New Advertisements.

Scaly Skin Diseases.

Psoriasis 5 years, covering face, head, and entire body with white scales. Skin red, itchy, and bleeding. Hair all gone. Spent hundreds of dollars. Pronounced incurable. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

Cured by Cuticura.

My disease (psoriasis) first broke out on my left cheek, spreading across my nose, and almost covering my face. It ran into my eyes, and the physician was afraid I would lose my eyesight altogether. It spread all over my head, and my hair all fell out, until I was entirely bald-headed; it then broke out on my arms and shoulders, until my arms were just one sore. It covered my entire body, my face, head and shoulders being the worst. The white scales fell constantly from my head, shoulders and arms; the skin would thicken and be red and very itchy, and would crack and bleed if scratched. After spending many hundreds of dollars, I was pronounced incurable. I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using two bottles CUTICURA RESOLVENT, I could see a change; and after I had taken four bottles, I was almost cured; and when I had used six bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT and one box of CUTICURA, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, I was cured of the dreadful disease from which I suffered for five years. I thought the disease would leave a very deep scar, but the CUTICURA REMEDIES cured it without any scars. I cannot express with a pen what I suffered before using the CUTICURA REMEDIES. They saved my life, and I feel it my duty to recommend them. My hair is restored as good as ever, and so is my eyesight. I know of others who have received great benefit from their use.?

MRS. ROSIA KELLY, Rockwell City, Iowa

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, have cured thousands of cases where the shedding of scales measured a quart daily, the skin cracked, bleeding, burning, and itching almost beyond human endurance, hair lifeless or all gone, suffering terrible. What other remedies have made such cures

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," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 1,000 testimonials.

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

IT STOPS THE PAIN.

Backache, kidney pains, weakness rheumatism, and muscular pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous 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 authorize 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, April 15, 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
3,134 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., or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.

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 charter cannot be repealed 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.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

To be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday, the 27th day of February, next, in front of the Post Office, in Chatham, between the hours of 12 noon and five o'clock p. m.

All the right, title, and interest of Jacob Price, in and to all that piece, parcel or lot of land and premises situate, lying and being on the south side of the Tabusintac River, in the Parish of Alnwick and County of Northumberland, abutted and bounded as follows, viz.:—Sutherly by lands occupied by Richard Price, Westerly by lands occupied by Gordon Strang, Easterly by lands occupied by Mrs. John McKenzie, and Northerly by Indian Reserve lands, containing 100 acres, more or less, and being the lands and premises on which the said Jacob Price at present resides.

The same having been seized by me, under and by virtue of an Execution issued of the Supreme Court at the suit of Alexander Loggie and James Anderson against the said Jacob Price and Henry Price.

JOHN SHIRREFF, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, N. B., 13th November, A. D., 1889.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Legislature of New Brunswick at the next Session thereof for the enactment of a Bill intituled, "An Act to further amend 44th Victoria, Cap 62, intituled an Act to consolidate and amend, the several acts relating to the South West Boom Company." The object of this Bill is to authorize the South West Boom Company to extend the limit of its Boom Easterly or down Stream towards Barnaby Island.

Newcastle, 11th February, 1890.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. . . . . MARCH 20, 1890.

Explanatory.

Our General readers will not find the usual variety of matter in this number of the ADVANCE, because so much space is devoted to the proceedings of the legislature which opened at Fredericton on Thursday last. The ADVANCE claims to be only a local country paper, and as matters of paramount interest to the North Shore of New Brunswick—its special field are chiefly occupying the attention of the legislature at the present time, we think it right that our local readers should have as full a record as possible of what is said and done by that important body.

The Local Legislature.

[Editorial Cor. of the Miramichi Advance.]

FREDERICTON, March 14.

The weather was rather unpropitious yesterday, so that the "settings" of the opening were not as brilliant as they would otherwise have been, for had the early spring day been a fine one, sombre greatcoats would not have covered the scarlet tunics of the Military School guard, and there would have been more ladies to witness the ceremonies, and their toilets would have been in keeping with "Queens weather," if it had prevailed. There was, however, a large number of both ladies and gentlemen in attendance—chiefly within-doors—and the council-chamber up-stairs, as well as the floor of the Assembly, in the vicinity of the Speaker's room and the ladies' gallery, were graced with the presence of a large number of the fair daughters of New Brunswick, many of whom were from different parts of the province outside of Fredericton—the ladies' gallery being thronged to its utmost capacity.

The members of both houses were nearly all present, although Hon. Mr. Ryan was reported detained at Bathurst by illness and was, therefore, unable to be in his place in the Assembly, his seat being the only vacant one in that House when Mr. Perks, gentleman usher of the Black rod came to call the members up-stairs to hear what His Honor, Lt.-Governor Sir Leonard Tilley, had to say to them. The full list of Assembly representatives is as follows:—

Albert—Dr. Lewis, Hon. Ganiš Turner.
Carleton—Dr. Atkinson, Randolph G. Ketchum.
Charlotte—Hon. James Mitchell, Geo. F. Hibbard, Wm. Douglas, James Russell.
Gloucester—Hon. P. G. Ryan, Joseph Porier.
Kent—Hon. Oliver J. LeBlanc, J. D. Phinney.
Kings—Hon. Wm. Pugsley, jr., Dr. Taylor, A. S. White.
Madawaska—Levite Theriault.
Northumberland—Hon. L. J. Tweedie, J. P. Burchill, James Robinson, John O'Brien.
Queens—Thos. Hetherington, Albert Palmer.
Restigouche—Wm. Murray, Chas. H. LaBillois.
St. John City—Dr. Alward, A. C. Smith.
St. John County—H. A. McKeown, Dr. Stockton, James Rourke, Wm. Shaw.
Sunbury—Hon. W. E. Perley, Chas. Harrison.
Victoria—Geo. T. Baird.
Westmorland—Hon. D. L. Hanington, H. T. Stevens, H. A. Powell, O. M. Melanson.
York—Hon. A. G. Blair, Wm. Wilson, Richard Bellamy, John Anderson.

The members having gone to the upper chamber, were instructed, in the usual form, to return and elect a speaker. On returning, Mr. Baird of Victoria, who, it will be remembered, was one of the gentlemen claimed by the Opposition, made a neat speech, nominating Mr. A. S. White, of Kings, to the position. It being understood that Mr. White was the gentleman favored by the government for the speakership, the fact that Mr. Baird nominated him may be termed the first set-back given to the Opposition. The Attorney-General seconded the nomination in a few well-chosen words and, no other nomination being made, the Clerk, Henry B. Rainsford, Esq., put the motion and Mr. White was unanimously elected.

It had been understood amongst "the initiated," for some time before the opening, that there was to be no opposition candidate for the speakership, but there were many who really believed sufficiently in the rumored strength of the Opposition to cause them to expect the appearance of a rival candidate to Mr. White, and when none was put up there was a perceptible lowering of opposition temperature. The course of the Opposition in the matter did not, however, necessarily involve the idea of conscious weakness, for it is only under exceptional circumstances that there is a test of party strength over the choice of Speaker. Each party in the House desires to stand well with "the chair" and it would be almost unfair to any gentleman whose election to the office was assured, to place him in the position of realising, that any appreciable number of those over whom he was to preside had opposed him.

After Mr. Speaker had assumed the silk gown and hat, and received congratulations from leading men on the respective sides of the House, he proceeded to the Legislative Council Chamber, followed by most of the members, where His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor read the opening Speech as follows:—

THE SPEECH.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:—
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:—

I have much pleasure in meeting you in legislature convened for the despatch of public business.

It affords me great satisfaction to be able to congratulate you upon the continued prosperous condition of business generally throughout the province. The leading pursuits in which our people are engaged, I am happy to say, have been carried on profitably during the past year, and even in the great lumber industry, notwithstanding prices have again declined in Europe, there has been, during the present season, more than usual activity in lumbering operations.

I have some reason to hope that his excellency the governor general will be able to make a visit to the maritime provinces during the present year, and thereby become personally acquainted with this important portion of the dominion. Should my expectations in this regard be realized, I am well assured that, as the representative of our gracious sovereign, as well as on account of his excellency's many estimable personal qualities, he will receive a loyal and hearty welcome from the people of the province.

The subject of the rate of stumpage imposed on the licensees of the crown operating on its lumber lands has been much discussed between my government and the licensees, and frequent attempts have been made by negotiation during the past year to arrive at an understanding which would afford some relief to this important industry, and at the same time would not necessitate a reduction in the usual grants for necessary public services. You will be fully informed of the nature of these negotiations, and I shall ask you to consider the propriety of appointing a special commission to investigate, and report upon the whole question of stumpage dues upon the timber lands of the crown.

I regret to inform you that during the recess the controversy over the right of property of the provincial government in the fisheries in non-navigable waters upon ungranted crown lands has been reopened by the general government. Communications between my government and that of the dominion have taken place upon this subject, and I have given directions that the same shall be laid before you.

The claim of the province upon the liquidators of the Maritime Bank to be paid in preference to other simple contract creditors, by virtue of the prerogative of the crown, has been decided by the Supreme Court of Canada substantially in accordance with the contention of my government, and unless the case is carried by the bank on appeal to the privy council, I have reason to believe the claim will be paid at an early day.

The important act passed at the last session of the legislature, in amendment of the electoral law, having gone into operation, the experience of its working during the recent elections has suggested some minor changes, to which I shall invite your favorable consideration.

Public attention has been recently attracted to the question of the mineral capabilities of the province by the reported discovery of considerable deposits of silver and other valuable ores in several sections of the province. Proposals with a view to attracting capital and stimulating enterprise in this direction will be submitted for your approval.

Complaints respecting the unsafe and unhealthy condition of the county jails in several counties of the province have been laid before me, and I have regretted to learn that in one case, his excellency the governor general has felt it his duty to order the discharge of a prisoner, owing to the unhealthy condition of the building in which he was confined. You will be asked to adopt such measures as shall make it obligatory upon all municipalities to provide secure and proper accomodations in their respective counties.

It has recently become apparent that the people of New Brunswick are being outstripped by some of the sister provinces in respect to the relative extent and quality of its dairy products. More interest and attention, it is thought, might with advantage be directed to this industry, and in the hope of promoting, in some degree, this important object, a measure will be laid before you, to which I invite your sentiments consideration.

My government has it in contemplation to discontinue the maintenance of the provincial stock farm, at the expiration of the current year. I hope this proposal may commend itself to your approval.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:—

It affords me much satisfaction to be able to congratulate you upon a substantial increase in the revenue for the past year, which has enabled the department of public works to meet some very urgent demands for the construction of additional bridges of a permanent character.

I have directed the accounts of the income and expenditure for the past year, as well as a statement of the receipts and payments of the current year up to the opening of the present session, to be laid before you.

Estimates of the probable income and expenditure for the current year will be submitted to you, and I think you will find that the estimates of expenditure have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the requirements of the public service.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:—
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:—

In your deliberations upon the various subjects which may engage your attention I have the fullest confidence that you will display the utmost loyalty and zeal in the public service, and I trust that under the Divine guidance your labors may materially advance the welfare of our people and strengthen their attachment to the institutions under which we live.

THE FIRST BUSINESS.

The members having returned to the assembly chamber—

Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill, relating to actions for negligence against civic, municipal and other public bodies.

MR. WILSON.

Mr. Speaker read a copy of his honor's speech, and Mr. Wilson read the address in reply and moved its adoption by the Opposition. In doing so he made an excellent speech embracing all the subjects referred to in the different paragraphs. On the section relating to the proposed Lumber and Crown Lands Commission he said:—

Important indeed, sir, is the subject of the crown lands referred to in the second paragraph of the address, and perhaps the most important in the whole range of local politics in this province. What crown lands remained when the present government came into power have been preserved, and under the regulations adopted, with the approval of a majority of the members of this house, the territorial revenue has been gradually increased. That increase, it has been claimed, has been at the expense of the lumber business of the province, and it has also been claimed that if other and less stringent regulations had been adopted the territorial revenue would have been equally as large and our struggling lumbermen would have been materially assisted in their operations. These views have been constantly and persistently urged upon the consideration of the members of the government and of this house, by the representatives of the lumbermen, and the hope has been frequently expressed by a large number of the government supporters in this house, whenever the question of the policy of the government in regard to the crown lands was under consideration, that the government would soon see its way clear to relieve the lumbermen, to some extent, of the burdens which the government regulations imposed. From the reference in this section made it is fairly to be assumed that the government, urged by these considerations have deemed it advisable to make the whole question of our crown lands and the territorial revenue a subject of inquiry, with a view of obtaining the most exhaustive and realiable information in regard thereto, in order that a wise and equitable policy may be adopted in regard thereto. I venture to assert, sir, that a majority of the members of this honorable house will regard such a course as advisable, and in the meantime will feel disposed, until inquiry is made and the information obtained, to leave in the hands of the present executive the control, and feel satisfied that no regulation will be made the adoption of which will militate against the best intereats of the province especially when we are informed that no reduction will be made in the usual grants for the necessary public services.

MR. LABILOIS.

Mr. Labillois seconded the address and in doing so said—

The honorable mover of the address has made so able and exhaustive a speech that I shall, in seconding it refer to only two or three sections.

Section four treats of the important stumpage question. That question was one in which I have taken a great deal of interest during the seven years in which I have held a seat in this house. During that time delegation after delegation has come from the north shore asking that some aid and encouragement should be given to the lumber industry in that section of the province. If the government could do something to aid the northern counties, they would deserve well, not only of the House, but of the people of the whole province. When demands were made by the people of the southern and greater section of the province, when demands from Saint John, from Fredericton, and from the River counties, claiming that this work and that work, this grant or that grant should be done or given, I think the House will admit that the members from the northern counties have at all times taken a broad and patriotic view of the situation, notwithstanding they were paying a high rate of stumpage, notwithstanding that when they asked for needed public works, they were often told that important works in the southern part of the province made it impossible to meet their wishes. They patiently waited their turn and have never taken the view which they perhaps might have been justified in taking that more was being done for the south than for the north.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that when hon. members of this House take into consideration what the north is asking for, and recess the controversy over the right of property of the provincial government in the fisheries in non-navigable waters upon ungranted crown lands has been reopened by the general government. Communications between my government and that of the dominion have taken place upon this subject, and I have given directions that the same shall be laid before you.

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though politically he did not think much of him.

Mr. Tweedie—You ran on the side of the government?

Mr. Hanington—Not quite. If I did it appears the country would not accept of it. How could he (Hanington) imagine then that his honorable friends were going to make such a radical departure in public policy as they were now about making? It was not true that he was running with the government, but even were it so, could he have imagined that the leader of the government, who had spoken in Albert, St John, and elsewhere, was going to make such a change of base as this? Such a turnover as that was not one that he had expected to say the least of it. But what was the position the government now occupied? They were really saying to the people in one part of the province: "We have not changed our policy, we have not the information that would warrant a change of policy in this respect." While to the people of the North Shore they say: "We have made up our minds to make the change but we cannot do this thing without a commission." The house was in the dark as to what the government had really done in its negotiations with the North Shore people, but with that expression in the speech he thought the appointment of a commission, if carried by the house, would simply amount to a subterfuge The government simply desired to escape the responsibility of saying that they had changed their policy from $1.25 to $1 stumpage as the country believed they had done. He thought if, instead of getting a reduction of stumpage, the members for Restigouche and Northumberland were satisfied with receiving a commission to inquire into what should be done, they were men whom it was very easy to satisfy. He thought the government would do wonders if they satisfied these gentlemen and also those who believed that the present rate of stumpage was not too much to be imposed. He hoped when the attorney general addressed the house he would take them into his confidence and let them know what conclusion the government had reached. He thought the house would be justified, considering the close relations existing between the mover of the address and the leader of the government, in assuming that the former gentleman spoke with some authority. He (Wilson) assumed that a government commission would be appointed to report (probably at the next session of the legislature,) "and in the meantime," said he, "we shall trust the government will pass no legislation hostile to the interests of the country." Well, that certainly was a very definite statement to make on this important subject. If it was true that the present surveyor general had joined the government upon the distinct pledge and understanding that the rates were to be reduced, he thought something more than words of this address must be intended after that hon. gentleman had been elected squarely in opposition to the government. He pointed out that the public domain was an investment which should inure to the benefit of the people of the whole country. It represented principle producing a certain sum of money annually, or increasing in value by growth. If the revenue were maintained at the present figure by increased output what did that mean? It meant that the valuable heritage which the people possessed in these lands was being depleted and destroyed. It meant the reduction of the principle for all time to come. He submitted that that was not the true policy which the government should pursue.

Mr. Hanington continued referring at considerable length to other portions of the address and, in closing said he noticed that a late member of the government (Mr. McLellan) was now occupying a seat in the legislative council. Personally he had no objection to that appointment, because for the late provincial secretary he felt nothing but the very highest esteem. From the time he (Mr. McLellan) first came into the legislature he had always found him a gentleman in all the public and private transactions of life, and he was satisfied the upper house would lose nothing by his presence there either in its dignity or its status in the country. He felt that this tribute was due to the honorable gentleman who, by the voice of the people, was now debarred from sitting in this chamber. But he thought if the leader of the government had a definite policy with respect to the legislative council he should have told the house what that policy was and whether he intended to submit a measure before this house on that subject or not. The Hon. gentleman used to charge against the old government that they kept these positions open and was now doing exactly what he then condemned.

HON. MR. BLAIR.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he would ask the house to permit him to make a few observations which seemed called for by the remarks that had fallen from the leader of the opposition. Before doing so he desired, in a hearty and cordial way indeed, to welcome the hon. members who were here for the first time and extend his congratulations to them upon being here, as well as to those who had occupied seats in the house in former sessions. He was satisfied that hon. members were disposed to preserve the traditions that had made the house in the past eminently respected. The house, in the past, had been able to carry on, sometimes, very heated discussions in a spirit that would not reflect discredit upon any legislature in the world. He warmly reciprocated the wishes of the hon. member who had last spoken in this regard. There would be a disposition on the part of all hon. members to make allowances for each other for what might be said in the heat of debate. He was prepared to receive hard blows from his friends opposite, and they should be prepared to receive hard blows in return, but outside of the house they should be ready to meet each other in a genial and agreeable way. This had been the record of past years and he would be much disappointed if the present house was found to be an exception to the rule. The house, he thought, should be more than pleased with the admirable addresses made by the mover and seconder of the address. It was but rarely that he had listened to addresses on such occasions that had given greater evidences of ability. It was a matter of congratulation that the house possessed among its members gentlemen who could put their views before the house in the exceedingly agreeable and pleasant manner that these gentlemen had done, and he warmly congratulated the house and them upon the speeches they had made. It would be expected that he should devote some attention to the remarks of the hon. gentleman who had just sat down. This would not be the first time that they had crossed blades in the house. He wished to express to the opposition his pleasure at the excellent selection they had made of a leader. It was an exceedingly judicious one. He was glad to know that the rivalries and heart-burning in the opposition had not produced results of a calamitous character, and that the gentlemen in their midst, who felt that they had strong claims for priority, had agreeably fallen under the banner of his hon. friend from Westmorland. He was satisfied that the selection they had made was a much more judicious one than if they had selected a captain from among the gentlemen from St. John, who had performed the striking feat of riding into this house on the Protestant horse, and who, in the nature of things, could hardly expect to be very well adapted to leading a party in this house.

The hon. member had referred to a number of subjects, only a few of which it would be expected that he should now refer to. He had said a good deal upon the subject of stumpage and had declared it to be the policy of the opposition that there should be no reduction of stumpage. He thought hon. members who had heard the hon. gentleman in this house before must have sympathized with him in his present difficulties. It was apparent to all that he was not very happy in the situation he found himself in, and that the somersault to which he had treated them was not performed with the usual dexterity which characterized that honorable gentleman's movements. No doubt, when the proper constitutional time arrived, the hon. member and himself would hear from each other on the subject. The government had adopted the usual mode of indicating without asking the house to commit itself to the class of subjects likely to engage their attention. It could not, therefore, be said that the government had adopted any unusual course or were open to the charge of concealing their views. If they were, then it must be a fact that every legislature in the world, at all events which was regulated by our system of government, was open on all such occasions to precisely the same charge. The government had indicated the measures it proposed to submit to the house, and when the house was furnished with the information at the government's disposal in the ordinary and proper way it would then be in position to arrive at a rational judgment.

Mr. Stockton—Then the government has made no change.

Hon. Mr. Blair—The hon. member is giving evidence of a very early impetuosity. He should be calm. He should possess his soul in patience, and he would get all the information available—perhaps a little more information that he desired to get—at all events such information as, when he gets it, will cause him to conclude that very much less would have suited him very much better. The yearning desire to be leader of his party, was overcoming the hon. member's discretion. He should allow the leader whom his party had selected in preference to him to discharge the functions of that office.

As to the question of jail accommodation he would assure the hon. gentleman opposite that the government had not been at all unmindful of the question as to the obligation devolving upon the local government in respect to short term prisoners. The dominion government, although many years ago urged to do so, refused to submit that question to the supreme court. They maintained that there was no obligation to maintain short term prisoners resting upon them or, in other words, maintaining jails for their confinement. But that matter was entirely outside the present question. The present question was entirely of a local character. The question was whether the jails which required to be maintained for prisoners put into them under local laws, debtors for instance, should not be maintained properly. From motives of humanity, if no other, it was important that these people should be suitably provided while so held under the laws of the country. It was unfortunate that in some counties the jails were not in the condition they ought to be in. Some of them were not secure, and others were actually unhealthy, and to this subject the judges attending the various circuits had repeatedly called the attention of grand juries, to little or no purpose. An obligation, therefore, rested upon those charged with the government of the country to see that this state of things did not continue. Such a state of affairs was a reproach to the province and when a formal intimation came down to us from the minister of justice from Ottawa, that the governor general had been obliged to order the discharge of a person confined for violation of the law, owing to the condition of the jail in which he was confined, the time had come when the house should put upon the statute book legislation that would remedy the evil. He regretted that the mention of this subject had brought from the hon. member an expression of the hope that this was not the entering wedge of direct taxation. The remark did not seem to be in keeping with the admirable tone of the rest of his speech. He should look to the leader of the opposition to co-operate with him in this matter.

He did not feel that he was called upon to say anything upon the question of the legislative council further than what he had heretofore said. The policy of the government in that regard had not changed. Recent declarations had been made by himself and colleagues on this subject and he had no fears that when the matter came up directly he would be able to satisfy the house that the government had not been inconsistent with their declared intentions. He felt that the government were to be congratulated upon the poverty of the criticisms which the hon. member had made. The hon. member's party were out and they wanted to get in and such arguments as he had advanced were legitimate warfare. Considering that the hon. leader of the opposition had been filling that position for the past seven or eight years; considering that all that had been done by the present government had been done under his full view, he thought the results of his criticism were most flattering to the government. He had performed his duty well. But he thought the speech of the hon. gentleman ought to convince the house as well as the country, that the indictment he had framed against the government is not of a very serious or damaging character. When nothing graver than the hon. gentleman's speeches contained had been disclosed, the government were justified in feeling a degree of complacency and that they were secure in the confidence of the people of the country and of the legislature now convened.

DR. ALWARD

said the speech of the leader of the government was very disappointing. He had been challenged in reference to the government's policy touching the abolition of the Legislative Council and to the matter of stumpage rates, and his reply was unsatisfactory. Was the government's policy changed and if so why? The house had a right to an answer to that question. The leader had also been challenged regarding the finances of the country, but that had been evaded by the Attorney General, The latter had devoted the most part of his speech to the condition of the county jails as though that was the most important matter that could be discussed. The reference of the Attorney General to the Protestant horse was uncalled for and altogether out of place. Mr. Blair had made a speech in St. John stating that he was going to leave the matter of the existence of the Legislative Council in the hands of Providence. Considering that he has appointed to that body the late provincial secretary it looked as though Mr. Blair had really very little confidence in Providence. The government for several years past have been opposed to any reduction of the stumpage, in proof of which statement he quoted from speeches by Blair and Wilson, those of the former having been made at different times since 1883. Mr. Tweedie had opposed the government because of its stumpage rates and now he sat as a member of the government opposite full in his (Alward's) view.

Mr. Tweedie—It's hard to say that I am full in your view.

Dr. Alward—What kind of a horse did Mr Tweedie ride in upon?

Mr. Tweedie—Upon the votes of the people and against outside interference.

Dr. Alward—Mr. Tweedie had given the people of his county to understand that the stumpage had been reduced. In fact it had been said of him (Tweedie) he had told his people that he was Surveyor General, and that he was going to run his office for all it was worth.

Mr. Tweedie—So I am. (Laughter.)

Dr. Alward held that the House was entitled to full information in reference to the government's policy regarding the matter of the abolition of the Legislative Council and the question of stumpage.

It being now six o'clock Mr. Speaker said he would leave the chair and that the house would reassemble at 7.30.

The house reassembled at 7.30