General Business.

Scratched 28 Years

Body covered with scales. Itching terrible. Suffering endless. No relief. Doctors and medicines fail. Speedily cured by Cuticura at a cost of $5.

Cured by Cuticura.

If I had known of the CUTICURA REMEDIES twenty-eight years ago it would have saved me $200.00 (two hundred dollars) and an immense amount of suffering. My disease (psoriasis) commenced on my head in a spot not larger than a cent. It spread rapidly all over my body and got under my nails. The scales would drop off of me all the time, and my suffering was endless and without relief. One thousand dollars would not tempt me to have this disease ever again. I am a poor man, but feel rich to be relieved of what some of the doctors said was leprosy, some ringworm, psoriasis, etc. I took....and....Sarsaparillas over one year and a half, but no cure. I cannot praise the CUTICURA REMEDIES too much They have made my skin as clear and free from scales as a baby's. All I used of them were three boxes of CUTICURA, and three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP. If you had been here and said you would have cured me for $200.00, you would have had the money. I looked like the picture in your book of psoriasis (picture number two. "How to Cure Skin Diseases"), but now I am as clear as any person ever was. Through force of habit I rub my hands over my arms and legs to scratch once in a while, but to no purpose. I am all well. I scratched twenty-eight years, and it got to be a second nature to me. I thank you a thousand times.

DENNIS DOWNING, Waterbury, Vt.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, speedily, and permanently cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply, scrofulous, and hereditary diseases and humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 6 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

FREE FROM RHEUMATISM. In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, chest, and muscular pains and weakness. The first and only pain-killing plaster. 30 cents.

UNPRECEDENT ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

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

Famed for Twenty Years, For Integrity of its Drawings and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

Attested as follows:

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

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

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

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

Grand Monthly Drawing,

at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, May 13, 1890.

Capital prize, $300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths $2; Twentieths $1.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$300,000 is	$300,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$500 are	$50,000
100 do	300 are	30,000
100 do	200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 do.	100 are	99,900
999 do.	100 are	99,900
9,134 Prizes, amounting to		$1,054,800

NOTE.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.,
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By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

"REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and The Tickets are Signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes."

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a Dollar is a swindle.

WOOD-GOODS.

WE MANUFACTURE AND HAVE

FOR SALE

Laths,
Palings,
Box-Shooks,
Barrel Heading,
Matched Flooring,
Matched Sheathing,
Dimensioned Lumber,
Sawn Spruce Shingles.

THOS. W. FLETT, NELSON.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - - - MAY 1, 1890.

Discreditable Tactics.

The session of the Legislature, which ended on Wednesday of last week will not soon be forgotten by those of our people who take more than a passing interest in the politics of the province. It was expected that the new house would be the arena of a trial of strength between the in and outs, but it was not at all anticipated that the opposition would have constantly displayed the spite and bitterness, and have adopted the obstructive tactics which characterised them from the beginning to the end of the session. It required great forbearance on the part of members of the government, as well as their supporters, to avoid scenes which would have reflected no credit on the Legislature, for the policy of Messrs. Hanington, Stockton, Phinney and other oppositionists seemed to be to preserve an attitude of insolent defiance, assuming that they represented all the political virtues, while their hated rivals on the government side were, of course, of the opposite stamp. Their readiness to make all kinds of damaging statements, without regard to their truthfulness, simply in order to give their too willing press in different parts of the province texts for more extended misrepresentation of the government and its followers, was one of the worst features of their conduct, while their utter abandonment of any disposition to help the legitimate work of the session along when there was the least opportunity to delay it by factious opposition, was so manifest as to disgust those who witnessed their efforts in that respect.

The attack upon the integrity of our public men and the honor of the province involved in the charge formulated by Mr. Atkinson of Carleton County, was quite consistent with the opposition's ideas of a proper discharge of their functions. In the old days, when our public men were entirely self-respecting and felt a pride in maintaining the good name of the province—the days when men of the Atkinson stamp were kept outside of the legislature—such a charge as that brought against premier Blair would only have been made on substantial evidence, for public opinion would drive men who would make such an attack maliciously from public life. But, within a month, we have had the spectacle of men who ought to be gentlemen, endeavoring to sully the fair name of the province, through its leading public man, by insisting on having him pronounced guilty of corrupt and disgraceful acts, when the sworn testimony distinctly proved him entirely innocent. If these men had been actuated by other than improper motives they would have washed their hands of Mr. Atkinson and his charges and openly expressed their satisfaction that the latter were without any foundation whatever. They were, however, so warped by their prejudices, and so deeply seated was their hatred of Mr. Blair, because he and his friends held the offices they coveted, that they shamelessly adhered to Atkinson and his slanders when they might have challenged public confidence and honest men's respect by admitting that they had been misled.

It is to be hoped that before the time for another session comes around these gentlemen will be brought to a better sense of the purposes for which they have been elected. It is not improper for them to endeavor to oust the government and get themselves into office, but their efforts in that direction should be within the lines of honor and due regard for the right of the people to have their business properly and expeditiously transacted. These men have no right to cause thousands of dollars to be expended in keeping a legislature in session while they push legitimate business aside in order that they may do their best to bring the province and its public men to disgrace. Mr. Hanington and his followers have indulged themselves, to the fullest extent, in this congenial work since the 13th March, and if they show a disposition to do the same thing next session, it is so be hoped that premier Blair will call upon his majority to compel them to follow a more reasonable and respectable line of conduct.

Departed Ice.

A erroneous impression seems to exist in reference to the difference between the time when the ice runs out of the St. John and Miramichi, respectively. We observe that a country weekly published in one of the southern counties informs its readers that a May-pole is to be erected this year in mid-channel on the ice of the Miramichi. That would mean that the event was to take place to-day. Such statements are of a piece with those which were the fashion in England until recently in regard to Canada generally, and out of which the idea was evolved in the English mind that Canada was only an exaggerated Iceland, peopled by Indians, picturesque in all the pagan possibilities of fur, and prolific in the pastimes of prismatic ice and perrennial snow. As a cold fact the ice "shoved" in the St. John river at Fredericton on Monday of last week, and it went through the same process in the Miramichi at Chatham on Thursday—just three days later—and there was open water at the two places, respectively, on Tuesday and Friday. Steamers were plying at Chatham, and many miles above it, before they were at Fredericton. That, however, was not so much due to climatic conditions as the superior enterprise of the Miramichi citizen, for although our river ranks only second to the St. John amongst those of New Brunswick, yet Chatham, Newcastle, Derby or Douglastown have each a better showing than Fredericton of steamers. Indeed, we are under the impression that the Miramichi steam squadron outnumbers the whole St. John river fleet, even counting in that of the commercial capital with its up-river contingent. Those, therefore, who endeavor to make people abroad believe that the Miramichi allows itself to have May-poles in mid-channel or to be left in the cold in any respect, are much more inclined to fancy than fact. It is true, we are told, that a venturesome Englishman once planted a may-pole in ice on the Miramichi, but he had to reach the ice over planks, as some of us do in going into our ice-houses in August. The river-ice here takes its leave invariably in April—that is in modern times—although, in the misty past, when people are reported to have walked across the river on the backs of salmon, it is said the ice used to remain until May.

Our Fire Service.

The representatives of fire insurance companies doing business in Chatham have presented a paper to the Street and Fire Commissioners, expressing their opinion that the town fire service is not as efficient as it ought to be. There is something to be said in support of the position these gentlemen take and, yet, we think, it would not be easy to find a town of its size anywhere that yields such handsome profits as Chatham does to the Insurance companies. The principal drawback to the efficiency of our fire organization is want of system and proper discipline. There is no recognised, individual controlling head and, therefore, no one directly responsible for the management of what is a far more important interest than is generally recognised—especially by those most concerned. We have excellent fire appliances in the way of engines, hose, etc., and volunteer firemen, who, although they have to be both master and man at fires, always manage to do most telling work. What we want is a properly constructed central engine house, with stable attached, horses owned by the town and kept under the management of a resident driver and caretaker in the constant employ of the town. The old board of firewards was abolished and the present Board of Street and Fire Commissioners established by a special act of the Legislature for the purpose of having some such improved system as this, but the gentlemen who have formed the Board from year to year have not changed the old condition of things in the least. There is considerable waste of money under the existing mode of administration, and much greater efficiency might be secured in both the Fire and Street services if the gentlemen of the Board would take hold and, with a firm hand, give the town what it so urgently and manifestly requires. Chatham has long enjoyed immunity from big fires, but we may not always be so fortunate should we neglect the duty of perfecting our fire service.

Whew!

The *Advocate* is on the war path against the local government quite as savagely as it was in January and February last. It is so crazy over the subject that it heads its Fredericton legislative report with the words "Dominion Parliament" and its editorial on the close of the session is as "sputtery" as a Hanington maledicton, though far less dignified, which is saying a good deal for its degraded tone. Whoever was editor this week appears to have been so thoroughly savage that he could only "spit ink."

About "Temperance."

"Brother Foster"—as the people who according to their own claims, are reforming the earth, used to delight in calling him—seems to believe in increasing the taxes of consumers of pork, beef and other necessaries of life, while he considerately allows the whiskey-manufacturer to carry on his business at the old rates. He performed the operation very adroitly by an amendment to his own tariff bill. When "Brother Foster" submitted his resolution for the protection of the Canadian whiskey-maker to the House of Commons, Sir Richard Cartwright observed that it altered the whole system of levying duties on spirits, as he understood Mr. Foster proposed raising the duty on all spirits except brandy $1 75 to $2.00 a gallon, whilst on all alcoholic liquors less than fifteen degrees of strength below proof, no reduction was to be allowed. How much, he asked, did the Government expect to raise additional from this?

Mr. Foster estimated $120,000 would be the increase all round.

Sir Richard Cartwright considered that the amount would be nearer $200,000 or $250,000.

Mr. Mitchell read a letter expressing dissatisfaction with the proposed changes.

Sir Richard Cartwright noted that the excise duty of $1.30 on whiskey remained as it was. Was Mr. Foster, he asked, going to specially protect whiskey made in Canada, or did he propose to add to the excise duty on homemade whiskey a sum making it equal to the duty about to be levied on imported whiskey?

Mr. Foster then entered into an elaborate apology for and defence of the whiskey trade, and said he did not propose to add to the excise duty because the regulation required manufacturers to keep their liquors for two years in order to gauge them properly and eliminate from them deleterious elements. This system entailed a large expense and it really necessitated the keeping in stock of a three years' manufacture. With this consideration the home whiskey had very little advantage. The present proposal was agreeable to all and had the merit of bringing an addition to the revenue.

Sir Richard Cartwright replied that a great deal might be said as to leaving the excise duty alone. He had not expected, however, to find Mr. Foster in the guise of a full blown protectionist of the industry of manufacturing whiskey. In this country instead of whiskey in bond being an injury to the manufacturer it had really been an enormous protection to distillers. By means of that they had practically given an entrenched monopoly to the four or five great houses who alone manufacture whiskey in Canada. The department also gave them a considerable reduction for the aging referred to by Mr. Foster, and everybody knew whiskey increased in value by age, and probable the quality was better. He did not think the distillers of Canada were entitled to be excepted from an increase in excise by reason of the bonding system of two years, and, therefore, that argument failed. He did not think the industry one deserving any special protection at their hands. "Our duty," said Sir Richard, "is that while reducing the taxes on the necessaries of life, we should get all we can out of the whiskey duties." Continuing, he commented severely on Mr. Foster's curious policy which increased the taxes on pork, flour, fruits and a great variety of the necessaries of life, leaving the duty on whiskey untouched, and wondered how Mr. Foster's temperance friends reconciled themselves to supporting increases in the tariff, all of which might be avoided by increasing the duty on whiskey manufactured in Canada. It was an extraordinary policy to abstain from increasing the duty on whiskey made in this country and at the same time go on increasing the duty on articles of necessity. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Jones pointed out the Minister of Finance, who had been known as the apostle of a great cause, was now protecting the liquor industry in the country.

Mr. Mills thought he could not congratulate the gentlemen who sat on the other side of the House, and who had favored prohibition in some years past, on their changed attitude on this question, especially the representatives of Lanark (Jamieson), and of Queens, (N. S.) (Freeman.) They were now the supporters of a tariff that at once raised the price of the food of the poor and protected the traffic in strong drink. Their old followers in the prohibition cause would know now how to value their pretensions.

Mr. Foster replied that while he believed the question of temperance was closely allied to the consumption of alcoholic spirits, he did not think that it had much to do with the manufacture of spirits.

Sir Richard Cartwright pointed out that this increased tax would greatly increase the value of liquor manufacturing plant in the Dominion.

Mr. Foster—The victory will be all the greater by-and-by.

Sir Richard Cartwright continued, stating that while not a fanatical prohibitionist, he was strongly opposed to increasing the wealth and power of liquor manufacturers.

What a lesson may be learned from "Brother Foster's" record! When singing, dancing and lecturing in the interest of the great cause, paid him to the tune of five to ten dollars a night, he was as devout and blatant a reformer as a salvationist, but now, when the salary of a practical ministerial Tory is involved, he doesn't indulge in any of the dancing-parties, tea-fights, or musical and literary efforts by which, exclusively and alone, the great temperance movement is, in the minds of its gymnastic, musical and gastronomic promoters, carrying everything before it. Great is the whiskey trade and great also is "Brother Foster's" faith in the prohibition petitions he used to carry around for signatures, when he was well paid for the service. He now says "the victory will be all the greater by-and-by." That's what they all say, and they persecute everybody who is not either sufficiently silly or hypocritical to say the same thing.

The majority of our people know that notwithstandiog the peculiar temperance advocates of the "Brother Foster" type, who make a paying profession of temperance a stepping-stone to either social or political distinction or notoriety—the latter being, in the greater number of cases confounded with the former—everybody is realising that moderation, in the use of stimulants is making substantial progress. It is, doubtless true that prohibitionists in the temperance ranks believe they have an especial and dominant influence in these matters, just as it is equally reasonable to infer that the salvationists are under the impression that they are the particular and peculiar salt of the earth in promoting christianity. The educated, tolerant and intelligent world, however, knows all about it, and is satisfied that even such mistakes and pretensions do not materially hinder the progress of true temperance or genuine christianity. It is a proof of the great fact of a compensating providence that prejudice and persecution, which generally accompany emergence from error and ignorance, are invariably overcome by the patience and charity which are taught by experiences of human weaknesses on the part of those who are best fitted to exemplify the higher attributes of the race. If "Brother Foster" would candidly tell his former associates what he honestly thinks of the mistakes of their programme, instead of chanting about the "victory" that "will be all the greater by-and-by," level-headed people would have more respect for him and also some reason to hope that true temperance interests would be substantially promoted.

News and Notes

The sculling race for the championship of the world, between Peter Kemp and Neil Matterson took place last Thursday on the Paramatta river, Australia and resulted in a victory for Kemp.

Steamer "Valencia" the pioneer ship of the New York steamship line to St. John, arrived at the latter port on Thursday last. Mr. Jas. Hannay, of the *Gazette* was a passenger on the initial trip. He speaks very highly of the ship officers, menu and accomodation.

Five sisters named Donovieroff, the youngest 19 years old, suicided at Moscow, last Thursday. They burned a number of papers before taking their lives and it is believed fear of arrest as nihilists led to the act.

A Berlin despatch of 25th ult., says that Herr Schippel, a socialist member of the Reichstag, was convicted of slandering the authorities, and sentenced to nine months imprisonment. If he were a New Brunswick legislator his slanders would be defended and he, himself, courted as the congenial associate of the leading opposition lights.

THE LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON, 23rd April.

The legislature was formally prorogued to-day, after a session of exactly six weeks. Yesterday was the last business day and a good deal of work was done.

Mr. Labillois endeavored to have his bill relating to non-resident pedlers passed. He had made it permissive, by providing that the Municipal Councils of each county might bring it in operation.

The bill was strongly opposed by Messrs. Melanson, Hanington and Stockton. Mr. Hanington was willing that the bill should apply specially to Restigouche. He asserted that no other county in the province wanted it.

Mr. Robinson reminded Mr. Hanington that he was not in any way authorized to speak for the whole province, and particularly so in regard to Northumberland where, he believed, the provisions of the bill would meet with general approval.

Mr. Labillois strongly and at great length supported the principle of the bill. He had no desire to unduly press it, however.

Mr. Murray favored a change in the present law so far at least as Restigouche was concerned.

Mr. Blair was willing that the bill should apply only to Restigouche.

Mr. Shaw supported the bill.

Mr. Melanson moved and Mr. Alward seconded the three months' hoist. This was soon afterwards withdrawn.

Dr. Atkinson thought the matter should be made optional with the county councils.

Mr. Baird was of the opinion that the bill should not be pressed. Progress was reported.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie committed a bill to provide for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report upon the best method of administering the crown timber lands of the province, Mr. Bellamy in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie explained the bill. The first section he said provided that it shall be lawful for the lieutenant governor in council to appoint commissioners, not exceeding three in number, to investigate and report upon the above subjects whose duty it shall be to examine fully into all matters connected with the subject of such inquiry, with power to summon and examine witnesses under oath.

The second section provides that the remuneration to be received by the commissioners shall be fixed by the governor in council and the amount thereof, together with any other expenses necessarily incident to the commission shall be paid out of the provincial treasury, by warrant in the usual manner. He referred to the different opinions as to how the crown lands should be managed. The report of a commission composed of competent men would be most valuable and would enable the government to arrive at proper conclusions on matters that are now in dispute regarding a correct policy.

Dr. Stockton said the objection he had to this bill was that the government were seeking to escape the responsibility which rested upon them. The province could not afford the expense in view of the fact that it was only to day that the provincial secretary had to get a bill passed to authorize the issue of bonds to the extent of $50,000 in connexion with bridges, a considerable portion of which amount has already been expended.

Hon. Mr. Ryan—Only a small portion of the amount has been expended already.

A voice—How much?

Hon. Mr. Ryan—Not more than $5,000.

Dr. Stockton—This commission will cost some three or four thousand dollars. If the government has no policy perhaps they will sell out the public lands. He understood the public lands could be sold for some 10 or 12 million dollars. The interest on that sum at 4 per cent. would be much more than we get out of the crown lands at present. He (Stockton) did not advocate the selling of the public lands, however. The government should take the responsibility of managing the public lands rather than put it on a commission.

Dr. Alward—What will the commission cost?

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said he could not answer the question definitely. The cost should not be more than $2,000. It was nonsense to say that all needed information could be got in the crown land department. Many important matters had to be considered with this question. Had a commission been appointed long ago there might have been no grievance at the North Shore and consequently no talk about "the Northumberland deal."

Mr. Hanington opposed the appointment of the commission. If the commissioners or any of them had a selfish interest in the work on which they were appointed the country's interest might suffer seriously. We know that charges have been made against scalers.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell said he had heard charges made against scalers and investigation, as a rule, showed there was no foundation for any of the charges.

Mr. Hanington hoped if a commission was to be appointed that it would be composed of competent and reliable men.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell said the speech of Mr. Hanington would suggest that almost anybody could manage the crown land department and be able to get all information without going outside of the crown land office. He (Mitchell) had occupied the position of surveyor general for quite a number of years and had given much attention to the work of the office. He had found a wide difference of opinion in reference to the management of the crown lands of the province. Many favored 10-year leases, some five-year leases and many again were in favor of having the lands leased every year. A commission only could determine, after full investigation, what was the best policy to pursue regarding the management of the public lands. A commission composed of one man from the north, another from the central and another from the southern part of the province would, no doubt, be able to get valuable information which would enable the government to formulate a wise and prudent policy on this most important matter.

Mr. Phinney said he thought little good would come out of the commission. People in different parts of the province would see matters from sectional standpoints and the result of the commission would be of little or no value. Mr. Edward Jack could give more information about our timber lands in a day than a commission could get in a week.

Dr. Atkinson could see no practical or permanent good to result from a commission.

The bill was agreed to.

Mr. Poirier, at the request of the house, spoke in French, pointing out the necessity of having the agricultural reports printed in French. The French people formed a very important portion of the population of the province. Many of them could only read the French language and it was, therefore, desirable that the more important portion of the agricultural report should be printed in French. Very many of the French people were agriculturalists and he was happy to say that they were making good progress at farming. If the agricultural report was printed in French it would be greatly to the advantage of the French people of the province and he hoped the government would take the matter into their most serious consideration. He was glad to find the good feeling that existed between the French and other members of the house and he hoped that good feeling would always exist. Before taking his seat he referred with pride to the splendid public buildings of our province saying that they compared most favorably with the public buildings at Quebec and those in the other provinces of the dominion. He expressed his regret that he was not in his place when the bill incorporating the colonization company was under discussion. That bill would be productive of much good and the promoters of the company had his best wishes (Great applause.)

Hon. Mr. Blair said the matter referred to by the hon. member was one of considerable importance. The only objection that could be urged against the printing of the agricultural report in French, and its distribution among the French people, was the matter of expense. This matter would, however, be taken into the serious consideration of the government.

Mr. Hanington said the request of Mr. Poirier was reasonable.

Mr. Phinney was in sympathy with Mr. Poirier in his effort to get the agricultural report printed in French.

The house adjourned till to-morrow morning.

To-day, Mr. Anderson, in the absence of Mr. Wilson, (through illness), submitted the following report of the committee on public accounts:—

The committee, to whom was referred the public accounts for the fiscal year ending 31st December, 1889, beg leave to submit the following report:—

That they have carefully examined the expenditures of the several departments of the public service, together with the expenditures for printing contingencies, and all of which are set forth in the auditor's report. Vouchers for nearly all expenditures were placed before your committee and found correct.

That in the examination of the accounts of the lunatic asylum, which were correct and systematically kept, it was found in some places that prices were paid for poultry which your committee considered excessive, and would recommend that the purchaser of supplies be directed to exercise greater care in the future;

That the expenditure for stationery for the use of the several departments is larger than in former years, but not having information as to the increase in the amount of correspondence carried on and work done therein, and as to the amount of stock on hand at the end of this year as compared with other years, your committee are not prepared to say the expenditure is excessive;

That the expenditure for public printing appears to your committee large and merits the attention of the government with a view to such a reduction as would be consistent with the requirements of the public service;

Your committee would recommend that whenever it is practicable the public printing and all work done in and about the public buildings and institutions under the control of the government and the furnishing of all supplies, and fuel be let by tender;

That the entire expenditure for public printing and contingencies be placed in the auditor's report under their several heads respectively, with particulars as far as practicable, and a summary of the same be made in order to have a more ready and correct understanding of the same; that the travelling expenses of the members of the government, and the officers thereof, have heretofore been paid by order in council, and your committee would recommend that some method be adopted if possible, whereby greater information could be supplied in regard thereto; and, that to all vouchers for the payment of money for work done on the public buildings there be attached a detailed statement of the work for which the payment is made.

The committee desire to express their appreciation of the attendance of the auditor general at all the meetings of the committee and the cheerful assistance given by him in their examination of the public accounts.

(Signed). Wm. Wilson, chairman; Geo. T. Baird, C. B. Harrison, Charles H. Labillois, James Rourke, H. T. Stevens, M. C. Atkinson.

Mr. Atkinson submitted the following minority report:—

We the undersigned of the committee on public accounts beg leave to submit the following in addition to the matters contained in the report of the committee submitted to this house. We are of opinion that for a proper investigation of the state of the public accounts the bank account, showing the balances due from the province at the close of the fiscal year should be before the committee for examination. We also would recommend that the committee on public accounts should, when appointed, have the power to send for persons, papers and documents, and to examine witnesses under oath, as other committees of inquiry are authorized to do.

(Signed) M. C. Atkinson, H. T. Stevens, James Rourke.

The house was prorogued shortly after 4 o'clock.

ACTS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE AT ITS LAST SESSION.

To provide for defraying certain expenses of the civil government of the province.

To provide for the repairs and improvements of roads and bridges and of the public works and services.

To authorize the trustees of schools of the town of Moncton to issue debentures.

To authorize the municipality of Westmorland county to issue debentures for the erection of a new jail in the said county.

To render valid the county valuation made in the county of Restigouche in the year 1888.

To amend the Act 50 Victoria, chap. 33, intituled an act in amendment of the several acts relating to the People's Street Railway Company.

To incorporate the trustees of the Mission Church of Saint John Baptist in the city and county of St. John, and for other purposes.

To amend an act intituled an act to incorporate the Moncton and Harvey Short Line Railway Connection Company.

To authorize the town of Woodstock to erect a standpipe, and connect it with the system of water works in said town.

To enable the Metropolitan Bishop of the Church of England in the ecclesiastical province of Canada to confer certain degrees in divinity in the province of New Brunswick.

To further amend the Joint Stock Companies Letters Patent Act.

In addition to and amendment of chapter 99. of the Consolidated Statutes and chapter 38 Victoria as relating to the municipality of the city and county of St. John.

To legalize the action of the sheriff of the city and county of St. John, and of the sheriffs of the counties of Carleton and York at the elections held in and for the said counties in January last.

To vest certain lands in the rector, church wardens and vestry of Saint Mary's church in the parish of Saint Mary and the city of St. John.

In further amendment of the laws for the protection of certain birds and animals.

To authorise the issuing of debentures to redeem certain other debentures.

To amend the act intituled an act to incorporate the Saint John River Railway Company.

To amend the act 46th Victoria, chapter 53, intituled an act to authorize the rector, church wardens and vestry of St. James' Church, in the Parish of St. James, in the city of St. John, to mortgage certain lands and premises.

Authorizing the board of commissioners of the alms house and work house in the parish of St. Davids, in the county of Charlotte, to sell and convey lands and premises.

To authorize the construction of a private sewer by Samuel Hayward and others in the village of Hampton in Kings county.

To confirm a sale of the real estate of the late Henry Appleby.

To amend the act incorporating the town of Woodstock and acts in amendment thereof, and other acts relating to said town.

To enable the rector, church wardens and vestry of Trinity Church in St. John to issue debentures in lieu of other debentures about to be called in.

To incorporate the Woodstock Electric Light Company.

Respecting practice and proceedings in the Supreme Court in Equity.

To authorize the trustees of the St. George First Baptist Church in the village of St. George, in the county of Charlotte, to sell and convey certain lands.

In further amendment of chapter 99 of the Consolidated Statutes of Municipalities.

To authorize a special assessment upon the city of St. John to provide for the cost of repairs to the exhibition buildings in the said city.

To extend the time for granting liquor licenses in a certain section of the city of St John in the present year.

To amend an act to incorporate the Dominion Safety Fund Life Association.

To incorporate The Universal Marine Insurance Company of St. John, New Brunswick (limited.)

To provide for the incorporation of cheese and butter manufacturing associations.

To enable the rector, church wardens and vestry of Saint John's church in the parish of Saint Mark, in the city of St. John, to issue debentures.

To confer certain powers upon the Foreign Mission Board of the Baptist Convention of the maritime provinces.

To prohibit the sale of cigarettes or cigars to minors.

To amend the act 47th Victoria chapter 8, intituled an act to provide for the survey, reservation and protection of lumber lands.

In addition to certain acts relating to public slaughter-houses in the city and county of St. John.

To incorporate the Blackville Public Hall Company.

To further amend chapter 110 of the Consolidated Statutes of fences, trespasses and pounds.

Relating to the registration and qualification of dental surgeons.

Further to amend the public health act of 1887.

To enable the trustees holding certain lands for the benefit of the deaf and dumb institution in Fredericton to mortgage the said lands.

Relating to the property devised to Lewis P. Fisher and the town of Woodstock by the late John W. Connell.

To amend an act to authorize the city of Fredericton to assess in aid of Victoria Hospital in said city.

To further amend 44th Victoria, chapter 62, intituled, "An act to consolidate and amend the several acts relating to the Southwest Boom Company."

To amend chapter 18 of 2nd William 4th, intituled, "An act to repeal all the laws in force relating to St. Andrew's church, in the city of St. John, and for incorporating certain persons, pewholders of said church, and of the several churches erected or to be erected in this province in connection with the Church of Scotland," so far as relates to or affects the St. John Presbyterian church, Dalhousie, in the County of Restigouche.

To confer the power of making additional by-laws upon cities, incorporated towns and county councils.

To enable the municipality of Kent to issue debentures in lieu other debentures about to be called in.

To consolidate and amend the several acts of the Assembly incorporating or relating to the town of Moncton.

To incorporate the Britton Mining company of New Brunswick.

In addition to and amending an act incorporating the New Brunswick Masonic Hall company.

To revive and continue an act to incorporate the Restigouche Boom company.

To further amend the act to incorporate the St. John River Log Driving company.

To leaglize the road assessments throughout the province for the year 1890.

To amend the law relating to the height of warehouses, sheds built of wood, upon certain wharves in the city of St. John.

Relating to the assessment of rates and taxes and county valuation in the municipality of the city and county of St. John.

To amend the law to regulate the storage of petroleum and burning fluid in the city of St. John.

To repeal act of Assembly, 39 Victoria, chapter 40, and to make other provisions and for the relief of lumber owners in relation to lumber lodging on the Madawaska lowlands.

To authorize an assessment in the city of St. John in aid of free public libraries.

In addition to an act intituled an act to unite the city of Portland with the city of Saint John, and to amend the charter of the city of Saint John and the laws relating to civic government.

To authorize any city, incorporated town, or municipality to make regulations for the use of wire for electric lighting in such city, town or municipality.

To encourage dairying.

To incorporate the Colonization Company of the Maritime Provinces.

To incorporate the town of Grand Falls.

In further amendment of chapter 51 of the Consolidated Statutes, county court.

Further to amend chapter 38, of the Consolidated Statutes of "arrest, imprisonment and examination of debtors."

To authorize the chief commissioner of public works to construct bridges of a permanent character throughout the province.

To amend the highway Act 1886 and chapter 12 of 52nd Victoria.

To incorporate the Moncton Electric Tramway Company.

To incorporate the Central and North Eastern Railway Company.

Respecting the powers and privileges of the legislature of New Brunswick.

In amendment of chapter 5 of the Consolidated Statutes Controverted Elections Act.

In amendment of an act passed during the present session of the legislature, intituled: An act respecting practice and proceedings in the Supreme Court in Equity.

In amendment of an act passed at the present session of the legislature, intituled: An act to consolidate and amend the several acts of Assembly incorporating and relating to the town of Moncton.

To amend an act intituled: An act to authorize the appointment of district police or stipendiary magistrates in the town or parish of Moncton and in the parish of Salisbury, in Westmorland county.

Further relating to civic elections in the city of Fredericton.

Relating to collection of rates and constables in Sunbury county.

To provide for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report upon the best method of administering the crown timber lands of the province.

To enable the Shore Line Railway company to extend their line of railway.

Stock Farm Sale.

The Government stock farm at Nauwigewauk was abolished on Thursday last, all the stock, farm utensils, etc., being sold, and the farm being leased to Messrs. Donald Turnbull and Hugh Elliott for a year at $350.

Red Polled Norfolk herd, consisting of a bull, three cows and a bull calf, were sold to Dr. Steeves for the annex farm at $230.

Mr. T. Clark bought the Polled Angus bull, Laird of Drum, for $41; Miss Watt for $31, and Miss Watt 2nd for $44.

Mr. John S. Leighton, of Woodstock, bought Princess and her calf for $78, and Princess 3rd for $11.

Mr. M. Coughlan purchased the Shorthorn cow, Queen Anne, for $75; Colleen 3rd, for $69.50, and Lamson 10 for $28.50.

Dr. Steeves bought for the annex farm, Shorthorn cow and calf Flora 5th, for $30; the Ayrshire cow Rose and calf, $33.

Mr. W. Shamper bought the Shorthorn cow Colleen 2d, for $22.

The Kings and Westmorland Agricultural society bought the Shorthorn bull Majority for $36 and the Shorthorn calf Colleen 8th for $16.

The Agricultural society of district No. 5, Gloucester, bought the Ayrshire bull Lord Lansdowne for $50.

The Baltimore Agricultural society of Albert purchased the Ayrshire cow May Bloom and calf for $45.

Mr. E. Fillmore purchased a Berkshire boar for $7.50; Mr. J. Donovan a Berkshire sow and six pigs for $33, and a Chester boar for $9. Mr. David Mains bought a Chester sow for $15.

Mr. George Beatty bought one of the farm horses for $81; Mr. Thomas F. Barker another for $43.50, and Mr. J. B. Dodge another for $21.50.

Auction

—OF—

HOTEL FURNITURE.

I am instructed by Alex. Stewart, Esq. (late of the Waverly Hotel) to sell all his hotel furniture at

MASONIC HALL,

—ON—

Tuesday, 6th day of May,

next at 10 a. m., and continuing from day to day until all is disposed of viz:—

1 Parlor Set	10 Bedroom tables,
16 Bedroom Sets,	6 Bureaus,
7 Bedsteads,	7 Sinks,
5 Iron do	10 Mirrors,
3 Dining tables,	20 Pictures,
4 Centre do	4 Doz dining, Kitchen & bedroom chairs
3 Kitchen do	

2 SQUARE PIANOS, 1 ORGAN.

BEDS & BEDDING.

consisting of 30 mattresses, 25 bolsters, feather beds and pillows, sheets, blankets, comfortables, pillow slips and counterpanes.

SILVER WARE,

consisting of ernets, butter coolers, cream pitchers, sugar bowls, water pitchers, pickle dishes, knives, forks, table, tea and desert spoons.

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,

carpets, oil cloths, stoves and pipe and other goods too numerous to mention.

TERMS: All sums of $20 and under, cash; over $20, and up to $50, three months; over $50, five months on approved joint notes.

J. R. LAWLOR, Auctioneer.

Executors' Notice.

Probate to the last will and testament of William Davidson, late of the parish of Saumarez in the county of Gloucester, merchant, Deceased has been granted to the undersigned. All persons having any just claims against the estate of the said William Davidson, are required to present the same duly attested to the undersig