for a humble country paper like the ADVANCE to say anything—save under a most positive sense of duty—at all divergent from the views of so cultured, widely circulated and influential a journal as the *Pioneer*, and while we timidly ventured to expostulate with one of its correspondents, we assure our contemporary that we most timidly and respectfully, but positively decline to even see the chip on its shoulder or go within a dozen paces of the ground on which it trails its august coat-tails.

Mr. Hanington's "Alligator Tears."

A man of Mr. Hanington's position in the province ought to be above such small tactics as raising the race cry, especially as he professed to be shocked a little more than a year ago in reference to the religious cry that was raised in St. John when he was running on a ticket with Government supporters in Westmorland. One's conduct is, of course, more or less affected by the company he keeps, and it may be that intimate association with Drs. Stockton and Alward, the champions of the faith in St. John, who were the objects of Mr. Hanington's condemnation when they "made Rome howl" over Mr. Ritchie's appointment to the police magistracy of that city, has led the doughty opposition leader to join the "howlers." At all events he is now lending himself to the business of inciting the prejudices of the French constituencies against the Government by saying that he supposed Mr. LeBlanc was refused a seat in the Legislative Council because he was a Frenchman and that, after—as Mr. Hanington alleges—Mr. Blair had induced Mr. LaBlanc to resign his seat in the Assembly so that he might run for Ottawa in the late Dominion election. It is "supposed" that Mr. Hanington so worked upon the confidence of Mr. Melanson, the French representative of Westmorland, as to cause that gentleman to oppose Mr. McQueen in the late election in that County and, thus, from being a supporter to become an opponent of the Government. But for that move on Mr. Hanington's part Mr. Melanson would, no doubt, now be a member of the Government. Is it to save himself from the odium of his work upon Mr. Melanson that Mr. Hanington is now shedding alligator tears over Mr. LeBlanc not being appointed to the Legislative Council? It looks very much like it.

Our late-arriving despatch from Fredericton emphasizes our criticism of Mr. Hanington's cheap bid in the direction of Kent County. It is evident that he thinks he may be the successor in the French dictatorship there, as judge Landry was, simply because he happens to live in Westmorland—as the judge did—and because he imagines that Kent County Frenchmen must, of necessity, look to Westmorland for successful champions of the ideas and hopes which inspire them in the national direction. Mr. Hanington's attempt to make capital out of Mr. LeBlanc's self-willed course, in the Dominion contest, which seems to have been taken under advice of men as much at sea over the important issues of that campaign as Premier Blair himself was, receives its quietus under Governor Tilley's constitutional release of Premier Blair from the obligations to secrecy binding members of government in cabinet matters. Mr. Hanington, having been, for a brief period, a cabinet minister, presumed on his knowledge that his easily-refuted statements, being under the secrecy of cabinet usage, would go abroad uncontradicted, while Mr. Blair was helpless to refute them, although fully alive to the fact of his ability to do so. Mr. Hanington was not above striking at a man whose hands he knew were tied. Now, that the facts are known, Mr. Hanington must sink another degree in the quicksand of the ground he has chosen since he abandoned the coalition which he made in apparent good faith with his colleagues on the Government ticket in Westmorland in the general election more than a year ago. He, therefore, seems to lack the elements of success, whether he be a leader, a follower, or a party to a coalition. With all his alleged ability, he is incapable of taking advantage of his varied experiences. He is, however, a useful man and will always do good service—in his present capacity.

How does the Government Stand?

The St. John *Globe*, which, a few months ago, compared the local government to a sinking hulk, drifting helplessly on the rocks, etc., does not seem to find its view of the situation very near being verified, if the following, under date of Saturday last, from its Fredericton correspondent is reliable. We assume that the correspondent, writing at this time from Fredericton, where the Legislature is in session, with pilot Blair at the helm and all the "rocks" in sight, is a more competent authority than the editorial gentleman who was looking through St. John spectacles about the time of the Victoria election. This is what the *Globe's* correspondent says:—

"How does the government stand?" is the question invariably asked by visitors to Fredericton just now. Somehow or other the impression got abroad that there would be "trouble for Blair"—that the opposition ranks would be materially strengthened, and that, perhaps, a majority would be found willing to vote Mr. Blair out of office. In some of the calculations the defection of one or more Conservative members of the government was calmly considered; indeed, according to some politicians, Mr. Pugsley was put down as certain to desert his chief. But these rumors have failed to materialize into facts, there is no sign of a revolt; there is no evidence that Conservatives will refuse to support Mr. Blair, and there are no indications that Mr. Pugsley intends to "rat." Mr. Blair claims to be as strong with his supporters as he was last session, when he had ten or twelve of a majority, and he is not at all distrustful of the future. It must not be forgotten, however, that the opposition is a body that cannot be despised. They have more than a fair share of speaking ability, the front rank has had parliamentary experience, and they are able at times—Mr. Stockton more particularly—to rattle the government speakers. But they have not got what they wanted most—viz., votes—and it does not seem to be likely that they will get them this session. Whether or not they get them, however, they propose to make a strong fight all along the line, and some hard fighting is sure to be done.

It is too soon yet for the Legislature to settle down to business, but once the work is cut out it will be promptly pushed through. Yesterday morning the House sat for a few minutes only, and in the afternoon the session did not occupy any more time.

[Halifax Mercury.]

The Independents' Triumph.

The fifth of March was a great day for the independent electors, that is for those who, thinking only of the country's weal, voted independently of party ties and associations. That day the Independents mustered so strong and scored such victories as to make the result full of surprises, and to bear in on the minds of the old parties, whom we may call Liberals and Conservatives, the fact that there is a force and a great force in the country that they cannot control by the party whips, but that they must hold themselves ready to reckon with touching any policy they would set before the country.

Independents cannot, of course, be supposed to be all of one mind, and in different provinces they might naturally be expected to regard the same policy in different ways. This they did at the late election.

In Ontario, to a large extent, the independent formerly voted Conservative; he belonged to the rural districts mostly, and he thought that "unrestricted reciprocity" would be a good way to get around the McKinley bill. He therefore voted for "unrestricted reciprocity," and probably hoped he would get it, which is a good deal more than can be said for some others who voted the same ticket.

In Quebec also, to a large extent, the independent formerly voted Conservative: he was everywhere within range of Mercierite influence, and he was led to believe that by placing Mr. Laurier and his party in power his own province of Quebec would have her enormous debt assumed by the Dominion treasury. Whether he was deceived or not need not be enquired; but this Quebec independent scarcely deserves the name, because he was a mere provincialist without any regard for the Dominion at large, except as a means of paying for the extravagance of his own province.

The independents of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick included some of the best blood in the old Liberal party of these two provinces, and were mustered almost exclusively from that party; but they could not follow the policy of their so-called leaders, which they believed would tend to strangle this young and rising nation, and make these lower provinces and the country generally a mere appendage of the neighboring republic. The old British blood was stirred, but they did their work quietly and effectively. But let no old party shout too soon; for the same independents who have just struck a blow as they thought they should for the integrity and prosperity of the Dominion of Canada, would strike down the very men they have just supported if at any time the policy they present does not commend itself to an independent judgment, or, at least, does not commend itself more than the policy of their opponents.

This election excited an unusual amount of interest both in Great Britain and in the United States; and in the minds of many the result of the election was looked to to show the Canadian feeling upon the question of annexation. To some extent it is true that Canada voted against even the appearance of any such thing; but it would be monstrously incorrect for anyone to suppose that those who voted for the Liberal candidates did so because such electors were in favor of annexation.

Mothers!

Castoria is recommended by physicians, for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mother's friend, 35 doses, 35 cents.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Legislature.

The local Legislature was opened at Fredericton on Thursday last, 12th inst., at 3 p. m., with the attendance of the usual guard of honor from the Military School, officered by Capt. Hemming and Lients. Roach and Hemming, the Infantry band, and amid the booming of cannon.

His Honor, Lieut.-Governor Tilley, was accompanied to the Legislative Council chamber by his *aides de camp* and Infantry School officers, and there was an unusually good attendance of ladies. His Honor's opening Speech referred in congratulatory terms to the visit to the Province, last summer, of His Excellency the Governor General, to the visit of farm delegates from the United Kingdom to New Brunswick and other provinces of the Dominion; to the sending—a few months ago—of a practical English farmer who resided in the province some years, as a commissioner to Great Britain for the purpose of directing the attention of farm emigrants to the inducements our Province offers as a farming country, and to the sending of an honorary commissioner to the Jamaica Exhibition. The Speech contained, also, the following paragraphs:—

"You will be invited to consider the propriety of constituting a commission to be composed of a limited number of our leading and well informed farmers, to study and report to the commissioner of agriculture upon the present condition and needs of the sheep raising industry in New Brunswick and I shall also ask you to approve of and authorize a further and more extensive importation than has hitherto been made by the Government, of improved breeds of cattle for sale and general distribution throughout the Province.

"The fact that a very considerable number of important and expensive bridges in various parts of the Province have simultaneously fallen into decay, and stand in need of immediate renewel or large repairs, has been engaging the serious attention of the Department of Public Works; and to meet the extreme urgency which has thus arisen, a measure which it is believed will be found adequate for the purpose, will be proposed by the Chief Commissioner of that department for your adoption.

"It is believed by my Government that the time has now arrived when decisive action may be taken towards amending the Constitution of the Province, and vesting the legislative functions now existing coordinately in the two branches, exclusively in the elective branch. A bill to effectuate such a change, with suitable and necessary accompanying provisions, will be presented to you for consideration and acceptance.

"My Government has given much attention during recess to the state of the Mining Laws of the Province as compared with those of other States and Provinces; and being of the opinion that a material change is needed to encourage and stimulate mining development in the Province, a measure will be placed before you for the purpose of accomplishing this most desirable object.

"A Bill is in process of preparation and will be submitted for your consideration, relating to the office of Queen's Printer, and to regulate the Public Printing and publication of the Royal Gazette.

"Bills to make general and suitable provisions relating to railways and railway companies, and to the Constitution of the Senate of the University, as well as other measures of importance, will be laid before you.

On return of the members of the Assembly to their own chamber, Mr. Speaker White read His Honor's Speech, and the formal Reply was moved by Mr. McQueen, the new member for Westmorland, who takes the place of Mr. Stevens, an opponentionist. Mr. McQueen made an excellent impression, not only as a young speaker, but upon the fair occupants of the ladies' gallery, with whom he bids fair to be a prime favourite—quite as much so as the gallant ex-president of the Legislative Council from Charlotte.

Mr. Colter of York—another new member—seconded the address, and he, too, gave excellent promise of being a debater of no mean power.

HON. MR. HANINGTON.

Mr. Hanington, leader of the opposition, gracefully complimented the two new members on their speeches, but said the Speech of his Honor wasn't of any account, because it didn't contain much that was either new or important. He had every confidence in the country's loyalty especially after the late elections; didn't think the proposed sheep delegation was necessary; said the policy of the government had been that of pocitical humbugs on the Legislative Council question and that the speech had omitted many things, among others the question of the fishing rights of the province and of the eastern extension claim; neither was reference made to the lumber commission. He hoped the financial statement when submitted to the house would be more satisfactory than the last one. He trusted that the failure to repair bridges and other public works because there was no money to do it with would not exist hereafter.

The political history of the year was a remarkable one. Never had such legislation been initiated. It would be a marked year, not for progress but for retrogression. At the last general election the government was defeated but saved itself by the Northumberland deal. This was discussed last session.

Hon. Mr. Blair—Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. Hanington—Yes, the initiation of it was discussed last year, but the results will be discussed in the future and in the end the leader of this government will be sent by the people into political oblivion. By that arrangement $20,000 was taken out of the revenues, and then we had the representatives of the lumber interest coming down with their thousands to help the government in the York election.

Hon. Mr. Blair—I am surprised to hear that.

Mr. Hanington—You know it is true right well. Then they passed a whitewash bill to prevent a scrutiny. The Attorney general and his late provincial secretary had in 1889 gone to the Quebec conference and there adopted as the policy of his government unrestricted reciprocity. These resolutions had passed this house and since then the government had not informed the house what action had been taken on the subjects therein referred to; but last week the attorney general had put up his candidates in various constituencies on this platform of unrestricted reciprocity. Had the honorable gentleman spoke the sentiments of the people of this province? No; for his party in this province was almost annihilated. He did not say the members of the government were disloyal, but they had tamely followed men in the upper provinces who were. One of the hon. gentleman's candidates who had fallen was Hon. Mr. LeBlanc. He supposed Mr. LeBlanc was now refused a seat in the legislative council because he was a Frenchman. Perhaps he had kept one seat to dangle still before his supporters. The fact was, however, that Mr. LeBlanc was sent back to his county while gentlemen with no experience and who had not the slightest claim were elevated to that body. Some of them had waited a long time. They had waited till they heard the knell tolled for the funeral of the legislative council, and then they were summoned to come here as pallbearers. He contended that the speech was barren of useful legislation such as the people had a right to expect.

HON. MR. BLAIR,

after congratulating the mover and seconder of the address, said he was somewhat at a loss to understand the object of the hon. member's address. He did not know whether he wished the house to regard him in the hitherto unassumed character of a humorist or not. Perhaps it was intended that he should give effect to the street rumors of the past few days as to how the great opposition party was to reorganize on conservative lines and sweep the despised grit party into opposition. He thought the hon. gentleman's address showed that there had at least been in his mind some disposition to shake the conservative whip and call out from among the supporters, and even the members of the government, those who were associated with the party. If not he could not see the propriety of any gentleman in this house claiming that the last dominion election demonstrated that the majority of the people were loyal to the flag and thus implying that those who were not in political sympathy with him were disloyal and looking forward to annexation. He (Blair) wished the hon. gentleman to understand that whatever might be the political views of any member of this house, he felt that he was in duty bound to recognize him as a citizen of the country to be as loyal as the hon. gentleman himself. The hon. gentleman had reproached the members of the government because of their views upon the question of unrestricted reciprocity. He need not have confined his reflections upon the government, for he might have found most zealous supporters of unrestricted reciprocity in his own ranks. He (Blair) had now learned for the first time that the resolution passed at the Quebec conference in favor of unrestricted reciprocity had been adopted by a majority of this house.

Mr. Hanington—I did not say that that resolution was submitted to this house.

Hon. Mr. Blair.—The import of what the hon. member said was to throw upon the government as a whole the responsibility for the resolution in favor of reciprocity, passed at the Quebec conference. No one understood better than the hon. gentleman that no responsibility attached to any member of the government except Hon. Mr. McLellan and himself, who took part in that conference. The government had never endorsed it or approved of it. At the time that resolution was passed at the conference there were representatives of five of the provinces of Canada, some liberals and some conservatives, and the principle of unrestricted reciprocity was by them unanimously approved. He (Blair), as one individual, did not accept as final the verdict which the people of New Brunswick and Canada as a whole had pronounced upon that question. In 1887 he (Mr. Blair,) with the hearty approval of his friend opposite (Mr. Alward), advocated unrestricted reciprocity, and he had not seen occasion since to change his mind. He admitted that the verdict of the people had been adverse and that it might continue adverse, but that did not alter his views as to the soundness of the principle. The hon. gentleman contends that the government is not in earnest in regard to abolishing the legislative council. He said we were dealing with the subject as political humbugs. Perhaps he will deny that.

Mr. Hanington—No. I don't deny that. I said you had been.

Hon. Mr. Blair—Let me take immediate occasion to congratulate myself upon having once quoted the hon. gentleman accurately. He states that we have humbugged with it in the past and holds out no prospect that we will not continue to humbug. Then what was the occasion for the vivid description he gave of the funeral of that body? Surely if we were humbugging there could scarcely be a funeral. The hon. gentleman seemed to be in pain because a paragraph had not been in the speech on the subject of the fisheries. If the government had had the slightest suspicion that the hon. gentleman's raging breast could have been soothed and tranquilized by a reference to the fisheries there would have been the readiest disposition on the part of the government to accomplish so desirable a result. The hon. member seemed to think that there should have been a reference to the results of the lumber commission. Inasmuch as there was no suggestion in the speech that the lumber commission had finished its labors he would have thought the inference to the ordinary mind would be that it was still continuing them. He had stated that the government was afraid of the country. Well, he (Blair) was not much afraid of the country.

Mr. Stockton—The country is more afraid of you.

Continuing Mr. Blair said the county of Westmorland had a chance of pronouncing its views upon political history. He could speak in the highest terms of the intelligence of the county of Westmorland. All the county needed was to be rightly and truthfully instructed upon public questions.

DR. ATKINSON FLOORED BY MR. BURCHILL.

Dr. Atkinson made a very rambling speech, referring to unrestricted reciprocity, which he said was buried for all time; to the absence of reference to the lumber commission in the speech; to the inequality of representation of the several counties in the assembly; to Feench representation etc. In dealing with the latter he referred to an alleged private conversation with the attorney general in 1887 and then turned his attention to the surveyor general and Northumberland deal. The attorney general, he said, talked about the result of the election in York in October last and the election in Westmorland recently. The attorney general must not imagine that the results were due to his eloquence. His (Atkinson's) experience was that $5 bills were more effective than eloquence.

Mr. Burchill—That don't speak well for your voters.

Dr. Atkinson—I am not speaking for Carleton.

Mr. Burchill—You were speaking of your experience.

This disconcerted the doctor who, seeming to lose the thread of his intended speech, said he favored the abolition of the Legislative Council and sat down.

Drs. Alward and Stockton and Mr. McKeown spoke at length, referring to the charges connected with their raising the religious cry in St. John; also to the attitude of the Northumberland members, etc.

HON. MR TWEEDIE

said it did not lie in the mouths of the opposition to longer talk of the "Northumberland deal," everything in connection with which was most honorable It was for the opposition to now explain about the "St John deal," by which the leader of the opposition had converted from the grit ranks such shining liberal lights as Messrs. Stockton, Alward and McKeown. Under what wonderful influence had the change been brought about? The leader of the opposition was as inconsistent as the converted liberals to whom he had referred. In January, 1890, Mr. Hanington was not only willing to, but did run on a ticket with candidates supporting this government. He (Hanington) was willing then, to talk about the religious cry and denounce the opposition party for raising it in St. John. The St. John opposition had run their election on the principle of "local self government" and had sneaked into this house on the religious cry.

Drs. Alward and Stockton—"Sneaked," "sneake!!"

Mr. Tweedie—Since coming here have they ever raised their voices in support of the "principle" on which they were elected? No, the religious cry served their purpose and they would now like to run away from it. Last winter Dr. Alward was the greatest enemy the Dominion government had. Where is he to-day, and what was the cause of the change of heart? Was it due to the "principle of local self-government?" And where was Dr. Stockton last winter? He was known all over the country as an opponent of the dominion government, and was running about here and everywhere with his oil can and lemon squeezer. He (Stockton) was so profound a man that he (Tweedie) was surprised that so much wisdom could remain in one man. Had the hon. member lived in the days of Job the latter would never have been found enquiring, "Where can wisdom be found and where is understanding?". The opposition boasted of having carried Victoria County. How had they carried it? Mr. McKeown among others, went there and promised to increase the stumpage to one dollar and fifty cents a thousand.

Mr. McKeown—I deny it.

Mr. Tweedie—What increase did you promise?

Mr. McKeown—I did not promise to make it a dollar and fifty.

Mr. Tweedie—Mr. McKeown, when in Victoria, represented himself as being in an official capacity, as being there "as the accredited, authorized agent of the opposition" As such, besides promising to again increase the stumpage, he promised that the opposition, if they came into power, would repeal all the fishing laws.

Mr. McKeown—I deny that.

Mr. Tweedie—and the opposition promised also to build the Tobique Valley railway. Anybody who wants to be fair will admit that it was not on the policy of the government that the Victoria election was decided, but on an unfortunate occurence which took place up in that county a few years ago. It was false to charge the lumbermen of Northumberland with putting money into the election funds in support of the government all over the province. They had enough to do with their money in their own business and he resented the mean insinuations made against them by the opposition. The member for Carleton (Atkinson) thought he (Tweedie) could not act fairly between the lumbermen and the province and talked as if all the crown lands were in Northumberland. He did not seem to understand that considerable of the crown lands are in Restigouche and Gloucester. We know by past experience that the member for Carleton is not slow to make charges. He (Tweedie) was prepared to give him the fullest opportunity of enquiring into the management of the office of surveyor general, if he had any charges to make, and would willingly bring down all papers that the member for Carleton might ask for. The opposition seemed anxious to create the idea that they did not know what was meant by the seventh paragraph of the speech. It means what it pretends to mean, that a large number of important bridges built in the days of Hon. Wm. Kelly are falling into decay and it is desirable that they should be replaced so far as possible by permanent structures. Regarding the legislative council there was no doubt of the government's intention to abolish the body as speedily as possible, and the opposition would be given a chance to prove their sincerety on this question. Though the opposition might now try to run away from the religious strife raised in St. John, the leader of the opposition cannot deny that he has sought this afternoon to arouse race prejudices by his reference to Mr. LeBlanc.

MR. BURCHILL

could not see the necessity for the reference to the "Northumberland deal." This matter had been thoroughly discussed last year and the house and country had been made well aware of all phases of the case. Reference to that question, as well as the religious question, in St. John, should now be dropped. He twitted Mr. McKeown and Dr. Alward for going into the conservative party. It was only in 1887 that Dr. Alward had been in Northumberland as one of the great lights of the liberal party. On that occasion Dr. Alward had claimed that all the great reforms in New Brunswick, Canada and Great Britain had been brought about by the liberal party. In view of that statement it was lamentable to find the hon. gentlemen now deserting the principles which he had advocated so long.

The address passed at about midnight without division.

On Friday, Mr. Burchill gave notice of motion for copies of a contract made in 1884 between John O'Brien of Northumberland county and the government, or any members thereof for the building of a passenger bridge across the S. W. branch of the Miramichi; also all correspondence regarding the claim for extras on said work; also all reports of the inspector and committee of the government regarding said claim and all other papers in connection therewith.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell submitted the report on the schools, for last year; also a number of returns from different counties, etc.

Dr. Atkinson gave notice of motion for copies of the first application made by any person or persons under the labor or other act for a piece of land on the Restigouche river, at or near the twenty-five mile tree, and granted to Wm. Murray in 1890, with all papers, etc., in connection with said lot.

Mr. McQueen, from the committee to present to his honor the address in answer to his speech, submitted his honor's reply.

Mr. Blair, from the committee to nominate all standing committees, reported as follows:

Standing rules—Tweedie, Murray, Alward, Rourke, Birchell, Russell, Turner.

Public accounts—Wilson, McQueen, Powell, Hetherington, Labillois, Atkinson, Smith.

Corporations—Pugsley, Hibbard, Alward, McKeown, Robinson, Anderson, Powell.

Municipalities—Palmer, O'Brien, Douglas, Melanson, Poirier, Porter, Shaw.

Law Practice—Pugsley, Tweedie, Mitchell, Murray, Stockton, Phinney, Powell.

Agriculture—Russell, Theriault, Ketchum, Colter, Palmer, Taylor, O'Brien, Poirier, Murray, Phinney, Perley, Shaw, Melanson, Turner, Porter.

Library—Mitchell, Wilson, Stockton.

Contingencies—Porter in place Baird.

Privileges—Blair, Ryan, Stockton, Colter, Phinney, Harrison, Atkinson.

On Saturday Mr. Turner gave notice of motion for information in reference to contracts, etc., for which the Department of Public Works is now liable.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell submitted the estimates of sums required for the service of the province not otherwise provided for, for the current year, as follows:—

Administration of Justice—		
Equity Chambers, St. John	$150	
Judges' chambers and law library, St. John	300	
Total		$450
Agriculture—		
Expenses 100 imported horses	$5,500	
Stock farm	450	
Total		$5 950
Blind Asylum, Halifax		1,350
Contingencies—		
Legislature and public departments	$12,500	
Deaf and dumb institution maintenance	1,500	
Education—		
School houses, poor districts	1,500	
Free grants act	5,000	
Immigration	5,500	
		25,500
Legislature—		
Librarian	$500	
Insurance on library	50	
Books for library	500	
Total		1,050
Assistant clerk, legislative council	$500	
Engrossing clerk legislative council	300	
Chaplain, legislative council	80	
Usher black rod, legislative Council	160	
Door keeper, legislative council	80	
Messenger, legislative council	60	
Total		1,260
Assistant clerk, House of Assembly	$500	
Two engrossing clerks, House	600	
Chaplain, House	80	
Sergeant-at-arms, House	160	
Door-keeper, House	80	
Messenger, House	80	
Three messengers, House	180	
Two pages, House	80	
Total		1,760
Lunatic Asylum maintenance		40,000
Natural History Society		125
Public Health contingencies and printing		800
Public Hospitals		4,050
Public printing		11,000
Public Works—		
Great roads and bridges	$95,000	
Steam navigation	6,500	
Public buildings, legislative buildings and offices	8,500	
Government house	500	
Normal school	5,600	
Lunatic asylum	1,500	
Total		$115,500
Miscellaneous expense		2,850
By roads		70,000
Refunds crown land		500
Surveys and railway inspection		1,000
Unforeseen expenses		2 000
Grand total		$281,845

Supply was made the order of the day for Wednesday.

Hon. Mr. Hanington gave notice of motion for returns from government showing the financial position of the province up to 14th March inst.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill establishing liens on logs and lumber.

Hon. Mr. Ryan submitted the Public Works report.

House adjourned till Monday.

On Monday Mr. Melanson gave notice of motion for fullest returns in detail of coach hire charges on government account.

Mr. Atkinson gave notice of motion for financial returns.

After recess Hon. Mr. Mitchell submitted a return of the civic indebtedness of the Northumberland municipality.

Adjourned till Tuesday morning.

[*Special despatch to the "Advance."*]

FREDERICTON, N. B., MARCH 17.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill relating to Mines and Minerals.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he would take this opportunity to refer to a statement of the leader of the opposition in reference his (Mr. Blair's) colleague in the government, Mr. LeBlanc. The leader of the opposition charged against him that he had led Mr. LeBlanc to resign his seat and contest Kent for the House of Commons. He wished most emphatically to deny the statement, which was false in every respect. Not only did he not approve of Mr. LeBlanc putting himself in a position which might require him to resign his seat in the Executive, but if that hon. member resigned with the intention of contesting Kent for the Dominion Parliament, he did so against the advice of himself (Blair) and the Provincial Secretary. Mr