province. The

scarcely pay for they have been i the sale of lands year, \$2,829, and In answer to a the cost of co der this gove point that had tleman and the

ent governmen subsidy schen e consequence the year to year. Now operators to any point in in as many wee

In ss many week
lumbermen had
Falls and other
Was it then un
some of the expo
over the province

bark. That was cents per thouse down. The ex-severe on himse charge of his out of the province; and the smaller

ly to the state

never : bused any one of them awa He was prepaired the ex-surveyor would not suffe lumber interests

the manner that

this matter the country. said that with th

gefer to the amen the policy of the secretary, that an supporter should That, no doubt, who took part in

been referred

been referred to, of favors in his liberals or conset supporter of the votes for Mr. Evertain members ters had worke

Answering a quality and he always

the act of any and that would hon. friend to interfering i

evidently looking eut of the vote page question, i creased. The f is that New Bro Other people w up. In his co

stumpage que

quarter rathe direct taxation

said he was surp

gentlemen Th
high, but they c
Why? Not because they do
ment. Is not th
interest, no mat
This governmen
reduction in stu

more than the alone, besides

is 45 cents a tl ment. That m

under the pres fifty dollars me body certainly gets that much private lands m of stumpage ke be able to make higher the governate of stumpage

rate of stu

in action.

In consequence of the neighboring province of Quebec being visited by a severe epidemic of smallpox, my government deemed it necessary to take prompt measures against the spread of the disease to this province. Acting in concert with the government of Nova Scotias and the State board of health of the State of Maine, medical officers, invested with such powers as existing laws permitted, were placed on the Quebec boundary to vaccinate passengers and disinfect luggage coming from infected districts to New Brunswick. These precautionary steps were attended with such success that in but few localities in the province did the disease appear, and in none of them I am happy to say did it assume very serious proportions. The experience acquired in being called upon thus suddenly to cope with a grave peril to the public health, has suggested to my government the necessity of revising the laws relating to that subject, and a comprehensive measure has been prepared and will be submitted to you, placing these laws upon a more efficient basis A statement of the expenses in suppressing the disease where it ac unally broke out and in preventing its spread over the province will be laid before you and I shall ask you to make provision for their payment.

I am pleased to be able to congretivints you won.

mutually advantageous to the people of both countries.

During the recess very considerable efforts have been made to stimulate public interest in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition to be held this year in London, and I think it will be found that these efforts will prove successful in securing a display in the educational and agricultural departments commensurate with the capabilities of the province. So excellent an opportunity of placing the merits of New Brunswick, as a home for emigrants, before the peeple of the mother country may not occur again, and it would be a matter of extreme regret if this means of attracting settlers so likely to influence the better class of immigrants, and so much in keeping with the resources at the disposal of the government, should fail through a want of public spirit or particular feeling in our own people.

People.

The appropriation which you so generously made last session to provide additional accommodation for last session to provide additional accommodation for the insane of our population, enabled my govern-ment to obtain a suitable site and complete the erec-tion of the requisite buildings within easy access of the Provincial Institution and these buildings have the Provincial Institution, and these buildings have been in occupation for some weeks past. The principle of utilizing the labor of the chronic insane, under proper conditions, has been to some extent tried in other countries; and I am persuaded will be attended with beneficial results here, beneficial alike to the public and this unfortunate dependent class. It will be satisfactory to you to learn that the work has been brought to its present state of completion substantially within the limits of your grant for the purpose.

substantially within the limits of your grant purpose.

I congratulate you upon the result of the appeal to the imperial privy council upon the question of the constitutionality of the Dominion Liquor License Act; this decision has affirmed more broadly, than the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada has done, the legislative jurisdiction of the province on this subject, and has declared the law to the full extent contended for by my government since the

preparation dealing with the subject of the licensing of the sale of spirituous liquors.

The attertion of the Government of Canada has again been called to the unsettled claims for interest due this province upon the principal money of the Eastern Extension claim, but as yet payment has not been made. My government has also formulated against the dominion a claim for it sees eccasioned the province by the continued appropriation, by the Dominion Government, down to a recent date, of the fishery rights belonging to New Brunswick in the non-tidal waters of the province. As the propriety of this claim cannot, I thick, he questioned. I look for its early settlement. The papers relating thereto will be laid before you.

In keeping with the policy my gevernment has uniformly declared, a bill to make the legislative council

elective will be again submitted for your considera-tion, and there will also again be laid before yeu a measure dealing with the electoral franchise. Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of As-I have directed the accounts of the income and ex-

you.

Estimates of the probable income and expenditure for the current year, will also be submitted to you; and I think you will find that the estimates of

expenditure have been prepared with a due regar to economy and the requirements of the public ser Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of As.

Bills—To amend the law relating to highways; relating to the public health; to amend the practice and procedure in the courts of equity; to provide for the registration of births, deaths and marriages; to amend the practice and simplify procedure in conveyancing, and other measures of importance will be brought before you.

I rely with confidence that these and other subjects with which you will be called upon te deal, will be considered in a spirit of earnest and disinterested devotion to the public welfare.

After the return to the house, the three new mem bers were introduced-Mr. Wilson by Hon, Mr. Blair governme and Hon. Mr. Ritchie; Mr. Murray by Hon. Mr. Ryan; and Mr. Pugsley by Hon Mr. McLellan and Hon. Mr. Mitchell. They were sworn in by Chief Justice Allen, and Hon. Mr. Gillespie introduced a bill relating to the parish court of the parish of Chatham. which was read a first time.

The speaker having read a copy of His Honor's

moved the address in reply, which was seconded by Mr. Murray. Mr. Wilson said he felt satisfied that he voiced the sentiment of every member of the house when he stated that no man coald have been selected from the ranks of the public of the Dominion who would have been received more cordially by all classes and would have brought to the discharge of the duties of the position greater ability, greater conthe duties of the position greater ability, greater constitutional impartiality, and would have dispensed the hospitalities of the position of Lieut. Governor of the province, more graciously than Sir Leonard Tilley. In extending our welcome to Sir Leonard to we cannot forget Lady Tilley, who so ably assists her husband in all that appertains to make her distinguished entertainments such a success. It shoped that Sir Leonard would enjoy to be a comfort to his family. The interest of the province of the pr stitutional impartiality, and would have dispensed

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

The Speech of His Honor, the Lieuten and Governor, the Lieuten and Governor.

Hon. Mr. Wetmore Moves an Amendment to the Address in Reply to the Governor's Speech.

F sage of the Address in Reply to the Governor's Speech.

F sage of the Address in Reply to the Governor's Speech.

F sage of the Address in Governor's Speech.

F sage of the Address in Reply to the Governor's Speech.

F sage of the Address in Governor's Governor's Speech.

F sage of the Address in Governor's Governor's Speech.

F sage of the Address in Governor's Governor's Speech.

F sage of the Address in Governor's Governor's Speech.

F sage of the Address in Governor's Governor's Governor's Speech.

F sage of the Address in Governor's Governo

nd before dealing with the speech he felt it right to refer to the esteem in which both had been held. He joined the government in their congratulations to He joined the government in their congratulations to Sir Leonard, and spoke of the able manner in which he had previously performed the duties of lieutenant governor. Reading such papers as the Toronto Globe, St. John Globe and Telegraph, he was led to believe that the country was going to the dogs under Tory rule and he was glad to hear from the hon. gentleman moving the address in reply that such was not the case, and that indeed there were evidences of prosperity on every hand. He thought it would be a fearful thing fer this province if the present local government should continue to rule the country for the next 100 years, or for any considerable portion of the time. The government were guilty of insincerity and corruption.

continue to rule the country for the next 100 years, or for any considerable portion of the time. The government were guilty of insincerity and corruption.

Hon. Mr. Ritchie—Worse! the small-pox perhaps? Mr. Wetmore would sooner be marked by the small-pox than be disfigured as the country is by the present local government. He sgreed with his hon. colleague in reference to the second paragraph. While all deplored the loss of life in the rebellion he believed that the result of the insur-ection would be good. We have gone through the baptism of fire, and the country no doubt would feel the advantage of it. The call to arms had done much to unite our people, and he hoped that as good sometimes comes out of evil, the rebellion would have its good as well as its bad phase. He did not feel that the third pa sgreeph called for lengthy remarks at the present time. When the matter of expense in connection with the smallpox cares came before the house he might have cocasion to again speak on the matter. As to the additional accommodation for the insare the questions as to where and why the site was obtaired might be matters for discussion. Taking up the eighth paragraph, he said he had no objection to the first sentence. As to the next, he would ask why the government had not made the claim before now. It may be a meriterious claim, but he thought it was not. The claim was not fair and just. The government should be taught that the Dominion treasury was not a grab-bag into which the local government could put their hands whenever they wanted. This government had waited until the supreme court had decided in the case of Judge Steadman, Mr. Phair and others Why did they not promise to abolish the pressing of the claim was suspicious. He claimed that the government had violated every promise made while in opposition, the would like to know in reference to the 9th paragraph, when the government came to the conclusion that they had an uniformally deciared policy. Did they not promise to abolish the legislative council, and w irlend was correct in saying that the local government had been formed on a non-pa tizan basis. Each member of the government has the right to distribute the patronage in each county as he thinks proper, provided, of course, he does it properly. There is no understanding that the patronage shall be used for or against the Dominion government, we do not hear of any complaint about the hon. gentleman from Albert using the patronage in favor of the Conservatives, neither is there any complaint of a similar nature from Gloucester, where Mr. Burns is supported by the chief commissioner in Dominion politics, nor from Charlotte, represented in the government by the surveyor general. The leader of the opposition was born a Torry, had been bred a Tory and was prepared to sink the interests of the country rather than embarrass—a Tory Dominion government. The arguments of his honorable friend were like a bubble and exploded with the slightest breath. The present local government were dealing out even handed justic and it was impossible to construct a gevernment differently in the interest of the country. According to the plan of the leader of the opposition a local government should change, no matter how good it was, whenever a Dominion government no matter how corrupt it was crushed. His henorable friend had given birth to a great many monstrosities, but the present scheme would sugguest that he had taken leave of his judgment for the time being at least. In conclusion, Hon. Mr. Blair asked, hw does the leader of the opposition propose to regulate the distribution of patronage? He (the attorney general) took no part in the St John election, and he had no reason to believe that members of the government endeavored to treat both political parties as members of the same family, and that they enjoyed the confidence of the country.

now holds.

Hon. Mr. Ritchie—Never.
Mr. Wetmore—I can prove it.
Hon. Mr, Ritchie—You might have read the statement in some newspaper.
Mr. Wetmore continued, declaring that the govern-

ment in some newspaper.

Mr. Wetmore continued, declaring that the government had not redeemed their pledges for a more economical conduct of educational matters, neither had they made an effort to reduce the departmental expenses, as a look into the crown land office, the privincial secretary's office, or any of the other offices will prove. Besides how had the government carried out their promise that their po key was to be conducted independent of Dominion politics? He had no hesitation in saying that the patronage of the local government had been used against the Dominion government in the Temple-Gregary election.

Hon. Mr. Blair—Prove it

Mr Wetmore—The bridge across the Nashwask and the wonderful activity on the country roads about that time prove it. Did not Mr. Biair himself ask the electors of this county in a public speech delivered on the 25th of January, 1884 to vote confidence in the local government by electing a Liberal candidate to the Dominion parliament? He read a report of the hon. gentleman's speech in support of this. The government are undermining the Liberal Conservatives of the province. What did they do at the meeting called in Sunbury in their own interest?

Mr. Glasier—They adjourned the meeting,
Mr. Wetmore—They turned it into a Liberal meeting. If this be the policy of the local government the opposition would be forced to adept the same tactles. He also charged that members of the government and their supporters had used the patronage of their offices in connection with the recent Dominion election in St. John In conclusion he moved as an amendment to the address that the foliowing be added to the first paragraph:

"But the action of your honor's advisers in allowing the patronage and influence of the government, does not meet with the appreval of this house."

ble believed that there was reason to congratelate the view in bonought member who had moved the address in the best of the property of the construction of the congrate of th

large Taking up the charge of the leader of the Opposition that the government had violated its pledges, Hon. Mr. Blair said it was the old, old story over again. He would not weary the house in going over all the ground again. He had answered this charge in and out of the house, time and again. It was not long ago that a vacancy had occurred in York county. The leader of the opposition had selected a candidate to run in opposition to the government. It was generally acknowledged that no better man could be found in the ranks of his party than the one selected. In addition to his abi ity he p. seessed personal popularity; besides he had the assistance of the oratory of the leader of the opposition. The latter repeated his charges all over the country that the government had violated their pledges. The result of that election he (Hon. Mr. Blair) thought should have satisfied his hon friend for some time and he had expected to have heard him entertain the house with some other matter. His honorable friend should deal with other than dead matters. He could sympathize with the leader of the opposition to the proposition of the proposition of the poposition of the proposition of the proposition of the opposition of the leader of the opposition of the proposition of the p able friend should deal with other than dead matters. He could sympathize with the leader of the opposition; he had some experience on that side of the house, but while he sympathized with his honorable friend, he thought that gentleman as an aspirant for the leadership of a party should present some better bill of fare. It did not lie in the mouth of his honorable friend to say that the government had gone back on its pledges. The government were not entirely composed of gentlemen who had werked with himself while he was in opposition. His honorable friend, the provincial secretary, the member of the government of the government of the government of the government was not become as the secretary. the provincial secretary, the member of the government frem Albert and the member of the government MR. WETMORE

said he would take the opportunity of saying a few words. He expressed pleasure at meeting the members once more, and hoped that good nature would prevail throughout the discussions. He congratulated the mover of the address in reply to the speech from the throne upon his able address. The latter had, indeed, made the most of a very mea re bill of fare. The country had sustained a great loss in the deaths of Hon. Dr. Vail and Hen. Rebert Robinson and before dealing with the speech he felt it right to refer to the catter in what he had here and the member of the government had introduced a bill for abolishing that body, but could not get th; council's concurrence. The next step taken was to get a vote of the council that move also failed and the next step taken by the government was to make the council elective. With a regard to the feeling of the members of the council, the bill was started in that step taken in what the measure failed to carry. It was now

MR. M'ADAM.

who had seconded the amendment, supported it in

noved the adjournment of the debate.

HON. MR. ADAMS

HON. MR BLAIR

moved that the discussion on the address in reply be resumed at 12 o'clock tomorrow

At six o'clock house adjourned till ten tomorrow.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 26.—The order of the day, the

onsideration of the address in reply and the amend-

ment to the first paragraph thereof, having been

short speech.

taken up,

Bon. Mr. McLellan—You would not give me much money to spend oa the roads.

Mr. Adams—I would not again; I had enough of you. The fact was that in the Everett-McLeod election when an elector would not vote for McLeol on the latter's merits he was asked to give the vote on McLellan's account, Ritchie's account, Stockton's account or Quinton's account. In truth it was put to the doubting elector that a vote for McLeod meant a vote at a later date for the provincial government. If politics were to be run on Dominion party lines then all right, but as the local government is constructed at present he thought the amendment should be carried. members of the council, the bill was started in that branch, but the measure failed to carry. It was now intended to introduce that measure in reference to the council in this body. All the efforts of the government have been in the direction of doing away with the legislative council. The leader of the opposition has declared no policy, and has not said where he would depart from the policy of the present government, and has not told what his party would do in reference to the educational question or the public lands He has not said that he would be in favor of putting up the lands on the old system. He The vote was then taken on the amendment, with Yess-Wetmore, Adams, McLeod, Colter, Park, Humphrey, Petley, McAdam-8.

Absent-Dr. Black, Morton, Hanington and Dr. Absent—Dr. Black, Motols, Allering McLellan, Ryan, Mitchell, Ritchie, Turner, Messrs, Quinton, Killam, Nadeau, Glasier, Hetherington, Leblanc, Polmer, Wheten, Labillois, Wilson, Murray, Leightan, Ellis, Stockton, McManus, Hibbard, White, Bard, Flewwelling, Burchill, Pugsley—28. do in reference to the educational question or the public lands He has not said that he would be in favor of putting up the lands on the old system. He has not told us what he would do in reference to the rights of the province on the fisheries question. The leader of the opposition saks to be sustained on the ground that he isprepared to run politics on Dominion lines. He (Hon. Mr. Blair) was not surprised at this. He had heard whispers and read newspaper articles of late suggesting such a course for the local opposition. It was no wonder then that his hon, friend would not care to embarrass the Dominion governerment on the fisheries question. Who was it that brought on the local election in 1882, within twe days of the Dominion contest? Was it not the supporters of his hon, friend? He thought they should be satisfied with the experiment they then made in the direction of running local and Dominion elections on the same lines and have no desire to have the matter repeated. The leader of the opposition had moved an amendment in support of which he had given no proof. It was true that the leader of the opposition had stated that the patronage of the local government had been used against the Dominion government. Considering that the Temple-Gregory contest had been conducted in December and January when no work is done on the roads, his hon friend's facuty of vision must have been very great to have enabled him to see great activity on the roads during election. His hon, friend was correct in saying that the local government had been formed on a non-pa tizan basis. Each member of the government has the right to distribute the patronage in each county as he thinks proper, pro-MR. PARK said he was surprised that the government had not thought it necessary to reply to his colleague, particularly as they had so much speaking ability on their side of the house. The present government had been given a trial by the people because of their promises of reforms. When strongly taken to task for a non-fulfilment of their promises they had allowed the statement of the opposition to go unanswered. He had moved a resolution last year in reference to

ed the statement of the opposition to go unanswered. He had moved a resolution last year in reference to the lumber interests, and was going to move one on the same subject new. He was opp sed to the system of leasing crown lands for ten years, and was opposed to the rate of stumpage, which was now fixed at \$1.25. A great many members did not interest themselves in his resolution last year, on the ground that their counties were not concerned in the lumber question. He thought that scarcely a fair way of looking at the questin. It had been claimed that the lumbermen were satisfied with the ten year system. It was not large operators like Mr. Snowball that suffered most by this arrangement, but the workingmen. He asked that the distress of the northern lumbermen be relieved. At present a man pays about \$80 tax on about \$120 worth of bark. He thought no tax should be placed on hemlock logs already cut down. Such legs were a sourse of danger in connection with forest fires and he thought the government should encourage those willing to remove these logs. He believed the government themselves were doubtful about the ten year leases, as he understood they had been asking certain operators to give up such leases or rather inquiring if they would give them up. The question of stumpage had come up at a meeting of the Northumberland county council and a resolution was passed asking the government to make a reduction. At that meeting his colleague, Mr. Burchill, had favored the idea of reducing the stumpage and said the country was too much governed.

Mr. Burchill—I did not s y that.

the country was too much governed.

Mr. Burchill—I did not s y that.

Mr. Park said he had so understood his hon. Mr. Park said he had so understood his hon colleague. It was as necessary to the people of the north to have a reduction in the stumpage as it was for York to have the Fredericton bridge. The government, in face of the demands of the north, have made no mention of the matter in the speech, and in order to test the feeling of the house he would move the following, which the government might regard as a want of confidence motion if they wished:—

Resolved, that the following words be added after the words "h story" at the end of the first paragraph of the address: "But we beg to inform your honor that the policy of your honor's advisers governing our crown lands and the regulations in connection therewith has been detrimental to the best interests of the implication of this proprings." therewith has been detrimental to the of the lumber trade of this province.

This was seconded by Mr. Perley. HON MR. BLAIR

This was seconded by Mr. Perley.

HON MR. BLAIR

Said that before remarking to the chatacter of the amendment, he whaled to sak the members if the hon. gentleman who to sak the members if the hon. gentleman who to sak the members if the hon. gentleman who to sak the members if the hon. gentleman who to statian. Has the amendment he been moved with the desire to leasen the burd used the lumbermen? If the bon gentleman desired to have the stumpage reduced would he communed directly with an attack upon the povernment? The position of the mover of the amendment was not so much to get the feeling of the house as to embarrass certain or the members. It was a political miver rather than one honestly made in the interest of the lumbermen. Had the honor-rather of the lumbermen. Had the honor-rather of the lumber men. Had the honor-rather of the lumber men. Had the honor-rather of the lumber men to the solid in the proposition now made was a formidable one, entirely unsupported by proof. The only evidence put forward by his hon. Iftend was that contained in a circular issued by Mr. Showball in reference to the general policy of the government in reference to the corresponding to the province is attacked, and yet we were told that our pilley was calculated the benefit of the government in reference to the corresponding to the province is attacked, and yet we were told that our pilley was calculated the benefit set of the crown lands of the province is attacked, and yet we were told that our pilley was calculated to benefit set of the crown lands of the province is attacked, and yet we were told that our pilley was calculated to benefit and the regulation of the semendment. As to the regulation is given by the set of the semendment had account of the lumber trade. On that evidence the general policy of the government is reference to the crown lands of the province is attacked, and yet we were told that our pilley was calculated the open distribution of the province is attacked, and yet we were told that our pilley was calc

Hon. Mr. Blair—We is not correct.
Mr Wetmore—Another member of the government a that election was charged with personating a voter.
A voice—Who was he?
Mr. Wetmore—The honorable the surveyor gen-

eral
Hon. Mr Mitchell—I entirely deny it.
Mr. Wetmore—Both honorable gentlemen deny
the charges and I will have to accept their statements, but it is a well known fact that there are occasions when their memories are very frail. The
policy of the government on the lumber question was
one in favor of the large operators and against the
small operators He would support the amendment,
believing it to be in the best interest of the country.

sidered, and when it is remembered that other bridges were built here and there in York, that election does not appear such a victory for the government. But if York still forgives Mr. Blair he must not consider that York is the whole province. It had been said the old government had neglected provincial riphts and that the present administration were watchful. He (Adams) thought that there was nothing in the Shery claim and the Dominion government might well say they had protected the rivers which are now included in the claim. If the terms of the union are not just, let us make up a case and see what can be done, but he thought the time had arrived when the government should no longer beg. If the affairs of this country were honestly and prudently conducted, we ought to be able to get along without begging. Savings might be effected by cutting down the number of the executive, reducing the staff of the departmental officers and, if necessary, reducing the allowance of members of the house or lessening the number of members of the house or lessening the number of members of the house or lessening to abandon the draw which they had placed up in Wisson's field. The additional expenditure had been sesented to by his gliding friend, the president of the council, and, speaking of the latter, he ventured the opinion that only one such character was made in a century. He condemned the government for establishing the principle of accepting fraits for moneyson account of work MR. BAIRD only one such character was made in a century. He condemned the government for establishing the principle of accepting drafts for moneyson account of work performed and making the amount payable in the future. The attorney general must not imagine that he is the ruler and owner of members of this house, and he (Adams) was prepared to give all information in reference to the "Toboggan bridge." and this matter about the peculiar way of accepting drafts. He thought the amendment should meet with the support of every honest man in the house, whether Conservative or Liberal. It was a fact that in the Everett-McLeod election in St. John, both the provincial secretary and the solicitor general used the influence of their offices in favor of McLeod The amount of money being spent on Loch Lorrond road, St. John, in November last showed him the reason of the provincial secretary's popu arity.

Hon. Mr. McCellan—You would not give me much money to spend oa the roads.

Mr. Advance Liverd and the solicity spent on the second of the provincial secretary's popu arity.

said he hai not expected to have occasion to speak on this question just now. He would not do so, only he believed that the course of two of his colleagues on the other side of the house w.s with the view of injuring himself. He believed that they wanted to put himself and a few other members from the northern counties in a false position on this question. As his honorable friend had stated, at the Northumberland county council meeting he had hoped this matter would have been discussed in a non-partisan manner. It would seem that certain Miramichi lawyers had formed themselves into a kind of Salvation Army on this question. They had misrepresented the action of the county council of Northumberland. [With the penission of the house, he read the resolutions adopted by that body, which he claimed asked the government to take into consideration the question or reducing the stumpage.] He (Mr Eurchill) had promised to do all in his power to have the stampage reduced, and would carry out his promise at the proper time and in the proper maoner. One reason why less lumber was being shipped from New Brunswick than formerly was that Nova Scotia, which formerly shipped little, was now a heavy exporter. He hoped and believed that the government would be able to see its way clear to reduce the stumpage, but would oppose the amendment, belleving that it sought rather to embarrass the government that of all them in making the reduction. He heartly approved of the ten years leases. said he had not expected to have occasion to speak

oped that the government would be able to see its way clear to make a reasonable reduction in the stumpage. He would press the claims of his people in an honorable way to attain that end.

MR. M'MANUS said the people of the north paid the larger portion said the people of the north paid the larger portion of the stumpage and he would like to see their burdens lightened. The great trouble was as to where the revenue was then to come from. He supposed that there would be a howl at over the country if the school grant was reduced. As for himself, he did not believe in the country paying so much for the higher btanches of education. He was of the opinion the ten years' leases helped to preserve the forests. He thought if possible there should be two systems, under one of which the stumpage might be reduced and the leases made for one year if so desired by the operator.

MR. WHETEN said that at present he did not feel called upon to make a lengthy speech. He would, however, have to vote sgainst the ingeniously worded amendment. MR. HETHERINGTON

MR. HETHERINGTON

said he was in favor of ten years' leases. To make leases returnable every year means to encourage the destruction of the forests by persons who cut down the best lands. Under the ten years' lease men of little means and good credit are encouraged to preserve the forests and hold best parts of forests for a better market. They are encouraged to make better camps, better roads; the streams are better cared for and there is greater security for the supplies. In ten years the trees nearly reproduce themselves. He oid not think the lumbermen were so badly eff as represented. The depression was not nearly so great as in 1878 and 1879 when spruce logs could be bought in bt. John from \$\$.50 to \$\$50. It was the fault of the operator himself that he cannot make good wages at the present rate of stumpage. Is would be to his own interest as a lumber operator to see the stumpage reduced and he might catch a few more votes, but the reduction would mean more taxation all round. He owned some land which had been given to a friend for little or nothing, which paid him \$\$ above the stumpage. This land was alongside of the local governmen: lands, the stumpage on which is only a dollar and a quatter. He was epoposed to fostering higher education at the public expense, and would also be pleased if the system of dealing with agricultural societies be abolished. He wou d vote against the amendment.

the contract and another than the contract the

tors interested in the it dustry have declared against the rate of stumpage. The government have increased the rate from 80 cents on logs to \$1.25, and have increased the tax on bark from 56 cents to \$1.50 and in some cases \$2 Why should the amendment embarase any member from the north? \*hould not the whole question be investigated. The press and the people called for a reduction of the stumpage and should be heard in the matter. In view of the attorney gening, how can the hon, gentleman for Gloucester hope for a better condition of things later? He appealed to the honesty of the house for fair play. Mr. Burchill had referred to the requisition that he (Adams) and three other gentlemen should form a ticket against the government. One of their planks was a protest against the government on the stumpage question and he was glad to say the requisition was being numerously signed all over Northumberland. The old government had carried on the services of the country when the stumpage was only 80 cents. The present administration culd do the same if they would manage the affairs of the province prudently. The fact that operators had accepted the 10 years leases was no argument in favor of the system. They would have been obliged to have accepted even 20 years leases had such been forced upon them, having their means invested in the lumbering business.

Mr. Adams had the floor at six o'clock.

Further consideration of the address in reply to the amendment thereto was made the order of the day for 230 tomorrow.

Figure 1.7 The following bills were read a second time. tors interested in the industry have declared against

FREDERICTON, Feb. 27 -The following bills were ead a second time : An act to authorize the city council of the city of Portland to limit the valuatied for assessment purposes of certain lands and premises in the said city, and an act respecting "the University of Mount Allison College."

Mr. Stockton introduced a bill entitled an act to authorize the city council of the city of Porbland, in the city and county of St. John, to exempt from taxation "the trustees of the Owens Art Gallery," with petition in favor of the same. The bill was with petition in favor of the same. The bill was read a first time.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill entitled an act to amend chapter 20 of consolidated statues, of the board of works.

Hon. Mr. Ritchie gave notice that he would move "That rule 70 of this house be amended by striking out all the words after the word 'taken' in the sixth line of the printed rules."

The speaker vacated the chair until 2 30.
The speaker resumed the chair at 2 30.
Mr. Leighton presented the first report of the con-

tingent committee.

Answering Mr. McAdam as to why printed journals of proceedings of house were not in the hands of members the following day, and why the reports of last year's official reporter were not yet ready in book

made explanations to show that it was impossible to have the journals printed before the second day. As to the books containing the official report, he said the delay had given the government considerable anxiety. Mr. Lugrin, last year's official reporter, had arranged with the Grip publishing company to publish the books. He (tion Mr. Biair) had been led to believe that the books would be ready before this session of the house. He read a letter from Mr. Lugrin showing that the latter had reason to expect the books before Thursday last and evpressed the opinion that they would arrive in a few days at the latest.

believing it to be in the best interest of the country.

MR. BAIRD

MR. BAIRD

MR. BAIRD

said he was a small lumber operator, and noticed by the lumber journals that the lumber trade was depressed in Great Britain, Nova Scotia, Quebec, and other places. Surely, then, we could not claim that the rate of stumpage had caused the depression in New Brunswick. The policy of the government on the matter of ten year leases was quite wise. If the stumpage he reduced, where was the increasing expenditure for schools to come from? and what about the amounts for public works? Why had the opposition shown no plan as to how they proposed making up the revenue? He was surprised that while the lumbermen in the house seemed perfectly satisfied with the government policy in this respect, some lawyers were not as easily pleased. Another thing that seemed curious to him was that in on breath the opposition say the government's policy burt such men as Mr. Snowball, while in the next they declare the same policy is in the interest of heavy operators and opposed to the interests of the smaller operators.

MR. M'ADAM

MR. Blair—Ask the ex-survey or general.

MR. BURCHILL

MR. BURCHILL

MR. BURCHILL

Said he hal not expected to have occasion to speak on this question just now. He would not do see the country were not in accord with the government but some of them, he was sorry to believe, raiher than embarras the government were going to vote against their honest convictions.

MR. FLEWBLLING spoke of the importance of the subject, and said that MR. WHITE

traced the history of the lumber question back to 1868. The tax previous to that was \$8 per mile The government of the day passed regulations fixing a stumpage rate, but owing to the opposition of the lumbermen did not carry out their regulations. Afterwards a stumpage of 60 cents was fixed and later 80 cents. He did not think the present rate of a dodar and a quarter too high. If the stumpage were reduced a few lumbermen wou'd re benefited. Those who pretent to speak for the lumbermen have no interest for the farming class. If the stumpage be reduced, will the farmer get more for his oats or pork, or the laborer be paid one dollar more fur his work? Decidedly not. The effect would be to increase taxation, as the schools, roads and bridge sercrease taxation, as the schools, roads and bridge services would have to be still provided for. The government should be sustained in the matter, and he ernment should be sustained in the matter, would therefore vote against the amendment.

ernment should be sustained in the matter, and he would therefore vote against the amendment.

\*\*HON.[MR. MITCHELL\*\*

regret'ed that the question came up as it had. It was a matter in which the who e province was interested and should be approached in a non-party spirit. It had been made a party question by the high of embarassing the amendment with the high of embarassing the accordance with the lumbermen of the rorth cry out, "Save us from our friends." The regulations do not affect that lotte to any great extent. It the question was deat with broadly, if members would sit down and calmy consider the merits and dearnits of the regulations, it would be found that the government's policy was in the best interest of the province. It had been asserted that the ten years lease system was unpopular. The arguments of lumbermen in this house disproved such a statement; 99-100ths of those who cut lumber in New Brunswick will say that this system is the best\(\frac{1}{2}\) in the regression of nearly all operators, great and small. It had been said the government wanted to induce operators to abandon the ten years leases. That was not so He had asked some operators if they would like to give up such leases, including the hon, gentleman from Queens. The answer was, "No, we will tay the stumpage of a dollar and a quarter rather than give up the ten years leases." The cry of the opposition had been that this government was the friend of the lumber kings and that the smaller operators had been diriven out by the ten years leases. The hon, member who says that speaks without the book. The fact is that the number of large operators is about the same, while the number of small operators has locrossed. This government cannot legislate against hard times, no more than it can keep the potato bug away from Rogersville or the fog out of the Bay of Funoy. Those who say that because of the rate of stumpage New Brunswick cannot compete with Quebec and Nova Scotia do not consider that the lumber of this province, because of its qualit THON, MR. MITCHELL greater than that of those from either of the other provinces'named. Adding the cost of our stumpage to the cost of mileage we have a total tax of \$1.30 or \$1.32 on our lumber. Compare that with the 30 or 40 cent stumpage in Quebec, and the Nova Scotia stumpage of 60 cents and there is still a difference in favor of our lumber in the Euglish market of 50 to 60 cents over Quebec or Nova Scotia. Operators will tell you that it is not the government's rate of stumpage of the general depression that paralyzes the lumber industry at present. It is the same in Queece, and it is a well known fact that the cut in Maine is not what it was 16 years ago. The local government might as well be accused of the depression in certain cotton mills or blamed for the depression which almost closed up the Moncton sugar refinery. Old Pharoah's dream, in which he saw seven years of plenty and seven more of famine is fairly applicable to succeeding ages, for a review of the commercial history of the world shows that there are periodic successions of inflation and depression. Joseph was not able to account for the seven years of plenty and seven more of famine. Neither have such political economists as Smith or Mills, Benthan or Batist, Adams or Park, been able to account for these periodic waves that ebb and flow over the commercial world. Let us hope that the waves of hard times are passing over, and that we will soon have good times once more. The opposition has not told us how we are going to get a revenue when the stumpage is reduced. That is the question they will have to face when they turn this government out. The ex-surveyor general has told the house it was not necessary for the old government to increase the rate of stumpage to provide for the services of the country. The old government one year, not because they wanted to meet a defict, of course, not but to test the market' sign, selling the next year \$19,470.90 worth more of land. The third year they sold just \$13.286.49 worth more of the crown lands, of course for revenu

dustry was all general had go ber should be to pay for rail railways as lu starving the se same work mig keferring to th Westmoreland elections and t ment. Hon. Mr. Ri Northumberla bers in the S improper to feating Mr. government's about lawyers he would vote said the people only ones intellands do not be counties in whose people of the withe government manage them province pays the railway from road is calcular Northumberlan roads which har roads which har counties government of the crown lands the crown lands.

the crown land
resources of th
had interviews wincial secret opposition haregulations of the count the government than private in that the matter ly. If a different had been shownigh, he felt so mg, he let si prepared to d was not prep was trying to was satisfied t and honestly want of confid be treated. He too enthusiast which no dout upon the surve the house in attack Refer ference to wh ference to wh meant he (Mr regarded the venent had a ribut to affirm charge of the had been interested from St. John would be folland the solicit sition candidation of a member of the second of the second from the second f not as memb (Pugsley's) act difference in t of this govern the same cons had felt called ents as before corroborate fr the leader of every member porter the right pleased.

The vote on Yeas—Wetm Park Perley, I Nays—Blair, Ritchie, Turne ton, Leblanc, Leighton Ellis Baird, Flewwer The first parthe second and passed without When the minouse of sen which practica That, he felt, that and the passed, and it is passed. every mem passed, and it grossed, signed his honor the composed of Mr. Turner.
On motion of Mr. Blair, it was the journals ture. Hon. Mr. Lelian, that a ed to nominat committees, a Hon. Ryan, M

Hon. Mr. M the proceed