UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER ONE-QUARTER OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

To Continue Until January 1, 1895.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
W. L. Cabell
Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk.
Jno. H. Connor, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A. Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.
Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

THE MONTHLY $5 DRAWING,
WILL TAKE PLACE
At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
Tuesday, April 11, 1893.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Numbers In the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$75,000 is		$75,000
1 PRIZE OF	20,000 is		20,000
1 PRIZE OF	10,000 is		10,000
1 PRIZE OF	5,000 is		5,000
2 PRIZES OF	2,500 are		5,000
5 PRIZES OF	1,000 are		5,000
25 PRIZES OF	300 are		7,500
100 PRIZES OF	200 are		20,000
200 PRIZES OF	100 are		20,000
300 PRIZES OF	60 are		18,000
500 PRIZES OF	40 are		20 000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
100 Prizes of	$100 are		$10,000
100 do	60 are		6,000
100 do	40 are		4,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.			
999 Prizes of $20 are			$19,980
999 Prizes of 20 are			19,980
3,434 Prizes,	amounting to		$265,460

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets at $5; Two-Fifths $2;
One-Fifth $1; One-Tenth 50c;
One-Twentieth 25c.

Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in fractions for $50.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

IMPORTANT.

SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS, on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD,
New Orleans, La.,

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing, in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST

ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the Supreme court of U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force UNTIL 1895.

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President; that it is endorsed with the signatures of Generals G. T. BEAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, and W. L. CABELL, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters.

There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it, and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertised chance for a prize.

SALESMAN Wanted—Salary and expenses paid. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

Pulp Wood & Logs Wanted.

The Pulp Company, Chatham, will pay $2.75 per cord for good, clean, sound spruce in 4½ or 9 foot lengths and not less than 6 inches in diameter, delivered in their mill yard.

They are also prepared to make contracts for logs to be delivered at Chatham during the season. Porticulars on application.

MARITIME SULPHITE FIBRE Co. Ltd.
Chatham, N. B.

I-19
4th January, 1893.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS.
RUNS EASY. No Rocking. SAWS DOWN TREES. PULLED BY ONE MAN.
Send for free illustrated catalogue, showing testimonials from thousands who have sawed from 5 to 9 cords daily. It saws down trees, folds like a pocket knife, weighs only 45 lbs. easily carried on shoulder. One man can saw more timber with it than two men with a cross-cut saw. $7.00 in use. We also make larger-sized machine to carry 7 foot saw. No duty to pay, we manufacture in Canada. Agent secures the agency. FOLDING SAWING MACHINE Co. 341 to 349 So. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

DOAKTOWN GRIST-MILL.

The subscriber has made arrangements with the Canada Eastern Railway Company by which wheat, barley, corn or buckwheat grain to be ground will be conveyed from different points and returned at following rates:

per 100 lbs.

Between Chatham and	Doaktown,		6½c. each way.
" Cushman's "	"	6	" "
" Chelmsford "	"	6	" "
" Blackville "	"	5	" "
" Up "	"	4½	" "
" Blissfield "	"	3	" "

The grain will be taken from the station to the mill and returned free of charge and receive prompt attention.

HARVIE DOAK.

NOTICE OF SALE.

TO Ignatius Redmond, of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, farmer, and Cecily Redmond, wife, and to all others whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twenty Second day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty Five and made between the said Ignatius Redmond, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, farmer, of the one part and Harriet Jane Irvine of the same place, widow, of the second part; which mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of the County of Northumberland, on the Third day of October, A. D. 1885, in Volume 64 of the County Records pages 38 and 39, and is numbered 34 in said volume. There will in pursuance of the said Power of Sale and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction on Monday, the First day of May next, in front of the Post Office, Chatham, in said County, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said Indenture mentioned and described as follows, namely:—"All and singular that certain "piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying "and being on the west side of the Great Road "(leading from Chatham to Richibucto) in the said "Parish of Chatham, bounded as follows, to wit:—"On the east by the said Great Road leading from "Chatham to Richibucto, on the north by lands "formerly owned by the late George Cripps. On the "west by lands now occupied by George Scarle, and "on the south by lands also occupied by the said "George Scarle, which said piece or parcel of land "and premises was conveyed to the said Ignatius "Redmond by Thomas Hart and Johanna Hart, "severally and containing six acres more or less." Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, members, privileges and hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any manner appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof &c. of in, to or upon the said lands and premises and every part thereof.

Dated the Thirteenth day of December, A. D 1892.

L. J. TWEEDIE, Sol. for Mortgagee.
MARY HARRIET LETSON, Sole Executrix of the late Harriet Jane Irvine.

SMELT SHOOKS
for sale by
GEO. BURCHILL & SON.
Nelson, 25th Nov.

Miramichi Advance.
CHATHAM, N. B., - - MARCH 16, 1893.

Important to Farmers.

The attention of our farmers is directed to the letter of Director Saunders of the Experimental Farm branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Every grower of grain in the country is interested in his free offer of seed grain, while the information imparted in reference to the tests he has made of the vitality of grain and other seeds is very important and shows the great usefulness of the work carried on in that branch of the Department. The offer to test the germinating vitality of seeds free of charge in connection with free carriage by mail to Ottawa cannot but result in much benefit to our agriculturists who will, doubtless, very generally avail themselves of professor Saunders' offer.

Cheese Factory.

It is to be hoped that farmers as well as other citizens will act upon the duty of giving substantial aid to the cheese factory project in Derby. It is believed by those experienced in the business that Northumberland possesses advantageous conditions for such an industry and that if one factory is established on a proper basis its success will soon lead to others being started. The cost will not be great and money invested in the promotion of such an enterprise will be more beneficially employed than if kept in "the stocking" or in the savings bank. Let the proposed cheese factory be taken hold of with a will.

Our Next Governor-General.

A despatch of last Saturday from London says that Lord and Lady Aberdeen will leave Liverpool in April for New York. They will go from that place to Chicago, where Lady Aberdeen will look after the Irish exhibit at the World's Fair; from the latter place they will proceed to British Columbia and spend the summer on their ranch.

The vice-regal term of Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, G. C. B., Governor-General of Canada, expires on April 30th next, and there are the usual speculations and rumors as to his successor. The most authentic of these is that the Earl of Aberdeen will take office as Canada's Governor-General next June.

Lord Aberdeen is probably the most popular man in Scotland, if not in the United Kingdom. No viceroy of Ireland ever so completely won the hearts of the Irish people as he. Both Lord and Lady Aberdeen are distinguished in London, and indeed wherever their far-reaching influence penetrates, for noble philanthropy and unostentatious generosity. It has been said of them that "never, perhaps, were husband and wife more thoroughly in sympathy with each other." Lady Aberdeen's work in behalf of oppressed people has done incalculable good. She is somewhat of a politician also. Her partisan sentiments are reflected in this expression, culled from an address she delivered last May before the Women's Federation:

"Mr. Gladstone has done much to mitigate the hatred of Irish-Americans for England, but the completion of his work is necessary to remove this great cause of friction between the United States and England. We Liberals dream—it is only a dream, to be sure, yet still not unworthy of the dreaming—of the time when the consequences of Great Britain's folly of 1776 shall be obliterated by her from history, when Great Britain and America will stand shoulder to shoulder as God's chosen servants in the cause of humanity."

Lady Aberdeen was deeply interested in the late political campaign and made several speeches in Scotland to large audiences. "The Earl's Leddy," as she is affectionately known among the people about her home, was always well received. She founded some time ago an Irish Industrial Association for the benefit of workers, and in behalf of that enterprise she came to the United States with her husband something more than a year ago. She is in charge of the Irish exhibit at the World's Fair, for which she is making elaborate preparations.

The Earl's full name is the Right Honorable Sir John Campbell Gordon. Bart., seventh earl of Aberdeen in the Scottish Peerage, and Viscount Gordon in that of the United Kingdom. He is a scholarly man, and a descendant of the playfellow of Lord Byron, the accomplished student

LORD ABERDEEN.

of Greek antiquities, "the traveled thane Athenian Aberdeen." He has served a term of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and in his vice-regal capacity made a host of friends "by his courteous manner and charitable inclinations."

During his short residence of a few months in Canada in 1890-1, the Earl of Aberdeen became better known, perhaps, to the people of Canada than Lord Stanley has in his five years' incumbency of the vice-regal post at Ottawa.

Aberdeen and his vicountess have conceived a deep affection for Canada and make no attempts to conceal it. When they came to this country in 1890 they disposed of their house in Grosvenor Square, London, (a palatial home that sold for £70,000.)

At that time it was stated that "gossip is busy with his name in reference to his future plans. Some people go so far as to state that he intends to remain permanently in the Dominion, and that it will be no surprise to see him some day filling the important post of Governor-General of Canada."

Landing at Quebec, Lord and Lady Aberdeen spent some time in visiting that quaint old town, made brief calls at Montreal and Toronto, and finally decided to locate in Hamilton. The distinguished couple appeared to like the people of the Ambitious City and the affection was returned with characteristic Canadian warmth. They are very unpretentious people and drove about the streets as modestly as ordinary folk, the earl clad in Scotch tweed and Lady Aberdeen likewise plainly dressed. There was nothing about them or their equipage to attract attention to their aristocratic station in life. They have four lovable children, are very domestic in their tastes and would scarcely be acceptable to society in Ottawa. Lord Aberdeen is a very religious man and a strong advocate of temperance.

CHARACTER SKETCH.

Lady Aberdeen as Seen by One of Her Friends.

Isabella Fyvie Mayo, an intimate friend of Lady Aberdeen, thus writes of her in the Young Woman:

The Countess of Aberdeen is the daughter of a race which traces its blood to that doughty King Robert the Bruce, whose valor on the field of Bannockburn may be said to have saved Scotland from all these evils which have befallen Ireland as a conquered country. The Bruce's victory preserved the independence of the Northern territory until its peaceful union with England, when the Scottish James became the lawful heir to the English throne. The Marjoribanks' family motto is "Advance with courage," not inaptly succeeded in the case of the countess by the motto of the house of Aberdeen, "Let fortune follow." The two might be almost paraphrased by the homely sentence, "Do the right, come what may."

I remember seeing the carriage of the newly-married Earl and Countess, surrounded by the cavalcade of mounted tenantry, who had ridden into Aberdeen to escort their landlord and his bride on their

THE COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN.

long drive from the railway station in the Granite City to Haddo House, their ancestral home in a remote agricultural district of the shire. How the Countess looked then is preserved for the admiring interest of future generations in the portrait (companion to that of her husband) which hangs over one of the fireplaces in the stately library of Haddo. It is from the brush of the Royal Academician Sant, and is a glorious presentment of joyous young womanhood, instinct to the very finger-tips with energy and happiness.

It would serve small purpose to give a list of the good causes to which Lady Aberdeen has freely tendered her services. Since her recent development of interest in Canada, we are justified in saying that they are as wide as the world. Wherever she goes she considers what is wanted, and then studies how to supply it. With her all this is no mere "lending of a name" to decorate plebeian gingerbread with the gilding of high rank. "She is far too energetic and earnest ever to be a mere figurehead," writes one who knows her well. Only those who were associated with her in the foundation of the "Onward and Upward Association" and the "Ladies' Union" can fully realise how sincere and strenuous were her personal labours at that time. She touches whatever she does with her own individuality—that of a capable, enthusiastic matron. The Countess has herself told us of the "Club" she has formed in the big household, by whose united contributions of work or entertainment each member may become interesting to all, and much latent ability is brought to the surface. We do not wonder at the pride with which Lady Aberdeen reports a man-servant to have said, "One can be a servant here, and yet a man."

Lady Aberdeen loves Canada. She has visited that country again and again. A brother of hers is settled there, and Lord Aberdeen himself has now brought a large estate in British Columbia. One can imagine the Countess, with her unflagging energies and perpetual cheerfulness, would have made an ideal settler's wife! She is a good illustration of the truth that high-breeding and delicate nurture, so far from necessarily engendering physical pusilanimity and peevish superfineness, tend rather in the direction of courage and endurance. She can see nothing but fun and adventure in landing with the earl at midnight, unknown, on a deserted Canadian pier, with a stiff gale blowing, with no shelter and no host but the tiny steamboat office and the man in charge of it, who taught his unexpected guests how to get water out of the lake by the aid of a soda water bottle, with a long string round the neck; whereupon, says the countess, "very joyfully did we balance ourselves on the edge of the pier, in the dark, in the midst of the gale, and fish for water, and then make our tea in the shelter of the office, listening to the storm outside."

The New Brunswick Legislature.

The New Brunswick Legislature commenced its annual session at Fredericton on Thursday afternoon last. In order to save time the members were sworn in at twelve o'clock by chief justice, Sir John Allan, Messrs. Shaw of St. John and Powell of Westmorland being the only absentees.

A CROWDED HOUSE.

As the hour appointed for the opening approached, the crowd in the galleries and about the parliament buildings—inside and without—was very great, and even standing-room in any advantageous position was hard to secure for late arrivals.

THE LADIES WERE THERE.

The ladies were present in large numbers. They predominated in the galleries as well as in the more advantageous places on the floor of the Assembly chamber reserved for non-members, and the apparent anxiety of everybody in authority to give them the best places and be their devoted, humble servants, led us to wonder why so many ladies of the "strong-minded" class are to be found agitating to be placed on an even footing with men in all things. If the poor dears had been obliged to take their chances on the plane of equality with men in the push for vantage ground on this occasion many of them would have seen and heard much less of the imposing spectacle and utterances than they did, so that even "woman's rights" would not be without its drawbacks to the sex who, thank heaven, are, in the main, still fair and gentle, notwithstanding the efforts of the handsome and gallant leader of the opposition to legislate them into election turmoils.

THE GOVERNOR COMES.

The day was a fine one and on his approach to the main entrance of the parliament building the lieutenant-governor, Sir Leonard Tilley, was saluted by a guard of honor from the Infantry school, the band played and cannon boomed as he entered the building, accompanied by a military escort. Proceeding by way of one of the main doorways into the Assembly chamber, accompanied by one A. D. C. only—Capt. Maunsell of the cavalry—he seated himself in the Speaker's chair, when the clerk of the house informed the members that His Honor declined to make known his reasons for summoning the legislature until a Speaker had been elected. This announcement being made, Sir Leonard and his A. D. C. immediately retired by way of the door through which they had entered.

MR. BURCHILL BECOMES SPEAKER.

Then, Attorney-General Blair, addressing the clerk, referred to the fact that he had nominated the last two speakers, both of whom, he said, had worthily discharged the duties of their high office. He was now about to nominate as speaker a gentleman whose urbanity, kindly dispositions, tact, judgment, experience and ability were recognized on every hand. He referred to Mr. John P. Burchill. (Applause.) He had reason to believe that the nomination would meet with the unanimous approval of the house. It was understood that the proposal to nominate Mr. Burchill as speaker, had the hearty approval of the leader of the opposition who, no doubt, would be prepared to second it.

Mr. Stockton said he had had no idea that the leader of the government intended giving him the opportunity of seconding the nomination. He accepted the opportunity with pleasure. (Applause.) He believed Mr. Burchill would discharge his duties as the first commoner of the province with credit to himself and to the country and with marked ability.

Mr. Burchill's nomination being unanimously approved he was escorted to the chair by Hon. Mr. Blair and Mr. Stockton amid great applause.

The new speaker briefly thanked the house for the high honor conferred upon him, after which Hon. Mr. Blair and Mr. Stockton spoke again, complimenting Mr. Burchill upon his being elevated to the honorable position of speaker.

All the members then extended their congratulations to Mr. Speaker.

These amenities being ended the lieutenant governor re-entered the house, this time accompanied by his full staff, which included Lt-Col. Maunsel, Lt. Col. Marsh, Majors Cropley and Loggie and others.

THE SPEECH.

The speaker, having made the governor acquainted with his election and claimed the usual privileges for himself and the other members (including immunity from arrest. etc.) His Honor delivered the speech.

It referred, amongst other things, to the constitutional change effected by the abolition of the Legislative council and to the fact that additional responsibilities were upon the Assembly in consequence thereof; to the stimulus given to the agricultural interest by the liberal grant of last session; to the successful termination of the Maritime bank suit, by which the direct representation of the sovereign of the empire through the provincial governments was confirmed; to the progress of the taxation commission's work; the development of mines; the necessity of establishing a reformatory and industrial school for boys, etc. On the subject of the Crown timber lands the speech contained the following paragraph:—

"Among other subjects of importance which will engage your attention during the present session, will be the question of the leasing of the timber lands of the crown. The arrangements under which these lands have been held by operators during the past ten years will, in a few months, come to a termination, and it will be your duty to consider and determine upon the conditions under which these lands shall after that period be operated. My goverment will lay certain proposals on this subject before you, to which I invite your thoughtful attention."

BUSINESS BEGINS.

As soon as His Honor and staff had retired, Solicitor-general White introduced a bill to amend chapter 47 of the consolidated statutes, whereupon Speaker Burchill read a copy of the speech and Mr. Mott, of Restigouche rose to move the address in reply thereto. He is one of the best-looking members, and while not exactly a youth, is a bachelor, and a very eligible one at that from the ladies' point of view. He is a self-possessed, deliberative gentleman who never seems to be in a hurry about anything, which may account for the fact that he is still unmarried. He made a very favorable impression upon the house as he proceeded with his speech and soon established his position as one of the ablest of the new members. He said:

MR. MOTT.

In proceeding to move the address in reply to the speech from the throne, I have first to acknowledge the compliment paid through the medium of my humble self to my native constituency in having its junior representative chosen to discharge this honorable duty, though inexperience in your legislative usages moves me to express the regret that this duty was not confided to abler hands than mine. The occasion of opening this parliament for the first time without the legislative council is in itself a matter to call forth serious reflection on the part of honorable members, not upon the advisability of abolishing that honorable body—because that has been endorsed by the country and is now an accomplished fact—but rather upon the greater responsibility of legislation that now devolves upon us by reason of having confided to us by the people, the sole right to construct, amend and enact their laws. The history of that abolition is too recent and familiar to the minds of the people to justify any but a passing reference. Suffice it to say the movement which first took shape under the present premier and his colleagues in 1883, having been given to the people as one of the principal features of the government's policy in the elections that have since taken place, and generally sanctioned by them, was consummated in 1891.

The opening of the present parliament under these conditions is therefore the dawn of a new era in our history; and while we have the fiat of our constituencies in its favor, it yet becomes us to receive the new order of things in an earnest and a sober spirit. It is not my desire to cast any aspersions upon the history of the legislative council, but if it were, my mouth would be closed out of respect for those distinguished men who have moulded our laws, and who in their day of life supported the principle of fixing in that honorable body the virtual power of vetoing the laws passed by the house of assembly, building, in this, upon the lines of the constitution of the mother country and also out of respect to the honorable members who composed that House.

This however, I am free to say, that the times have altered and with new conditions, and an ever broadening conception of government in the minds of the people, there is not so much force to day in the theory that the constitution, which gives to the people the right to legislate, should possess a vetoing power, other than the royal prerogative, and that power totally irresponsible to the people. It might be said that this institution was moulded upon the lines of the British constitution, the admiration of the world, and that the House of Lords is in Britain still a recognized force, and an essential element of government, but without wearying the house with argument, I would simply remind them of the great difference in the conditions of government in the two countries—theirs is a country in which aristocracy has a defined interest, ours, one in which democracy has full play. To go back to first principles, the House of Lords was largely created for the purpose of protecting the nobility, a privileged class considered essential to the nation's welfare, from the encroachments of a jealous democracy, it being deemed necessary to preserve the aristocratic distinctions born of the feudal system.

While in Britain, aristocracy and democracy, respectively, have their definite functions under the constitution, the spirit of our laws and usages is more democratic, and except in a limited social sense, we do not recognize the distinctions of rank and title.

I fail to see any necessity of continuing in power the Legislative Council, a body whose duties and interest are identical with those of the House of Assembly, and which possessed the power of rejecting the people's will without being in any way responsible to them, and instances are not wanting where salutary measures passed by the Lower house have been thrown out in the Upper, against the country's interest. I have therefore to congratulate the honorable Mr. Blair and his government in bringing about its abolition believing they have exercised a wise discretion in following the example of our sister provinces of Ontario and Manitoba and asserting the right of the people to control their legislation short of the Crown's prerogatives, to say nothing of the saving to the Provincial treasury of the sum of $8000 to $10,000 annually expended in maintaining the Council. In this connection I beg to remind you of present agitation in other provinces of the Dominion to the same end. I desire before leaving this subject to recur to the argument that the Legislative Council was useful in checking hasty legislation. If we were to pay them the compliment of admitting its truth, and after all it is only an admission of human frailty, this thought presses itself upon our minds that we should at this time be impressed with a deeper and more solemn sense of our duties as legislators and proceed to the business of the country with a caution, discretion and prudence ever awake to the public welfare and with a full consciousness of the fact that when a bill passes by a majority vote of this house it is practically the law of the land and that there is no longer any consultation with the Upper House as to its terms. I feel to the full His Honor's reference to the confidence he feels that we will preserve unimpaired the traditions of the Provincial Legislature and in reply I can only express my belief which history I am sure will bear me out in, that there is inherent in our people a natural force and energy that is all sufficient to the exigency of the occasion and which needs only necessity to give it life.

The important considerations which moved the goverment in appointing the lumber commission in 1890, and the care with which that commission has been executed, have not as yet been fruitful of definite results, and the subject matter of their report is still to be discussed by the house, but I trust that the government's policy when declared will be found to be one that will advance the best interests of that important industry. The composition of that commission is at once evidence of the government's wise discretion in the appointments and a guarantee of the diligence and practical knowledge exercised in its deliberations. The terms of leasing the crown lands, particularly, is a matter to which the interested attention of lumber operators throughout the province is now directed, and I hope that when concluded they will be alike satisfactory to the lumbermen whose means are expended in improving the lumbering facilities of large sections of the country and to the humbler operator whose work is necessarily limited and confined.

His honor's very proper reference to the substantial grant made by the government in furtherance of the agricultural interests will meet with general approval. The grant referred to was $10,000, appropriated with a view to the cultivation of the dairying industry, the government also promising a bonus of $500 to each creamery started in the province under approved conditions. It is only fair to the government to note the appreciation evinced by the farmers' associations in the different counties of the efforts made in their behalf; and the many cheese factories and creameries now in operation in the province and in course of erection, bear testimony to the wisdom of this expenditure. I think the government may be assured of the hearty support of honorable members in all that pertains to the welfare of this industry, and I sincerely trust that they will continue to render material aid to our farmers in experimenting upon new methods, and increasing the producing power of the province.

The proposed reformatory or industrial school for boys is an institution that our judicial system has long required, and I cannot refrain from expressing my respect and the country's appreciation of the philanthropic efforts of that good woman, Lady Tilley, whose generosity and charitable mind have prompted this undertaking. The need of an institution that has for its object the reformation rather than the punishment of young criminals will be generally recognized. The spirit of our laws is in some respects fairer than their practice, as it does not intend that penalties should be enforced for punishment of the criminal, but rather for the purpose of protecting society by depriving him of the power of doing wrong. The object then of what I will make bold to call Lady Tilley's undertaking is not only consistent with the law, but has for a foundation charity, and good will towards our unfortunate fellow men.

Coming to the Maritime bank case, with the result of which his honor has expressed himself to be especially pleased, we must recognize with him the importance of the principles for which Hon. Mr. Blair contended, and which were decided by the court of last resort in favor of the province. This decision, delivered by the lords of the judicial committee of the Privy Council, July 2nd, 1892, settles the principle that within the limits assigned by the British North America Act the powers of legislation possessed by the provinces of Canada are exclusive and supreme and that the Lieut-Governor is as much the representative of Her Majesty for the purpose of provincial government as the governor-general of Canada is for all purposes of Dominion government.

Our rights and privileges then as a parliament and the dignity of our executive have not been impared by the British North America Act and we lose nothing by the union except as mutually agreed upon at Confederatfon by the provinces of Canada in referring certain subjects of legislation to the federal parliament.

Discussion of the methods of municipal taxation, a change in the mining laws and other important measures, are among the matters referred to in his honor's address with which the house, I am sure, will deal in the spirit of zeal and devotion expected of them.

I know that it will accord with the feeling of both sides of this house if I close this speech with a tribute to one who for so many years has been prominent in provincial and federal affairs, whose name and works are already impressed upon the history of both parliaments and whose labors have been in the public service. I come from a county that has already possessed for him a kindly feeling, and I desire to give expression to that. Honorable members have doubtless anticipated me in saying that I refer to his honor the honorable Sir Leonard Tilley, whose life is a refutation of that false saying that a successful politician cannot be an honest man. (Applause.)

MR. O'BRIEN OF CHARLOTTE.

Mr. O'Brien in seconding the address in reply, spoke of the importance of the change involved in the abolition of the legislative council. He highly approved of the government's aid to agriculture, and spoke at some length of the importance of that great industry. It was one of our great industries, and the government would be justified in giving it further encouragement. Until we had freer trade with the Unitnd States we could not expect a great development of our mines and minerals. In the meantime the greatest possible encouragement should be given to agriculture. This government was not to blame because there was not freer trade between this country and the United States, neither was the Ottawa government altogether to blame. That was a matter largely influenced by the people of the United States themselves. The proposition to establish a reformatory was a move in the right direction, and Lady Tilley was to be congratulated upon having success crown her efforts in this direction. He expressed himself well pleased with the promised legislation to enable women to act as members of school beards in cities and towns in the province. He thought in many instances women would be found competent to act as school trustees, and he especially congratulated the government upon that part of the address. (Applause.)

DR. STOCKTON.

Dr. Stockton, after congratulating the mover and seconder of the address, said that many changes had taken place since the last session of the house. Then the government was led by the senior member from the county of York while, to-day, it was led by the junior member from Queens. He expressed regret at the absence of Dr. Atkinson, who had been elected, and also that of Mr. McKeown. He expressed the hope that the deliberations of the new house would be pleasant and agreeable. Since last session there had been a reorganization of the government. He remembered that when the leader of the government was in opposition he had said it was a terrible thing that all the portfolios of the government should be held by lawyers, yet there was not a member of the present government holding an office who was not a member of the legal profession. He thought there were other interests that might well have been consulted. It was also promised that the executive should be reduced as speedily as possible from seven to five but the promise had not been fulfilled. He quite agreed with the hon. member for Charlotte that the farming industry was the great industry of this province, and what did the $10,000 given by the government to the farmers amount to? Eight thousand of it had been derived from a tax on dead men's estate and to this was added the usual grant of $2.000. A member from Westmorland had made the calculation that this grant in aid of the agricultural interest amounted to a three-cent stamp to each farmer of the province. The hon. member from Restigouche, who spoke of the report of the lumber commission being about to be laid before the house, appeared to be ignorant of the fact that the commission had already reported. Last session when the opposition wished to know what the government proposed to do with that report, the leader of the government coolly said he proposed to do nothing with it, in consequence no doubt of the paragraph in the report which condemned the reckless appointment of scalers by the government. He was glad to know that the leader of the government had since then changed his mind. Did the attorney general take credit to himself for the abolition of the legislative council?

Hon. Mr. Blair—Not individually, but I do for the government.

Dr. Stockton said the members of the opposition had forced the government to pass that bill. It was now proposed to attach a lot of political barnacles to the ship of state in the shape of law officers. It would be better had the council never been abolished, but to have reduced its number to eight or 10 men. It was a poor compliment to the lawyers in the government that it was necessary to appoint three more lawyers to prevent fraud and immature legislation. As to the reformatory project he would say, without committing himself to the details of the bill that might be introduced, that he was in favor of a move in that direction. Passing on Dr. Stockton referred to the Maritime Bank case. The leader of the government had referred to the decision in that case as having settled a constitutional question of the greatest magnitude. What were the facts? The fact was that the government had deposited $35.000 in the Maritime bank; that the people of the province had thereby been encouraged to deposit; and the great constitutional question involved was whether the government should first take its $35,000 out, or should stand on the same footing as other depositors. By invoking a mediaeval statute of England, the leader of the government had succeeded in his contention. He had not only invoked that law against depositors but against those who held the notes of the bank then outstanding. On the latter point the Supreme Court of Canada had decided against the leader of the government. The decision of the privy council took this $35,000 out of the pocket of the depositors and gave it to the government. In Quebec it had been held that no such prerogative right existed, and in Ontario the right did not exist to-day.

Hon. Mr. Blair—That is not so.

Dr. Stockton—It is so, as you will find by referring to the revised statutes of Ontario, chapter 93. It appeared from the speech that the government proposed to introduce the judicature act to bring us in harmony with the rest of Canada excepting Quebec. He thought that bill should be considered entirely apart from party politics, and made as perfect as possible. Provincial bonds some years ago sold at over 2 per cent. premium, to-day premium cannot be obtained for them. In july last provincial bonds were sold for 97½ and in December a lot was offered and withdrawn at 98. He heartily approved of the proposal of the government to allow women to become members of school boards in cities and incorporated towns. He presumed that the leader had been influenced in taking this step by the liberal and enlightened views of his new chief commissioner. He (Stockton) already had a bill prepared for that purpose, and if the government's bill did not go far enough he would ask the house to pass his own bill in preference.

HON. MR. BLAIR.

Hon. Mr. Blair congratulated the mover and seconder of the address and agreed with the last speaker that they would form a distinct acquisition to the debating power of the house. He had no fault to find with the good humored tone of the criticism of the hon. member for St. John leader of the opposition. It was true that he had revived subjects which had about them an aroma of antiquity. The hon. member was not accurate when he stated that he (Blair) had objected to all the portfolios in the executive being held by lawers in his platform of 1881. He could assure the hon. member that it was the same old administration. One or two of its members, he regretted to say, had withdrawn from the ranks, but their places had been ably filled. He was glad to find the hon. member (Stockton) still here with an almost unlimited prospect before him of occupying the dignified and honorable position he now held. The hon. member had prophesied that the doom of the government was sealed. He had, by superhuman exertions, induced canditates to take the field in every constituency. For a brief time the issue of the battle seemed to be uncertain. For one brief hour the hon. gentleman and his associates in the Mechanic's Institute had felt and seen the crown of triumph actually pressing upon his ample brow. What was the attitude of his colleague (Dr. Alward) in that last trying moment? What did he say in the delirious moment of victory? Did he ask that the stumpage should be reduced or that the whitewash bill should be repealed? Not at all. The first declaration of the hon. member on that occasion was that he would no longer support the Stockton government unless they turned out the office-holders who, he claimed, had been compelled to support the administration. The policy of reform gave way to the policy of the guillotine. The hon. member had attempted to minimize the aid which the government had given the farmers, stating that it was so trifling that it only amounted to three cents a head among the farmers of the province. The agricultural expenditure last year exceeded $20,000. How the hon. member had arrived at the conclusion that there were 705,000 farmers in the province of New Brunswick was beyond his comprehension It was passing strange that men who had exerted such influence upon the government as to compel them to abolish the council, had been able to exert so little in the country. As respects the charge that he had offered to fill up the vacancies in the legislative council with men opposed to abolition if certain things were done, Mr. Blair said that he would be greatly obliged if the hon. member would enter with a little more particularity and detail into that accusation. He could only characterize that statement as entirely and absolutely untrue. He challenged the hon. member to substantiate his claim that the government had been trifling with this reform. It pledges such as these had been made to individuals, and they were humbugged and deceived, why had they not come forward and exposed the deception? The fact was that at no time had the government received a helping hand from their opponents in working out this difficult policy. It was true that a law clerk had been appointed, and he should have been appointed long ago. He did not feel that the members of the government, especially the law officers, ought to be able in addition to all their other duties to scrutinize all the details of the legislation that passed through the house. Mr. Blair then discussed the Maritime Bank case at length. Last session the leader of the opposition sneered at the government for not obtaining the $35,000 and said we would never recover it.

Dr. Stockton—I made no such statement. What I said was that the amount should not be treated as cash on hand.

Hon. Mr. Blair said the hon. member's memory was entirely at fault.

Dr. Stockton—I purposely refrained from referring to the appeal because I was engaged in the case.

Mr. Blair said his own memory was fortified by those of other members of the house. He was not prepared to accept the hon. member's statement that the depositors in the bank were all poor people, and, therefore, worthy objects of charity. But suppose the government had not pressed for its legal rights, what would the opposition have said? They would have said that the government had corruptly abandoned its rights because some of its friends were depositors.

In pursuing that claim the government had felt that the interests of the whole community must be held to be superior to the interest of any one portion or section. The hon. member had not correctly stated what the effect of the decision of the judicial committee of the privy council was. The contention of the government was that this legislature enjoyed precisely the same prerogative rights as belonged to the British parliament or that of the dominion. The view put forward by the hon. member sought to denude the legislature of the dignity, powers and privileges that properly belonged to it. The question as to where the $35,000 should go was trivial compared to this.

Dr. Stockton—Do you say that the crown cannot denude itself of the prerogative right by legislation?

Hon. Mr. Blair—No, but I say it can take up the right again by legislation. Dr. Stockton had crossed the Atlantic to argue that no communication existed between the sovereign and the executive of this province. He was astonished that the hon. member should now deny that he sought to minimize the importance of this legislature. The very words of the decision confuted him in these terms: "It is clear, therefore, that the provincial legislature of New Brunswick does not occupy the subordinate position which was ascribed to it in the argument of the appellant." The hon. member distinctly claimed that all the powers and privileges and executive functions capable of being exercised by the government of this province were derived from the government of Canada.

Dr. Stockton—No, I argued that any power or authority held or exercised by the lieut. governor since the passage of the B. N. A. act were derived from that act and any powers beyond that they did not possess.

Hon. Mr. Blair said the hon. member had contended in the argument that the lieut. governors of the various provinces were merely subordinate officers of the governor-general and quoted from the decision. He (Blair) did not think the consequences which would have followed if the hon. member's contention had prevailed, could very well be over estimated. He thought the hon. member should have hesitated before he took the responsibility of stating that the credit of the province had been impaired. The fact that provincial bonds were now quoted lower than at other times, proved nothing, for everybody knew