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THE HERALD.

FREDERICTON, FEBRUARY 9, 1895.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell's budget speech published in our columns to-day will repay careful perusal Its tone is buoyant and hopeful, and in marked contrast to the blue ruin utterances of such pessimists as Mr. Powell and Dr. Stockton who, to achieve a party triumph, are willing it should go abroad as their deliberate opinion that the province is going to the dogs, possibly because they and their associates do not occupy the treasury benches. It is true there was a small deficit in the last year's operations, but it is smaller than that of the previous year, and is due entirely to the demand of the people for greater assistance on their roads and bridges. The government are constructing a large number of iron bridges with solid masonry foundations—permanent structures that will last for generations, and Mr. Mitchell claims that the cost of these erections might very properly be charged to capital account rather than to current account. They have been built, however, from the ordinary revenue from year to year, and explain the difficulty the government have in keeping the expenditure down to reasonable limits. Mr. Mitchell is able to show care and economy in every branch of the public service, and the Opposition have not been able to point to one item of expenditure which cannot be fully justified. It is true the gentlemen who are so ambitious to assume control of the the treasury, have criticised the ten cent items in the auditor general's report; they have pointed out the wasteful extravagance of the government in permitting their employes to use steel pens and type writing machines instead of goose quills; they have grown eloquent over the stationery and postage stamp expenditure, and have apparently demanded the dismissal of an old gentleman who receives $40 a year for making fires and cleaning spittoons, but in the larger arena—in discussing the great public expenditures they have not made a single point against the government.

If Dr. Stockton and his colleagues were sincere and truthful, they would give the government credit for conducting the business of the country upon economical methods. The administration challenges the closest scrutiny, and is fully justified in claiming that at no time in the history of New Brunswick has her public business been more prudently and honestly conducted than by the present government.

Mr. Mitchell was able to remark with pride and satisfaction on the stimulus the local government policy has given to the cheese and butter industry, as shown in the agricultural report for 1894. There are at present no less than twenty-seven cheese factories in the province, where in 1891 there were only eight. In 1891 there was but one creamery; now there seven combined butter and cheese factores, and four which make butter only, or in all forty-five butter and cheese factories as against eight in 1891. Surely this is progress and development for which the local government may claim a fair share of the credit. Does anybody suppose that these factories would be in operation today, but for the handsome bonuses extended to them by the local government? Yes, there is one person who pretends to speak for the farmers of this county who, ewhenyer the dairy business is mentioned, extends his neck and sneering declares it a "fad." Well, it is better to be called a "fad" than a "freak."

But what have been the results from the cheese and butter factories? In three years the number of patrons has increased from two hundred to twelve hundred, and the value of the product from $18,000 to $100,000. In 1891 the province imported a great deal of cheese and some butter, and exported neither butter nor cheese. The exports last year were $2,000 worth of cheese and $8,000 worth of butter. Ten cheese factories and five creameries were established last year in eight counties. Even the Sun, which is a bitter opposition organ, is compelled to admit that the growth of the co-operative cheese and butter industry is a matter which is a subject of congratulation to all who have had anything worth while to do with it, and that the provincial bonuses have given the business the stimulus it required.

Who will say, then, that Mr. Mitchell and the government are not entitled to a full measure of credit from the farmers of New Brunswick for their efforts to develop the cheese and butter industry.

There are a great many other points in the provincial secretary's very excellent address which we might elaborate and emphasize, but space will not permit today. We may add, however, that it was a clear and concise exposition of provincial finances, an honest presentation of the facts, and an expression of confidence in the future prosperity of this province.

ONLY A DOZEN.

It is rather a striking coincidence that in both the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Assemblies the opposition numbers twelve, but our House is larger than theirs. We have 41 members to their 38, so that proportionately Premier Blair's majority is larger than Premier Fielding's, and the latter's, in all conscience, is large enough. Without counting the speaker of either House, the parties stand: New Brunswick, government, 28; Opposition, 12. Nova Scotia government, 25; Opposition, 12.

There is another point in which the opposition in the two provinces strongly resemble each other. Both are poorly led. In the last election Mr. Cahan, who was the Nova Scotia leader, was defeated at the polls, and his successor is Dr. McKay of Cape Breton, who occupied a similar position from 1886 to 1890, without impressing anybody with his ability or tact in leading a party. We should like to give a better certificate to Dr. Stockton, who in many respects is a very amiable young man, but who as a politician is a great failure. We have no doubt Mr. Blair's hopes are, that as long as he remains premier, he may have Dr. Stockton leading the opposing party, but there are rumors that the doctor would be quite willing to return to the government ranks, even to feed on the husks, as the prodigal of old. In that case the duty of leading the Opposition would no doubt devolve on Mr. Pinder, who, in the event of his party's success, would go into a new government as provincial secretary and watch-dog of the treasury.

A TORY CONVENTION.

Our Conservative friends announce that they will hold a convention in this city on Tuesday next to nominate a candidate for parliament in place of Mr. Temple, who will not again be in the field. The announcement suggests a lot of interesting things. Has Uncle Thomas really bagged the senatorship? and if so, how much has it cost him. He has run three very expensive elections, but if he secures a life seat in the upper chamber for himself, besides the appointment of his sons-in-law to good positions in the civil service, not to speak of the railway bridge subsidy, this country will owe Mr. Temple nothing.

We scarcely think, however, that our Conservative friends need bother coming to the convention. If THE HERALD is correctly informed, the nomination has already been arranged. That important matter was attended to some weeks ago when the Conservative delegation went down to St. John and proffered the nomination to Mr. Foster. The rank and file of the party had nothing to do with it; the leaders made the deal, and will expect the party to ratify their act. That is what is popularly known as machine politics; and it flourishes wherever Conservatives are to be found.

We have before pointed out that Mr. Foster deserts Kings county because he cannot secure re-election there, and it is a poor compliment to York that the electors of this old metropolitan constituency should be invited to accept the castoff representative of a rural constituency. The story about Kings being too large a county for Mr. Foster in his poor health to canvas, is altogether too fresh for acceptance. As a matter of fact, Mr. Foster has been travelling through Ontario and Quebec for the past ten days, campaigning, a wonderful feat for a sick man to attempt. Mr. Foster is really suffering from political sickness, and he thinks the atmosphere of York will restore his vitality, but in this he may be very much mistaken. The peculiar form of Mr. Foster's political illness, is Domvillism, which nearly fixed him in 1891, and fearing a recurrence of the attack if he remained in Kings, he is preparing to leave that constituency.

It is certainly a most lamentable confession of weakness and unpopularity on his part. Fancy a minister of the crown—the man standing second in the cabinet—with all the patronage and authority of government at his disposal, admitting his inability to carry his native county, which he has represented for twelve years. In the upper provinces, Ministers have sought election in other counties than their own, but it was to redeem, if possible, a constituency from the enemy. But Mr. Foster is not built that way. He is not seeking to redeem a constituency; he is even afraid to run in a county already held by his party, and he seeks what he considers a safe Tory seat. With his well known selfishness, he is looking out for himself, and we shall see whether the electors of York are willing to support him in his designs. We shall see whether carpet baggers and tramp politicians may find a safe retreat, solace comfort and support in an independent and intelligent constituency like York.

MR. FOSTER AND TEMPERANCE.

They say Mr. Foster expects to receive the temperance vote in York. But why should he? Mr. Foster used to be a strong temperance and prohibition advocate. When he was a professor up on the hill, he talked temperance and prohibition from the city hall platform by the hour. What has he done in parliament to advance the cause? It has been open to him for the last twelve years to have introduced a prohibitory bill, but he has not moved in that direction. On the other hand, he has done everything possible to shelve the question—to put it out of sight, that it might not embarass the government. Mr. Foster was an enthusiastic temperance man when he was receiving $10 per night for temperance lectures, but when he grabbed the $8,000 salary of a cabinet minister he pocketed his temperance principles, and smiled at the credulity of the people in giving him credit for sincerity in the first instance. Now that he is coming to a strong temperance constituency for election, his friends find it convenient to trot out Mr. Foster's temperance record. They make a great mistake. If the Minister of Finance is to be judged on that, he will fail to secure the support he is seeking. Surely the temperance men of York are shrewd enough to see through Mr. Foster's record on the question. It is a fact that he has deserted about every principle for which he contended before entering public life, and now he caps the climax by deserting his constituency. THE HERALD does not believe that the county of York desires the services of a gentleman of that character, even though he happens for the time to occupy a cabinet position.

MR. M'LEOD WAS FUNNY.

At a Conservative organization meeting in St. John Wednesday evening, Mr. McLeod, M. P., remarked that the Liberal-Conservatives in that constituency are a united party, and there would be no difficulty about the nomination of the candidates. The men that were chosen would receive the support of all the Conservatives. How Mr. Chesley, M. P., must have smiled at the observation of his colleague. Why, it is only two years since the "party" put up George Robertson as a candidate, and Mr. Chesley, who failed to secure a nomination from the "machine," came out and snowed Mr. Robertson under. No doubt Mr. Chesley is prepared to repeat the operation if the convention fails to nominate him, but he will have to count the Liberal candidates in his calculation. The trouble with the Tory party in St. John is the same as in many other constituencies—there is open rebellion against the "machine," and when they meet to choose their candidates they will have a lively time.

FREDERICTON'S BENEFACTOR.

Mr. Wilmot has placed Fredericton under another debt of obligation for the handsome donation of $10,000 for the sustenance of the park which he has presented to the city. The cost of the grounds in the first instance was in the vicinity of $7,000, the improvements already made must have run up to pretty nearly $3,000, and with work yet to be done, and the latest gift, the total outlay will reach nearly $25,000. This is indeed princely, and will hand Mr. Wilmot's name down to posterity as that of a gentleman of large public spirit and generosity. No city, in this part of Canada at least, has enjoyed such a benefaction, and THE HERALD expresses the feeling of this community when it says that every man, woman and child in it, will remember and honor the memory of the man who, out of his own private means, has contributed so magnificently to the public good.

PREMIER BOWELL has been at Montreal this week and met some of the big manufacturers and monopolists who flourish under the N. P. No doubt he passed around the hat for election contributions, and met a ready response. These are the people who have kept the government in power for the last ten years, and they will attempt to continue it.

PARISH POLITICS.

The great minds of the local opposition have been engaged this week in criticizing government expenditure, and their giant intellects have scarcely reached beyond grasping the complicated details of stationery and sealing wax bills. They grew eloquent on the steel pen question, and are understood to be preparing elaborate addresses on the alarming increase in the postage stamp account. The attack on the government has been led by Dr. Stockton, ably seconded by Mr. Phinney, and there was intense excitement in the party when the latter discovered that an old gentleman who has been in the government service for half a century, is receiving $40 a year for looking after the fires, etc., in the departmental buildings. The excitement reached a climax, however, when that astute political leader, Mr. James Kossouth Pinder, of Nackawick, unearthed the startling fact that the government had bought a law book in New York for the extravagent sum of $10.

It is not improbable that the opposition before the close of the session, may move for a royal commission to investigate this whole stationery, sealing wax, elastic band and postage stamp business, which is piling up the public debt to the extent of tens of dollars every year. The enquiry will probably embrace, among other things (1), whether the Attorney General cannot use one cent stamps on his correspondence, leaving one end of his letters open for the inspection of the P. O. authorities; (2), whether it is possible, in view of the alarming condition of the public treasury, for the Provincial Secretary to use paste or mucilage in sealing his letters instead of expensive red sealing wax; (3), whether it would be expedient and in the interest of sound economy for the Chief Commissioner to issue goose quills instead of steel pens to the clerks in his department, and to buy a grey mare to haul him when he travels to inspect the roads and bridges. Dr. Stockton advocates this means of locomotion, and cites the case of Hon. Mr. Lindsay, who, when Surveyor General at one time for about twenty-seven minutes, nearly half a century ago, cost the province nothing for travelling expenses; (4), whether it might not be advisable for the Surveyor General to attend to the crown land department fires and spittoons himself, rather than contribute a proportion of the $40 paid in part for that service.

These and a number of other such startling enquiries will no doubt furnish ample work for the proposed royal commission, which may be moved for by either Mr. Phinney or Mr. Pinder, or both.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The 63rd annual statement of the Bank of Nova Scotia shows that old and reliable institution to be in a very healthy condition. The profits last year were $171,151.76, after providing for doubtful debts and losses, and besides this the bank recovered $47,600 of an old loss. After paying the stockholders a dividend of 8 per cent. the directors carried $100,000 to the reserve fund, which now reaches the enormous proportions of $1,300,000, or within $200,000 of the bank's capital. The stock of the bank is now quoted at 180, and is eagerly sought by persons desiring a profitable and safe investment. No doubt much of the remarkable success of the Bank of Nova Scotia is attributable to the wise, sagacious and prudent management of Cashier Fyshe, whose reputation as a successful banker stands second to none in Canada. The agency in this city is in charge of Mr. Chalmers, a gentleman who enjoys the confidence and esteem of the bank's patrons, and is a favorite generally in social and business circles.

THE Toronto Empire, organ of the Conservatives in Ontario, has been absorbed by the Mail of the same city, and the new publication will be called The Mail and Empire. It is a striking reflection on the policy of the Tory government, that even their great newspaper has had to succumb to the disastrous effects of the N. P., and that many of its employes have had to seek employment on the other side of the line. The Mail in recent years has pursued an independent course, and has been especially violent against the French Canadians. How the Quebec people will relish the new combination is yet to be seen.

THE difficulty which has arisen between the medical staff of the Victoria Hospital and the board of management, is very much to be regretted. The doctors, considering that they give their professional services free, think they have a right to be represented on the board; their request is denied, and they resign in consequence. The Hospital is in need of the hearty co operation of all classes in the community, and it is to be hoped some solution of the present difficulty will be reached satisfactory to all parties. The full text of the correspondence between the disputing bodies will be found in our local columns to-day.

THE Advocate, organ of the liquor trade in Ontario, is quite satisfied with Premier Bowell's accession. It says the new premier will undoubtedly follow largely the policy of his predecessors on the temperance question, and calls the attention of the trade to the fact that prohibition is not part of that policy. "Neither is Hon. Mackenzie Bowell a prohibitionist," significantly adds the Advocate. Evidently our temperance friends have nothing to expect from Mr. Bowell.

IT must now be apparent to everybody who reads the newspapers and observes the activity in the Conservative party, that the general election at the farthest is only a few weeks off. The government supporters have already received a straight tip, and are calling conventions to nominate their candidates. How long do the Liberals of York intend waiting before making a move to place a candidate in the field?

THE HERALD is not informed of the character of the local government's proposed bill readjusting the representation in the legislature, but it will be gratified if the city of Fredericton is granted a member of its own. A centre with the population and intelligence of Fredericton, is entitled to this concession, which would meet with the approval of all classes.

MR. HAZEN, M. P., of St. John, who returned from Ottawa this week, says he does not know when the general election will be held, but possibly he knows more than he cares to tell. It is significant, however, that the very evening he reached home, he attended a Conservative ward meeting and advised his friends to organize at once.

Hon. Mr. Laurier spoke at Toronto on Tuesday evening and was given an enthusiastic reception, six thousand people crowding Massey hall to hear the eloquent opposition leader expound Liberal principles.

A. K. Cannon, who has been in the employ of F. B. Edgecombe the past four years, is to leave here on the 26th inst. for Ottawa, where he has accepted a good position in the large Canadian dry goods firm of Crawford-Ross. Mr. Cannon has enjoyed the confidence of his employer here, and the esteem of the public, and his departure will be very much regretted.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

Continued from first page.

did so much for P. E. Island, as compared with New Brunswick, was that the former sent a solid delegation to Ottawa opposed to them, while the New Brunswick delegation stood solidly in their support.

Dr. Stockton—Do you say the Dominion government has been unfair to us?

Hon. Mr. Mitchell—No; but I say they have done much more for the Island people, and I am glad to know that they are carrying on so good a work there.

Continuing, Mr. Mitchell said the amount expended upon education during the period of ten months was in excess of the same period in 1893. This was owing to more schools being in operation and a better class of teachers. The daily average attendance had advanced from 50 to 56 per cent. but was still far short of what it should be. The French department at the Normal School, he regretted to say, had not as many students as it should have. The number was lamentably small. He was glad, however, to say that a larger number of them were taking the full Normal School course than formerly. The contingencies of the executive, government, legislature and public printing had cost the province about the same as in preceding years.

The expenditure upon lunatic asylum for the year 1894, taking in the entire twelve months, would be slightly less than for the year 1893. There was a steady increase in the number of patients, the total being: in 1894, 596, and at the end of the year 482, while the daily average was 481. In 1882 the total number of patients was 475, at the end of the year 357, and the daily average 345. The average cost per capita was then $110.83, as against $108.88 for the ten months of last year.

Dr. Stockton—But that is upon a different basis.

The Hon. Mr. Mitchell said the per capita cost varied little from year to year. One fact was patent, that the cost of the lunatic asylum of this province was less than that of any other province or state in the union. The expenditure for mining had been somewhat less than the estimate. The grant to the Natural History Society was fixed. On public health there had been expended $1 464, which would about cover the entire outlay for twelve months. The estimated outlay for the public health was $2,100, but fortunately no contagious diseases of importance had arisen which had entailed expense during the past year. The report of the provincial board was before honorable members and it would be seen that the health of the people generally had been very good. The expenditure for public printing was $12,036.31. Stumpage collection cost about the sum estimated. The cost of surveys and railway inspection had exceeded the expectation of the government by $1,376.02. The chief draughtsman in the crown land office in examining the plans had satisfied himself that there was some great error in the plans as to the forest lands of Restigouche, that there must be quite an extent of territory not shown by the plans and upon which the government should be receiving mileage. The Surveyor General accordingly directed a survey to be made, and it was found that about 150 square miles of land were there beyond what was shown on the plans. There was a double tier of blocks, instead of a single tier. This land was in the tract which the Muskoka Land Company supposed they had bought. It was found that their mileage was not sufficient to cover the whole area by 150 square miles. The result was the company immediately made application for the 150 square miles, and the upset price upon these lands would more than recoup the department for the expenses of the surveys.

There has been spent for game protection $472.44. This expenditure was certainly justifiable, in view of the hundreds of moose and deer slain throughout the province last year by reason of the deep snows and crust. The unforeseen expense amounted to $2,272 33. After the eloquent professions of loyalty made by the hon. members on both sides of the house this session, his only fear was that the government would be condemned because the expenditure was not larger. Mr. Mitchell referred to the pleasure felt by all at meeting Their Excellencies and to the active, intelligent interest taken by Lord Aberdeen in the proceedings of the farmers' convention.

Turning to the estimates for the current year Mr. Mitchell said the amount expected from Dominion subsidy was $483,560.25. Territorial revenue was placed at $145,000.

Dr. Stockton—Upon what do you base that calculation, seeing that you only got $65,000 from stumpage last year?

Hon. Mr. Mitchell said the mileage renewals were known and the revenue from other sources was nearly the same from year to year, viz., from fishing licenses, sales of land, ets. The estimate for stumpage was based on the information received from scalers which indicated that more operators were at work and that they went into the woods earlier than usual and that the operations would be larger than for some years past. Then again, the season had been the most favorable known for years. In the year 1893, which was a very favorable year, $105,000 had been received from stumpage, and it was reasonable to suppose that this year the receipts would be as large, if not larger. In 1893 the amount received from renewals was about $18,000, and from stumpage, $106,000. In 1894 the amount received from renewals was $29,400, and from stumpage, $65,401; this year it was thought that about $10,000 more would be received from renewals and land sales than in 1893, so that he thought the estimate of $145,000 would prove to be within the mark. Mr. Mitchell then enumerated the other items of estimated receipts as given in the statement, making a total of $670,560.25.

Passing to the estimated expenditures, Mr. Mitchell said $14,160 had been calculated upon the item of administration of justice. As he had before stated, a decrease was expected in the amount of jury fees. This year an appropriation of $500 was asked for the publication of equity reports, the importance of which all legal gentlemen would recognize. The appropriation asked for agriculture was $21,650; for boy's industrial home, $1,500. He had not yet received the annual report from this institution, but the information he had received showed that it was doing excellent work, and was likely to fulfill all the aims of its founders. For contingencies the same amount was asked as last year, $12,000; for deaf and dumb institution, $1,500, $1,000 of which was authorized by law to meet the cost of erection of the building, and the other $500 for maintenance. The appropriation for education, $183,914.48, was a little in excess of last year, based upon an increased number of pupils, and higher grade of teachers. There were fewer third-class teachers employed and more first and second class than a few years ago, which increased the amount the government had to pay. For elections, $900 was estimated. For executive government, $25,600 was asked for.

Dr. Stockton—Why such an increase as that? Last year it was $23, 000.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell—Oh, that was for ten months. For fisheries, the estimate was the same as in 1894, $1,000; free grants, $7,000; game protection, $1,000. He only wished the finances of the province warranted a larger appropriation for this purpose. The large sums expended for game protection in the state of Maine had been productive of great benefit to the people. The interest on the bonded debt was placed at $114,006; legislature, $19,295; expenditure on lunatic asylum, $40,000.

Referring to the Natural History Society grant of $125, Mr. Mitchell said the society was doing an excellent work. He had in his hand copies of letters from Sie William Dawson, Prof. Bailey, Prof. Ganong, and Mr. Montague Chamberlain, bearing testimony to the useful work of the society. For public health, $2,000 was asked for, of which $500 would be applied to paying a portion of the expenditure in connexion with the small-pox cases which had occured at Sussex last year, as the representatives from Kings county had urged that the government should pay one half of the expenses, as had been done with regard to the county of Restigouche under similar circumstances.

Mr. Mitchell enumerated the other appropriations as per statement, making in all $669,134.48 for the current year.

The Opposition Amendment.

In conclusion Mr. Mitchell thanked the house for its courteous and patient hearing and would now move that the speaker leave the chair.

Mr. Powell, the financial critic of the opposition, followed Mr. Mitchell. He said the record of the government has been debt, debt, varied by more debt, and what now, he asked, would the provincial secretary do. The province could not go on at such a rate indefinitely; the end had to come and had to come shortly. The government might borrow sufficient money to run the province until some of its members abandoned local and entered dominion politics, but the members of the house generally should face the difficulty. In view of the state of provincial affairs he purposed moving the following amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Shaw:

That Mr. Speaker do not leave the chair, but that it be resolved:

1. The the financial statement of the province, owing to a succession of yearly deficits, calls for the immediate adjustment of expenditure to income; and to accomplish this the most rigid economy should be practiced in all branches of the public service.

2. The enormous proportions of our public debt, in view of our limited sources of income, imperatively demand that there should be no further increase; and that an amendment of our constitution is desirable so that the executive cannot without the consent of at least a two-thirds vote of the legislative assembly, incur expenditure in excess of the income of the province.

3. That in view of the direct taxation recently imposed upon the municipalties a general system of municipal reform be adopted by which municipal affairs be more economically and efficiently managed, and by which all officials paid out of the municipal fund be appointed and controlled by municipal authorities.

4. That all work paid for out of municipal funds be put up to public competition as much as possible.

5. That in view of the importance of our agricultural interests and the great necessity of encouraging and developing those interests, the duties of the office of surveyor general be amalgamated with and discharged by some other executive department, and that a member of the executive, as minister of agricucture, have charge of this important provincial interest.

6. That the membership of the executive is in excess of the requirements of the province, withdraws annually from the necessary services of this country a large amount of money, and being disproportionate to the membership of the house, imperils the independence of the legislature.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Killam, Pinder. Alward, Venoit, Howe, Flewelling, Smith (St. John), Shaw, White, Atkinson, Pitts, Phinney, Wells and Emmerson.

The division was taken on Mr. Powell's amendment Wednesday afternoon and it was voted down.

Yeas—Powell, Stockton, Phinney, Shaw, Smith (St. John), Alward, Pitts, Allen, Howe, Pinder, Atkinson, Perley—12.

Nays—Blair, Mitchell, Emmerson, White Labillois, Dunn, Gogain, Lewis, Harrison' Martin, Russell, Mott, Killam, Flewelling' Scóvil, Baird, O'Brien (Northumberland), Robinson, Venoit, Dibblee, McLeod, Wells, Farris, O'Brien (Charlotte)—24.

The motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair was then put and carried by the same vote reversed.

The house then went into committe of supply, Mr. Killam in the chair.

On the item of $12,000 for contingencies, Dr. Atkinson moved an amendment that the amount be $10,000.

This was lost, the vote being: Yeas—Powell, Stockton, Phinney, Shaw, Smith, (St. John), Alward, Pitts, Allen, Atkinson, Howe, Pinder, Perley—12.

Nays—Blair, Mitchell, Emmerson, White, Labillois, Dunn, Gogain, Lewis, Harrison, Martin, Russell, Mott, Flewelling, Scovil, Baird, O'Brien (Northumberland), Dibblee, Robinson, Venoit, McLeod, Wells, Ferris, O'Brien (Charlotte)—23.

On the item of $1,000 Mr. Phinney moved an amendment that the amount be $500.

The amendment was lost, the vote being: Yeas—Powell, Stockton, Phinney, Shaw, Smith (St. John), Alward, Pitts, Allen, Howe, Pinder, Pinder, Perley—11.

Nays—Blair, Mitchell, Emmerson, White, Labillois, Dunn, Gogain, Lewis, Harrison, Martin, Russell, Mott, Flewelling, Scovil, Baird, O'Brien (Northumberland), Venoit, McLeod, Lewis, Farris, O'Brien (Charlotte.)—21.

Mr. Dibble was paired with Dr. Atkinson.

The house remained in committee of supply all night and until a quarter past two o'clock Thursday morning, passing all the items of supply.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell moved that the house further consider supply on Wednesday next. Carried.

Rev. J. D. Freeman delivered an interesting address before the University Y.M.C.A. Sunday afternoon.

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R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Nails! Nails!
Just received by rail:
25 KEGS Steel Wire Nails, 45 boxes Horse Nails, 1 barrel Pipe Fittings, 12 boxes Window Glass, and for sale by
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Door Check.
WE have in stock one of the best Door Checks ever made up to date. You can adjust it so as to close the door every time without a slam, it is complete. We have one on our own store door and one on the Peoples' Bank door for inspection. Every store on the front street should have one. For sale only by
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

BARGAINS IN ALL
Winter Goods,
—AT—
JOHN J. WEDDALL'S.
Jan. 19th, 1895.

DO YOU WEAR... PANTS?
IF SO WE CAN FIT YOU.

We have them as long as 36 in. leg,
We have them as short as 29 "
We have them as big as 46 in. waist,
We have them as small as 30 "

WE HAVE 500 PAIRS TO SELECT FROM.

We can give you any price.

We can sell you pants cheaper than any other house in the trade.

OAK HALL, 276 Queen street.

STOCK-TAKING
SALE.

During Stock-taking Sale, we will offer Great Bargains in all our Departments.

DEVER BROTHERS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FURNITURE.

During the Holiday Season, JOHN G. ADAMS will offer Furniture at prices that defy competion.

PARLOR SUITES, SIDEBOARDS, LOUNGES, EASY CHAIRS, BEDROOM SETTS, BOOK CASES, SOFA-BEDS, PLATFORM ROCKERS.

Rocking-Chairs in Wood-seat, Cane and Perforated. Also a fine line in Rattan Chairs. Children's chairs in great variety. What more suitable for a Christmas Present.

JOHN G. ADAMS,
Undertaker and Furniture Dealer, next above Queen Hotel.

Fine Job Printing.

WEDDING INVITATIONS

NEATLY PRINTED.

Orders From the Country, Promptly Attended to.

Don't be Bashful; Send it Along to the

HERALD OFFICE, COR. QUEEN AND REGENT STS.

Priestley's Cravenettes
(In light and medium-weight goods)
Are not only rain-proof, dust-proof and porous to air but are extremely stylish and come in the following shades:
Navy, Myrtle, Brown, Grey, Castor and Black.

Cravenettes are universally admitted to be the only satisfactory porous waterproof goods on the market.

N.B. TRADE MARK THE VARNISHED BOARD ON WHICH THE GOODS ARE WRAPPED.

The Priestley trade mark is always a guarantee of good wearing quality. Always ask for Priestley's.

See that the goods you buy are stamped every five yards with Priestley's name. No other are of their manufacture.

THE GREATEST VARIETY.

HAVE you decided on purchasing any particular article. Among our Large Stock you will be likely to find it, for we keep all the Newest and Latest Styles of

FURNITURE,

And as Low as it can be sold.

LEMONT & SONS.