POOR COPY

General Business.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly 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
Commissioners.

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

J. H. OGLESBY,
Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
SAMUEL H. KENNEDY,
Pres. State National Bank
A. BALDWIN,
Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a Capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D. 1879

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the extraordinary Drawings regularly every three months instead of Semi-Annually as heretofore, beginning March 1886.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS D, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1886—191st Monthly Drawing

CAPITAL PRIZE, 75,000

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each
Fractions in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1 do do		25,000
1 do do		10,000
2 PRIZES OF $5000		12,000
5 do 2000		10,000
10 do 1000		10,000
20 do 500		10,000
100 do 200		20,000
300 do 100		30,000
500 do 50		25,000
1000 do 25		25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of $750		6,750
9 do do 500		4,500
9 do do 250		2,250
1967 Prizes, amounting to		$365,500

Application for rates to Clubs should be made only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. **POSTAL NOTES**, Express money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. Dauphin,
New Orleans, La.
or **M. A. DAUPHIN,**
Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

ATTENTION!

THE Advertiser wishes to ascertain whether any newspaper in Canada has within a year or two advertised for heirs of Jeremiah Smith, formerly of Lesemahagou, Lanarkshire, Scotland, who settled in Granville, Nova Scotia, about the year 1777. Any information concerning his estate or heirs will be thankfully received by

JAS. NEILSON.
Chatham, Miramichi, N. B.

F. W. RUSSELL

is now offering

PORK, FLOUR, MEAL, MOLASSES, TEA SUGAR

and a full line of choice family Groceries, Crockery Glass and Earthenware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Ties and Scarfs, and ready made Clothing.

At lowest cash prices.

FOR SALE.

The Lot of Land Cornering on Duke and Cunard Streets and known as the

Wesleyan Church Property.

This lot has a frontage of 93½ feet on Cunard St. and 50 feet on Duke St., and will be sold with buildings &c as they now stand. This is one of the best business stands in town. The buildings are in good repair and suitable for Warehouse or Factory. Possession Given on the first of June next. Price Low and Terms Moderate.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

HAGYARD'S
YELLOW OIL
CURES RHEUMATISM

FRIEMAN'S
WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and *effectual destroyer of worms* in Children or Adults

Steam Tug for Sale.

STEAM Tug ALIDA, (now running in Halifax Harbor,) built in Philadelphia; Hull, Boiler and Engine in good condition, having been thoroughly overhauled in October. Engine 20x30 Also one Steam Pump with Steam Hose, 25 feet Suction Pipe of Galvanized Iron and Metal Flanges and Strainer complete, having been used but once. One small Vertical engine, new.

Apply to
R. J. CHEYNYND, Halifax.

JUST RECEIVED.

10 BARRELS
Malaga Grapes,
1 CAR LOAD
CHOICE WINTER APPLES,
1 MIXED CAR
CANADIAN APPLES
ONIONS.
CHEESE.
ETC. ETC.

BOTTOM PRICES.

D CHESMAN

SAMPLES' DOMINION
Horse Liniment.

THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY before the public for Lameness, Spavins, Sweeny, Sprains, Swollen and Stiff Joints. Scratches, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Harness Galls, Cuts, Sores of long standing, Fistula, Poll Evil, Warts, Swellings and Bruises of all kinds.

Also, will eradicate Lumps on the Head and Neck of Cattle; will cure Cuts and Burns upon the Human Body; also, Frost Bites, Chilblains and Salt Rheum.

Sold wholesale by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie and the retail trade.

NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given that a Bill will be introduced at the approaching session of the New Brunswick Legislature to amend an Act passed at the last session of said Legislature entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a tramway on Lower Water Street in town of Chatham," and to authorize the extension of such tramway along the old Napan Road to the Brick Factory of John Abram Fisher:

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR THE
'MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.'

General Business.

HAY FOR SALE.

A few cars choice pressed, HAY FOR SALE in

CAR LOAD LOTS

delivered at all points on the I. C. R. Parties wishing hay will find it to their advantage to apply by letter to

M. C. W. FITCHIT
Jan. 8th 1886 AMHERST, N. S
5—1

WIN more money than at anything else, by taking an agency for the best selling Book. Beginners succeed gradually. None fail. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.

WHIPS! WHIPS!

I have just received from Boston the largest and best assortment of Whips ever imported to Chatham. They are very superior in quality and finish.

CALL AND INSPECT.

These and all other goods in the Hardware line will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES.

Sled Shoe Steel,
CAST STEEL,
IRON AND CHAIN,
always on hand.

J. R. GOGGIN,
General Hardware Merchant,
Chatham, N. B.

"Little Giant"
THRESHING MACHINES
With Late Improvements.
Also the improved "Benjamin." Every machi warranted. Write for circular and prices to

SMALL & FISHER,
1ow. WOODSTOCK,

The "Imperial Wringer,"
AND
Wash-tub Stand.
Clothes Forks, etc.

New devices for convenience on Wash day—save labor and lighten the work left to be done.
H. P MARQUIS,
Cunard Street.

Tea! T Tea!

On Hand and to arrive from London

100 HALF CHESTS TEA.

E. A. STRANG, - Chatham

Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable property lately occupied by Mr. A. S. Templeton, situate on Upper Water Street, Chatham. The main building is fitted up for a shop and dwelling, and the barn and other outbuildings are in good repair. For further particulars apply to

L. J. TWEEDIE, Barrister at Law.
Chatham Mar. 18th, 85.

SALT.

LANDING
EX SHIP 'CHARLES,'
2,200 Bags L'pool SALT.

GEO. S. DeFOREST.
13 South Wharf

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber has opened his offices for the present in the Parker Building adjoining the store of H. A. Muirhead, Esq.

L. J. TWEEDIE.

CONFECTIONERY
FRUITS ETC.
Fresh Goods of Superior Quality
Always to be found at
M. J. STAPLES'S
Vondy Building, Chatham.

COAL.

Anthracite Coal

in broken, stove and chestnut sizes,

—ALSO:—
—IN YARD—
200 tons old mines Sydney coal, best English house coal and Lingan coal. For sale cheap.

Thos. F. Gillespie.

JOHN HAVILAND.

1st PRIZE Silver MEDAL.

CHATHAM, N. B.

Special Notice.

International Steamship Co'y.

THE New Steamers "STATE OF MAINE" and "CUMBERLAND" each having had their annual overhaul, will both be on the route early in February.

Commencing February 9th, it is the intention of the Company to change the days of leaving St. John to TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS

Commencing on or about April 17th, the SATURDAY NIGHT TRIP direct from St. John to Boston will be again put on.

H. W. CRISHOLM, Agt

Card of Thanks.

The subscribers beg to tender their sincere thanks to their many friends and customers in this and the Northern Counties for the very liberal manner in which they have patronized us for the past sixteen years, and to inform them tha they have purchased an old established Tobacconist business in Montreal, which will be conduc ed by Isaac Harris who will always be pleased to meet our friends from New Brunswick visiting Montreal. The business here will still be carried on by Aaron Harris.

We are now in a better position than ever to fill all orders in our line at rock bottom prices. All orders sent to either of our branches will be promptly attended to.

I. HARRIS & SON.
Chatham, N. B. & 1602 Notre Dame St. Montreal.

Removal.

The ADVANCE office is removed from the old stand Upper Water Street, to the building next (east) to Messrs. Guy, Bevan & Co's Office, Lower Water Street, Chatham.

Home Rule

On the 1st of next month—a day not devoted to the goddess of wisdom or reason either—Mr. Gladstone is to move forward in the quicksands and quagmires of his scheme of Home Rule for Ireland. The term, Home Rule, is more sentimental than scientific and is so elastic that it may mean anything and everything as desired, so that it would be mere speculation to venture a guess as to the form it may develope in Mr. Gladstone's hands and under the magic of his explanatory tongue. If it is to be the beginning of a confederation of local Parliaments with an imperial centre, like a nest of tubs, the biggest including the others, we in Canada may speak from some experience of this sort of political machinery, tried under more favorable conditions than can possibly exist in older and more moulded communities. Under various devices and self-deceptions we are trying to hide the fact that we are not satisfied with the result of our statecraft, if indeed we are not positively disappointed. The conclusion predominent among us is that we are too much governed and that there is more machinery than there is grist to grind. The cost of managing our national affairs is alarmingly great and is yearly rolling up a debt of immense proportions, to meet which all the ingenuity of taxation and statistics is being exercised at the sacrifice and to the serious injury of trade in general. Of course we will survive this and submit, for the area of our country is too large and its population too sparse to engender organized discontent, which might take the form of extreme measures of resistance and produce revolution. Besides, we have the hospitable doors of our neighbors always open, through which may pass and repass, as by a safety valve, the ebb and flow of our floating people, whose easy patriotism follows their baggage. We are so favorably situated that we can just suit our interests or our tastes, or both at one time, by a through ticket anywhere from the tropics to the pole without passport or the leave of our rulers. These conditions may not tend to elevate national life and sentiment, and may be depressing to the ambitious poet who is hot with affectation to write the yet uninspired songs, martial or lyric, of this Canada of ours, or what is left of it in the hands of our political jobbers.

The aspirations of the people of Ireland—we regret for the sake of peace and quietness there—widely differ. They, however, ask, if not demand a separate legislature, which may mean complete separation, though we hope not, and they point to us with satisfaction as a sample of their ideal in this respect. Our political fields are all green and fruitful to them, three thousand miles away, but closer inspection might show them to be more or less withered. The distance which lends enchantment to the scene, if lessened, might disclose many defects to be carefully avoided by these enthusiastic constitution-menders if they would not wake them up to find that it were well if what was done in haste were undone with speed, without the loss of half a century in delusive dreams of material progress. We do not pretend to know and will not presume to imagine what substantial or real benefit is to accrue to Ireland from a separate Parliament, aside from that overweening vision of hope which is seen in a resuscitated Celtic nationality. The revival of Donnybrook fair would appear to be just as essential to civilization as the Saxon heptarchy in England or the Clans in Scotland—all interesting in romance, but out of the swing and movement of enlightened progress. A rational form of municipal self-government, such as Ontario possesses, should satisfy demands that have no ulterior object in view, which a sinister policy keeps out of sight or nullifies with doubtful guarantees.

Be events as they may, we, as part of the Empire which is federated by birthright, language and goverment, cannot be indifferent to a constitutional revolution that may be moving in other parts in directions and into possibilities which must make us pause where we cannot clearly see the need of the beginning, much less the end, with the whole mixed up in the confusion of the political necessities of parties. In the flexibility of Mr. Gladstone's sophistic mind, in haste to unload itself of a consuming mission which has so often failed, and in the cold, necessitous philosophy of Mr. Morley, who says that something good or bad must be done, a scheme compounded of such ingredients is not likely to promise peace for Ireland or make the 1st of April, 1886, the natal day of her regenerated natural life a happy one in the future.

"THE CAPITAL complains of departmental printing and bookbinding being done, in part, outside of Fredericton—where, it may be mentioned, the proprietor of that estimable journal has a printing office and bindery, in addition to a paper devoted to misrepresenting the Government. The *Capital* fared well at the public crib under the government whose members helped themselves and friends to secure our best fishing rights, soft snaps on stumpage, large fees at the courts, etc., and it ought to realise the fact that such things could not go on forever.—

How loud! how upright! yet their price is known.
They'd thwart the Queen's supplies to grab their own;
But bees on flowers alighting cease their hum
So Cropley sitting at "fat take" was dumb.

The Frogs and the Stork.

"A Conservative" writes in reply to "Liberal-Conservative," who in a letter to the *World*, laid down certain propositions in connection with party patronage. "Liberal-conservative's" position is sound in relation to the matter, while "a Conservative" very correctly shows why the Committee referred to is ignored. It is, we are told, the boast of the gentleman who so lords it over those who dance to any tune he may whistle that he is a "professional politician," and as he is the only genuine representative of the species here, and is worshipped as such, why should he not play the dictator? He has been coddled and flattered, fawned upon and courted to the heart's content of a lot a men whose servility towards him is unworthy of the merest dependents, to say nothing of freemen. They have taught him his lesson and when he assumes to himself the sole right of doing as he pleases with the party patronage, he does so as the natural result of their own work. The frogs, having clamored for a king, have been gratified in their wish. If he eats them up or, in other stork-like ways, shows that he looks upon them as the mere creatures of his caprice, they must grin and bear it. There is a class of men who think it an honor to even be kicked by others, and, when this great "professional politician" shows his worshippers the contempt in which he holds them, he does it as much to gratify his well known vanity as to bind his following the more closely—acting on the idea that "the more you kick your dogs the better they like you."

Patriotism that Pays.

We have to read a good deal about economy in the speeches of Mr. Adams in the legislature, and we also observe that the Attorney-General, the Surveyor-General and other members who have knowledge of his practices in that direction when he was in office have had occasion to expose the hypocrisy of his pretensions. He is not at all sensitive in regard to public interests when his own capacious pocket is concerned, but he can declaim by the hour over the imaginary extravagance and mis-spendings of others, whose real offence, in his eyes, is that they turned him out of office and stopped his large supplies from the provincial treasury. Our Fredericton report shows that when cornered the other day by the Attorney-General over the matter of the grants of public lands on the Northwest Miramichi to relatives and friends, he blustered and became so offensive in his language as to be called to order by the Speaker. His conduct on that occasion was of a piece with the character of his canvass and speeches in the last general assembly election, when the editor of the ADVANCE was the object of his wrath. He did not get away from the Attorney-General, however, as he did at the Court House in Newcastle on nomination day, for he was where fair play and decent discussion are the rule and where decency is protected against blackguardism. He is not, however, without his consolations. The public lands and revenues of the Province are happily out of the reach of his clutches just now, but since his Northwest fishery lots transactions the Dominion Government has not been niggardly in showing a practical sympathy with his peculiar style of patriotism. The Ottawa correspondent of the Halifax *Chronicle*, in an enumeration of the hangers on of the Dominion crib and a recital of their pickings says,—

Mr. Michael Adams, a member of the New Brunswick legislature, who stumped St. John and Kings on behalf of government candidates recently, was paid $1,810 for alleged services in connection with the Indiantown railway.

And it, also, seems that his "little friend" was around about that time crying, "me too," for the same correspondent says, "W. A. Park, $393." These two leading patriots of Newcastle were paid $2,203 for coaxing people whose property was taken for the Indiantown branch to part with their lands for nothing and next to nothing, out of pure love for their country and to "spite" the promoters of the Northern and Western Railway. People will, in view of the figures, understand that Messrs. Adams and Park were much better paid for their patriotism than their Derby friends were for their lands.

Hon. Mr. Young to the Front.

That guileless and immaculate publicist, Hon. Robert Young moved in the legislative council on Thursday last for a committee to report on the financial condition of the province. The resolution, he said, spoke for itself. The question arose whether there is a necessity for a reduction in expenditures; and, also, whether the Legislative Council was competent to deal with the matter. He thought they were quite competent. "The time had arrived, he said, when some such action should be taken, the other branch of the legislature not having done so. He was not attempting to serve either party. If the committee made any suggestion, the government can act on them if they choose, and if they do not do so the opposition may take the matter up. To show that his motive was not one of party, he mentioned the subject of biennial sessions of the legislature. In the other branch both parties are committed against such a proposition. One strong reason that had prompted him to do more in this matter was the fact that during the recess he had observed much discussion in the press regarding the rate of stumpage. The other branch had pronounced against reduction. He was free to admit that before we can reduce the rate we must look around and find where the loss may be made up, or discover what expenditures may be lessened without disadvantage to the country. All these questions can be dealt with by the committee. The members of this house were gentlemen of practical experience. Some of them had sat in the legislature when members of the other branch were in their infancy, and the suggestions of this house might therefore be valuable; we have the opportunity to show the country the value of this house."

The resolution then passed without division, and the president appointed Hon. Messrs. Young, Jones, Davidson, Hill, and Barberie the committee thereunder.

The complexion of the committee and the fact that Mr. Young declares that he isn't acting as a party man in the matter, leads to the suspicion that he is "up to snuff" and is endeavoring to make up for Mr. Park's shortcomings in the lower house.

A CANADIAN CARDINAL.—It is said that Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec, has been raised to the rank of Cardinal.

MONCTON.—There has been an impression abroad that Moncton has increased greatly every year in both population and value, but the *Times* intimates that such is not the case.

THE JURY SYSTEM is falling into disrepute in Montreal. The other day Judge Ramsay administered a sharp rebuke to a jury, in which he said,—"Should the same thing repeat itself, I will discharge the jury and adjourn the proceedings of the Court until the 15th, when a new panel is summoned. Should we even then not be able to find a jury sufficiently intelligent to return verdicts in accordance with the evidence, I will again adjourn the court until one can be found. False oaths are being taken by the score, and when such is the case, I believe I have a word to say in the matter."

HON. MR. MITCHELL voted against the Government the other day on the motion of the "previous question" by Sir Hector Langevin, who desired to shut off an amendment by the opposition to Mr. Landry's resolution condemning the hanging of Riel.

CONSISTENCY.—On nomination day, 1878, in Newcastle, Mr. Adams asked the electors of Northumberland for votes for Mr. Gillespie and himself on the ground that they belonged to the "Irish Brigade" who had so faithfully opposed the King-Young Government. In the legislature the other day he denied that he was opposed to the Government at that time. He must think people forget such facts very easily.

Legislative Proceedings

FREDERICTON, MARCH 8—The bill to incorporate the Magaguadavic River Driving Company was read a second time.

Mr. Murray introduced a bill for the giving of security for costs in certain actions in inferior courts.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to amend chapter 38 consolidated statutes, also a petition from York municipality in favor of the same; also a petition of the same body in favor of a bill relating to coroners and justices of the peace.

Hon. Mr. McLellan presented the report on schools for 1885; also a general financial statement up to February 25th

HON. MR. BLAIR

resumed his speech. Referring to the item paid Mr. Gregory in connection with the Theriault murder trial, he said five days instead of one had been occupied and that only the usual fee had been charged, government not even allowing the charge of $27.50 for travelling expenses. In connexion with the McCarthy trial the old government paid the then Mr., and now judge, Tuck, $2,710, and the honorable member from Westmoreland county, himself a member of the government, $1,250 in the same case, or a total of $3,960 for services and travelling expenses in connection with that one case. He further explained the hand-book charges. The total sum to be paid Mr. Lugrin was $550. Last year he received $525 of that sum, and the balance this year. The last $25 is included in the warrant for $129, the other $104 of that sum being for a map from Rand, Avery & Co., and charges and duties on the same. When hon. members saw the book they would say the government had made a prudent arrangement. In 1882, the last year of the old government, we find charges of $1,307 to Mr. J. J. Fraser, the partner of the leader of the opposition. The leader of the opposition himself drew from the province $241.45 for services. Mr. Winslow, another partner, got $705, a portion of which was for the rent of the upper part of a barn at a rent sufficiently large to lease a snug cottage. During that year there was a long string of payments to Mr. Cropley, amounting in all to $3,730,87.

Mr. Hanington—Was that all for printing?

Hon Mr. Blair—No, a portion was for binding, but that was not all for printing. The Farmer, owned largely by the partner of the leader of the opposition, was paid $2,446,41. This firm of Fraser, Wetmore, Winslow & Cropley, that year got $12,000.

He held that the government had not violated the independence of parliament act in the letter or spirit by the purchase of part of Mr. Quinton's farm. When it was deemed advisable to establish a farm on which to utilize the labor of certain lunatics, it was thought proper to have it as near the parent institution as possible. To have it at any considerable distance away would mean additional expense to the extent at least of $1,000. The services of the Hon. Mr. Turner and Hon. Mr. Harrison, both having a practical knowledge of farms, were invited in connection with the procuring of such a farm. Except that it was not large enough, the farm of Mr. Gregory was considered to answer all the purposes. Mr. Quinton, who owned the adjoining farm, was induced to sell a portion of it, which portion and Mr. Gregory's were purchased by the government. The amount paid Mr. Gregory was not $13,000, as reported, but $6,000. Both farms were purchased at a much lesser figure than any other such properties in that locality could be obtained for. Mr. Gregory did not get one cent in connexion with the Dunn petition of right. Hon. Mr. Blair gave the history of that case, and claimed that the decision had saved the province some $35,000 or $38,000.

Continuing Hon. Mr. Blair said that of the $582 charged in connexion with the Dunn petition of right not one cent was paid to Mr. Gregory. This Dunn petition arose out of the claims of Tibbits and Glasier, who had been paid some $19,000 by the Dominion government, and on whose claim $35,000 were still said to be due. The contention of this government was that the Dominion government had no right to make a liability for this province. He gave a history of the cases and of the legal proceedings taken. He made two visits to Ottawa in connexion with this case. On the second visit it was heard before the supreme court, resulting in this province being relieved from the payment of some $35,000 or $38,000. The two trips did not cost the country $900 as had the trip of the now Judge King in connexion with the penitentiary case. In the charge of $582 were included his own expenses on the two visits, the cost of Agents O'Connor and Hogg and fees.

Recess.

HON. MR. BLAIR

resumed his speech. Referring to his statement that the government retained a sufficient sum to pay for the printing of last year's debates, he pointed to the financial statement submitted to-day to prove that $194 of the amount of $850, the total allowed Mr. Lugrin, was still in the hands of the deputy receiver general awaiting the arrival of the debates in book form. The chief superintendent of education was not paid $690 for travelling expenses, but $400, the same as Dr. Rand, was paid. The other $200 was paid on account of last year's travelling expenses. The extra clerks in the educational office were not put there by this government, but by the old one. The extra $100 paid Mr. Tibbits in the auditor general's office was for work done outside of his hours in the provincial secretary's office. Mr. Farrell was paid for the same work by the old government. The opposition charge that the government have not carried out the platform laid down in 1881, and that they have not reduced the expenses of governing the country one cent. What was the platform? To, if possible, abolish the legislative council; to reduce the number of the executive; to lessen the cost of government house; to reduce the cost of education; make smaller the contingent account, and to lessen the cost of running the governmental machinery. We thought in 1881 that if the legislative council could be abolished a saving of some $30,000 a year might be effected. What are the results? It is charged that we have not abolished the legislative council. The leader of the opposition is opposed to the abolition of the legislative council and yet he condemns us for not abolishing that body. Where is his consistency? With the leader of the opposition on the question it is:

"You can't if you will
You must if you won't
You'll be damned if you do
You'll be damned if you don't"

The opposition are not in favor of reducing the number of the executive council. How are we to reduce the number if they continue their present tactics? At present the hon. member from Northumberland has issued an address to his constituents condemning the present government because that county has not a departmental office in the government. If such a platform were to be adopted all over the province how would it be possible for the government to reduce the number of the executive? Take the record of the old government in 1882 and that of this government in 1885. Under the heading of travelling expenses of the executive the old government paid $2,046, while this government paid only $1,172 a saving to the country of $874. The ex-surveyor general, with almost tears in his eyes, complained about the large sums paid for travelling expenses. The item for travelling expenses of the present surveyor general is $450; that of the ex-surveyor general was over $900. In 1882 the old government paid for the agricultural report $1,405 to the Farmer office; this government for this year's report paid the Gleaner office $1,151, a saving of over $250. The printing of the ex-surveyor general's report in 1882, cost $560; that of the present surveyor general $450. He again referred to the Dunn petition of right, and the fact that Mr. Gregory had not received one cent in that direction. If the old government attempted to have the Tibbits and Glasier claim settled, they must have struck the Dominion government with a feather. There were matters referred to by the opposition that he would leave to the surveyor general and the chief commissioner, who would be able to fully answer all the charges against their departments. He was not ashamed of the record of the government as compared with its promises. We saved $450 by abolishing the office of the clerk of the crown. Did we meet with any sympathy on the part of the opposition in that move? No. Neither did they show any sympathy when we reduced our own salaries by $1,200 and took $300 off the salary of the speaker of this house and $300 more off the salary of the speaker of the other chamber. We did away with two school inspectors, thereby saving $2,000, without impairing the efficiency of the educational services, and reduced the contingencies by $2,150 a year for two years. The old government paid $2,800 for postage; we get along very well with $2,500. Stationery cost the old government in two years $2,576; we paid in the same time $1,915. For telegraphing the old government paid, on an average, $2,920; our average is less than $1,300. We brought into the province $800 for interest on our deposits: we have lessened the cost of education by between $10,000 and $11,000; we have cut off the salary of the lieutenant governor's secretary, saving thereby $900 a year. Through the attention of the solicitor general and himself in criminal prosecutions fully $1,500 a year is saved. We get a revenue of $2,500 a year over all expenses from the fisheries that the old government did not attempt to look after. The old government paid out $16,000 for receiving the Marquis of Lorne. This government received the Marquis of Lansdowne at a cost to the country of only $200. Government house under the old government cost the people $6,500 a year: under the present government it costs the country $2,500, or a saving of $4,000 a year. In brief this government has saved each year—

On contingencies	$2,150
Clerk of the crown	450
Reduction in salaries of members of the executive council and speakers of both houses	1,800
Interest saved	800
Lunatic asylum saving	2,000
Educational Inspectors	2,400
Saved in education and otherwise	7,500
Private secretary	900
Expense of government house	4,000
Criminal prosecutions	1,500
Revenue fisheries	2,500
	$26,000

Had we been able to have abolished the legislative council we could have added a further saving of $12,000, making a grand total of $38,000 a year. Apart altogether from the financial aspect of the question, there is another point of contrast between the two administrations. I want this country to understand what the difference is between this administration and its predecessors, its policy and that of the present opposition. I want the two placed side by side and the people of this country afforded a fair opportunity of making a choice between the two and if with the record these gentlemen made in the Government and the record they have made in opposition, their course has been such as to commend itself to the country in preference to that of the present administration it will be for the people of this province to determine, only to them will we look for the verdict. But, sir, upon an examination of the record, I do not think the conclusion reached will be favorable to the hon. gentlemen opposite. Let me refer, sir, to the

LEGISLATION OF THIS ADMINISTRATION.

as compared with that of its predecessor. During the term they were in power they announced nine measures in their speech; five of them only saw the light, and of those five three only were passed, one of which was for the purpose of creating another County Court Judge in order that the ex-Provincial Secretary might retire into that snug place of repose. Nine bills announced in the speech represent the legislative work of the late Government, only five of which ever saw the light. Now, sir, not including the many bills we propose to lay before the Legislature this session, taking the three years we have been in power, we have been able to announce no less than sixteen measures in the speech, and I think all of them are measures of importance to the country and all have been carried with the exception of three. During the time we have been in power, as you are aware, sir, we have introduced a different policy with reference to the management of the public lands and with respect to fisheries. It was the practice of our predecessors to allow a person to buy fishery rights and when he got a grant of it to sell it for a large and much enhanced price. Under our system the fishery rights are reserved by the Crown and retained for the benefit of the whole country. I often think, sir, with indignation, if our predecessors had appreciated the value of these fisheries to the province, if they had laid their hands upon them and had not allowed them to be parted with for a mere pittance, instead of deriving a revenue of $3000 or $4000, the Province would now be realizing a sum of $8,000 or $10,000. But, unfortunately, the most valuable portion of these rights have been disposed of in the way I have mentioned before we came into power. We adopted a law with reference to the scaling of lumber providing that all scalers should pass a stringent examination. We did not propose that every person who could bring political influence to bear to secure an appointment should have the right to scale the lumber but provided that he should pass an examination, receive regular appointment, and should enter upon the duties of his office under the solemnity of an oath, and by that means we have, I think, sir, secured a much more efficient staff of scalers We passed an act abolishing the Clerk of the Crown; we passed an act providing for the protection of forests against fires; we amended the school law in some important particulars; we passed an act providing for the system of short-hand reporting, and we introduced measures to enlarge the franchise, relating to highways, and the public health, the joint stock company act, as well as other measures which I need not detain the house to enumerate. All these acts go to show that, as compared with our predecessors, we cannot be chargeable with having been a neglectful, indolent, or do-nothing administration. Comparing what we have accomplished with what our predecessors did in the way of reducing expenditures, and in the introduction of useful legislation, I am willing that our record and theirs should, side by side, go before the people of the country.

We have heard the leader of the opposition say practically that he was willing to strike a blow at Responsible Government, that he was of the opinion that the House should be removed as far as possible from control over the Executive Government. We have heard him say that he desires that elections should be conducted upon Dominion lines, that the people should go to the polls without regard to the merits of this Local Government or that, but altogether influenced by their feelings towards the Dominion Government and the side of Canadian politics to which they may be attached. We have seen him show time to time again that he was willing that the Dominion Government should usurp the Legislative rights of this Province. We know that he was a party to that scheme by which (again striking a blow at responsible Government and the people's rights) the majority of the Legislative Council sought to oust the Government, possessing though it did and does the almost unanimous confidence of this House. We have heard him and his colleagues disclaim the principle that this Province should assert its rights upon the License question. We have heard him denounce our attitude upon many questions where conflicts have taken place between the Dominion Government and this Province. We have heard him and his friends practically admit that they were more desirous of conserving the interests of the Government at Ottawa than those of the people and Legislature of this Province, and, sir, I say this in no spirit of antagonism to the present Government at Ottawa. I think we have had some reason to complain, from a provincial standpoint, of the conduct of both political parties at Ottawa in the past. I trust we may not have so much reason to complain in the future, but when the occasion does arise let either Mr. Blake or Sir John Macdonald be in power the country will feel, I think, it may more safely confide its interests to the keeping of this Government than it could to gentlemen opposite if they were in power. The opposition go before the country as apologists of the former regime, and we, sir, as having inaugurated a new era, an era of economy, retrenchment and reform, maintaining the rights of the Province against Dominion encroachment, and of the people against designs aimed at their political life. We, sir, as a Government are going to the people showing them what we have done, what we have accomplished in the way of legislation, what we have achieved in the way of reducing the expenses in the various branches of administration, and with the assurance that whenever opportunity may afford us the power in future of reducing still further unnecessary expenses in any department of the public service that we are prepared to deal with it in a vigorous and effectual, substantial way. We do not feel that we have performed all we may accomplish or that we should stay our hand with what we have already done, but, having given the best evidence of a disposition to deal vigorously with all these questions, we feel we can appeal to the people with some degree of confidence that what we have accomplished in the past will be accepted by them as an earnest of what we, as a Government, will accomplish in the future. I am as anxious, sir, as any of the gentlemen opposite to place our record before the country, and as ready to abide by its decision as to the conduct policy and merits of the two parties. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

MR. HANINGTON

followed the Hon. Attorney General and read extracts from speeches of that gentleman while in opposition, relating to reducing expenses of government, etc. He claimed that he had not violated his pledge to the electors by going into the Government in 1878 that he had, before that, opposed. He proceeded to argue that the Government had been false to its pledges, extravagant and inconsistent, and claimed to believe that the opposition had hope of being returned to power at the next elections.

MR. RITCHIE.

Hon. Solicitor-General Ritchie replied to Mr. Hanington in a speech full of facts and enlivened with humor, which often turned the laugh upon his opponent. He closed by saying the hon. member from Westmoreland might well say he (Hanington) was addressing the people of the country when he made some of his reckless statements. Surely he did not expect hon. gentleman in this house, knowing all the facts, to believe what he had stated. He (Mr. Hanington) had failed to show that the Government had been guilty of corruption; had failed to show that they were extravagant; had failed to show that the Government had not carried out their pledges, as far as possible; had failed to show that the Government had neglected any of the great services of the country. He was going to the country, not on any good action of his own party, nor on any wrong doing of the Government, but on the issue of Reformers and Conservatives. This Government will have tickets composed of Liberals and Conservatives who will be able to tell the country that we make no distinction in our patronage, that we work in the best interest of the country, knowing no such thing as Dominion politics, a policy which we will always endeavor to continue.

March 10th.—Rule 186 having been suspended, Hon. Mr. Gillespie introduced a bill relating to the parish court of Chatham.

Mr. McManus moved for all papers in connection with the contract of the Little Pass River bridge. Hon. Mr. Ritchie, in the absence of the chief commissioner, said the information would be furnished.

Mr. Murray introduced a bill to define the boundaries of the town of Campbellton in Restigouche.

Mr. McLeod, who followed Hon. Mr. Ritchie in the debate on the budget, was followed by Messrs. Quinton and Ellis, the latter making an excellent speech. Mr. Baird spoke at considerable length, denying that the Government tried to influence its supporters as to their course in Dominion politics. He read from the public accounts to show that the Government had effected a saving of at least $20,000 to the country since they had been in power.

HON. MR. MITCHELL

replied to the attacks made upon his political character this year and last: explained his conduct in the Gregory-Temple election; defended the policy of the Government; declared that the hon. member from Northumberland, his friend opposite from Charlotte, the hon. member from Sunbury (Perley) and Mr. Colter had been inconsistent in their politics. So had the hon. gentleman from Westmoreland. The leader of the opposition was the only one who could not be charged with inconsistency. The latter had been born in the Government crib and bred in the Government crib, and had been consistent to his birth and breeding. He read from the public accounts to show that under the ex-surveyor general the sale of lands had greatly increased over the quarities sold by their predecessors. The old Government had no policy except the ruinous one of giving away the public lands. A large portion of the money due the crown land department was the legacy left by the ex-surveyor general. The old Government gave away for a trifle, to the friends of the ex-surveyor general, the best fishery rights on the Miramichi, which might now be bringing thousands of dollars into the treasury. He defended Mr. Phair against the attacks of the hon. member from Northumberland, and declared that that officer did his work well and faithfully. The salary paid was $450, and not nearly $1,000, as the ex surveyor general had tried to make it appear. The expense of the crown land office in 1882 was $12,182; under this government the whole cost was only $8,350.

After supper Hon. Mr. Mitchell continued his speech. It had been claimed for the late Government that they had no necessity to sell the public lands. Why then did they have so many deficits amounting to so many thousands of dollars? He claimed that the educational system of this government placed the teachers in a much better position than ever before. The ranking system under the old government was sufficiently bad to drive them from power, and this government carried great credit in having abolished that system. He denied that returns were appointed to office and the Conservatives ignored, and said the patronage was always placed in the hands of those supporting the government, whether they were reformers or conservatives. The attempt to make it appear that the solicitor general had cast a slur on the French of the Province had proved a great failure. The Acadians had three members on the floors of this house, and were quite capable of knowing whether or not any slur had been intended. He was prepared to defend the actions of the Government. Through their efforts the credit of the country was better than ever before. This was not a one-man Government, as had been charged. Each member had entire charge of his own department, and the desire of all was to work in the best interests of the Province.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 11.—A bill to define the boundaries of Campbellton was read a second time.

Mr. Murray introduced a bill to establish additional polling places in Restigouche, and to alter the polling place in the parish of Durham in said county.

Hon. Mr. Ryan introduced a bill to remedy the erroneous issue of certain grants.

Mr. Murray moved for a detailed statement of all applications for grants of land applied for by persons residing on lands fronting on the Jacquet, Restigouche, and Upsalquitch rivers, prior to the passing of the act 47 Vict., chapter 7, and all grants made out, but held prior to passing of said act.

Hon. Mr. McLellan, in the absence of the surveyor general, said the information would be furnished.

At the suggestion of Hon. Mr. Blair, Mr. Hibbard withdrew his motion for a committee to investigate complaints in reference to the Fredericton deaf and dumb institution.

Hon. Mr. McLellan submitted the report of the president of the N. B. University.

The house in committee further considered supply, Mr. White in the chair. When the educational items were taken up, Hon. dr. Ryan thought it only right to allude to the $1,500 asked for the support of school houses in the poorer districts. The money was distributed all over the Province and did a great deal of good. He spoke at length.

When