eived \$440.50 for legal prose-he had received \$550 in con-petition of right, or a total of during the past year. In the Crocket, besides his \$1606 sal-sum of \$600 for travelling office Mr. Thompson is paid at that Mr. Henry Phair got hen is Mr. Phair to be satis-th the claim of Mr. Robert-out in the evidence that Mr. out in the evidence that M out in the evidence that Mr. about \$35 per day for every ction with his fishing excural office. too Miss Thompson Kesbit, \$36; John Lister, \$36, npson, \$173. Why ceuld not 1? It just took \$22,310 of the provide for the attorney gennamed during the past two

ng, said a saving might be reneral's office. Not content the auditor general last year elding expenses It seemed, its had to be provided for ber general's office didn't you effect a saving in

excuse. We were punished o excuse. We were punished ou promised reforms, and all 0 off your own salaries Comissioner's office, he said the encies was very large. So ged for engineering and travengineers. The engineering cost \$762 and that work has the government had to the government had to pay plans abandened. The ording of commissioner's department he printing of the report cost e aum. The expenses conce were too high and there executive could not be sinstead of the present num

Proceedings.

r. Mitchell introduced an act-agagaudavic River Driving the house that Hon Mr. ember of the assembly, in a lf had offered the use of his irch to any member of t lois' notice of motion, Hon. was engaging the consid motion, in the absence of Hon. Mr. Blair said the in-ished.

ADAMS

feit that large reductions frown lands and provincial accounts showed that Mr. ut \$1,000 last year as fishery stracts from that officer's re-bors on the Renous and Dun-ole work in that direction for or general in three days and to have attended personally hair had been paid simply for the (Adams) hoped the govinat cfficial with handsome at visit to those rivers more errogent's policy is imprise. ernment's policy in immigra-Why do they not help the John, Miramichi and Resti-John, Miramichi and Resti-they not aid that important dodgerville in Northumber-so they have a mad and fool-and vote sums for the For-publication of a hand book ice. He hored—they would rovincial exhibition this year the finances of the country, of make some effort to carry form LD BE DEFEATED.

the attorney general to say Mr. Thompson and himself hey did not practice econothey did not practice economic had been punished for ne-bked to the present adminis-r pledges of reform. In 1881 nment preached the doctrine legislative council should be ot kept dangling as a bait be-is house. Does he hold the

rears have passed away since wer, still the number of the me, and he quoted from the wthat Hop Mr. Turner the former especially, had re-avelling expenses in connecovincial secretary, solicitor ral should have at:ended the expense of the executive had received \$606 and John With \$163,000 for education With \$163,000 for education, h the bridge and road and mly \$110,000 were left for all ely nine of an executive were the expenditure of that sum, educed to five the travelling be much less 'Had the govidue on Dec. 31st, the deficit been over \$30,000 and it was a debenture has been revernment from the curtedcemed \$99,000 of denormal school and had given mal school and had given l houses in poor districts works before Dec. 31st to

RICTON BRIDGE It is now said the sum will of all the circumstances he consider the whole situation hat had been so generus to heart that the public while hat had been so goustless so heart that the public, while if the offenses of the govern-hif they do not change their expenditure of the moneys of

IR. BLAIR rell pleased to find that the recovered from the effect of ay by the hoa. member from

emed to have paral; zed the yesterday, as not one of to make a reply. He was entim in from Northumber-se attempt to make a review wornment. If after hearing ted by the ex-surveyor gen-i, the house and people were government he was willing All the statements made was refreshing to bear the an economist and declaring an economist and declaring to lend a helping hand in their strides towards ald not forget how the vernment for reform, the vernment for reform, the salaries, had been met with sition. The hon gentlemen only bue ruin for the pro-of the government applying heads of the departments

GOOD CAY country, and on that cry hope o the treasury benches. The with pride to their record. dmit that he had formed ition that he had since been aference to some of the seran the experience of an hon. eland, who had been elected this hon gentleman had been to the house, fafter two or ein the government, that in the government, that made than executed pretend to say that he did t economy when in opposi-mber referred to, he found n more referred to, he round inputed to apply the practical: e hou, member from North-tin keeping with his threats tes could be easily answered, ar every one of them. The porthumber and takes his rean attack upon the govern have been taken cown in ion all over the country.
al thinks that something the approaching calamity at a time when a worse stat ovincial secretary has shown s government for

ENT SERVICES ose of the old government. nose of the eld government, he revenue will exceed the n \$3,000 this year and that ent has been able to reduce the hon, gentleman who now cere, what must have been uring the years he was in the here was a deficit of \$55,000 eip:s Still the hon, gentlend was not alarmed and was fit the bledges he had made of the bledges he had made of the bledges he had made nd was not alarmed and was rd the pledges he had made no the government he had In' 1879 the deficit was in- 1880 he would do the old of saying that they saved we find? a deficit of \$37,000, ment were face to face with tal deficit for the four years one little bright spot in all hat condition of things with conclude that if the mind d with alarm it is for elec only been able to keep the tonly been able to keep the neome but we have also been hare of indebtedness. The me years ago, you will have for schools, brioges or other to proclaim that the country not say so now-I will say

that the present government has been awfully extravagant and disappointing.

March 10, 1886.

HON MR. BLAIR: HON MR. BLAIR:
In 1882 when the floating indebtedness was \$321,000, where was the anxiety of the hon gentleman?
Did he then thick his government was extravagant?
How, then, can he have the audacity to say this government is extravagant? If this government is extravagant, then the old administration was grossly

o.

Mr Hanington—That is your excuse.

Hon. Mr. Blair—I do not say that h Mr Haningten—That is your excuse.

Hon. Mr. Blair—I do not say that but the statements to the effect that the province is not in a good financial condition, must not go abroad uncontradicted. They are calculated to hurt the financial condition of the country. Look at the financial standing of the country since this government came into power! Keen, shrewd business men know how to value the financial obligations of the province. We can point with pride to the fact that our bonds bearing six per cent bring 18to 20 per cent premium, while the four per cent bonds are selling at par. The government had reason to be gratifie at the knowledge that the bonds of this province are considered in the financial markets as valuable as the bonds of the Dominion government.

inion government.

Mr. Hanington—So they were when you took office.

Hon Mr. Blair—That is not so. The statement that this government was not worthy of public confidence was not supported by the slightest tittle of defence. The statement has been made that no honest man be a statement this communication that the statement has been made that no honest man be a statement that when the statement has been made that no honest man a statement this communication. was not supported by the slightest titule or ceremes. The statement has been made that no honest man could support this government, notwithstanding that it has the confidence of a large majority of the people's representatives, and despite the fact that it is supported by men of the highest integrity and if as true independence as any why have ever held seats on the floors of this house. He was not aware that his government had ever been accused of any corrupt act. He was not aware that it had been charged WITH ANY SCANDAL

He was not aware that any committees had to be ap-pointed to investigate the conduct of any of its mem-bers, nor had the opposition been abe to charge against any of them that they had filehed the public bers, nor had the opposition been abe to charge against any of them that they had filched the public lands of the province. The statement that no honest man could support this government was a disreputable one. When statements go to the country he was desirous that the real facts should be known. Then, if the verdict should be averse to the government, he wou'd be satisfied. It was true that this government got from the Dominien government \$30,000 a year that the old one did not receive, but that was not the result of any superhuman affort on the part of the old government, but as a consequence of the readjustment of the claims of the different provinces. While we have gained in that item we have lost as great an amount from other sources. Take the item of territorial revenues for instance. The average receipts during 1881 and 1882 were \$147,000. During our term of office the average from this source has

mial sessions of the legislature It had been adopted by some districts in the United States where the legislatures continue in session some three, four, five and six months. This government believes in closer connection with the people than a session every two years would imply. We apply ourselves vigorously to work, we have our estimates and our reports ready at the earliest possible moment. We have succeeded in reducing the length of the sessions from 50 to 60 days, as was the state of affairs under our predecessors, down to 30 and 35 days. One of the hon, gentlemen of the opposition who talked about economy and predicted ruin, did not object to the appointment of three short hand reporters of the courts. In fact, it was a pet scheme of the hon gentleman to have them appointed and it was a well-known fact that some of the opposition had advecated increasing the amounts for certain services when the items were being considered in supply. The leader of the opposition appeared surprised to learn that the government had not put a larger sum in the estimates for expenditures on account of elections. It may be that he can discover some reasons why the vacancies in the legislative council were filled, when, and as they were filled. He may remember that steps were taken last year to put this government.

feat the government. They acted in concert with members of the irresponsible body. They acted with men there whom they knew to be hostile to this administration, and sought by undue and improper means to destroy this government. They planned their scheme so well to their minds that they are said to have actually parcelled out the different offices in the government. The word went round that this government was to be defeated. By whom? The people's representatives? No, for the government enjoyed the confidence of at least two thirds of the members of this house. Then by whom? By a scheme hatched between the opposition and the legislative council. Supply was delayed and other business of the country was interrupted. It therefore became necessary to appoint to the legislative council members from this house in a bona fide effort to frustrate the scheme, and we appointed to the council members from this house in whom we had the fullest confidence.

WE WERE NOT AFRAID WE WERE NOT AFRAID

WE WERE NOT AFRAID
to create the vacancies in this bouse. We were not
afraid to go before the electors of York. Restiguache,
and Kings. In York the hon, leader of the opposition
strove hard to prove that we had done a dreadful
thing in connection with the filling up of the vacancies in the council. He got his answer in the return
of Mr Wilson. The government were prepared to
take the full responsibility in connection with the
filling of the vacancies and are prepared to do the
same should a struiter emergency arise. How do this filling of the vacancies and are prepared to do the same should a similar emergency arise. How do this sopposition process to shorten the session? Look at the record of this government and the old one in this connection. In 1877 the house was called on Feb. 8th and the estimates were not presented till Feb. 23rd, In 1878 the house met on Feb. 23th and the government were not ready to go into supply till March 20th or 20 days later. In 1879 the opening took place on Feb. 27th, and the government were not ready with their financial statement until March 26th, 27 days later. In 1889 the house was not called till March 9th and it was April 7th before the estimates were ready We al! know that private bills are delayed. It therefore devolves upon the government to have their measures ready early. A glance at the dates mentioned will show how unfair the St. John Sun is in finding fault with this government for not summoning the house earlier. We see that the old government did on one occasion call the house as early as Feb. 8th and on authors a late as March Others.

no doubt, in the interest of the public good and he was not inclined to depart from them. Taking up some of the charges of the opposition, he would first deal with the item of interest. They complained that some \$30,000 or \$90,000 interest due on bond, maturing December 3:st, 1825, should have been paid that year. It the provincial secretary had not dealt fully with that matter, it was because he had considered that the opposition had at least a certain amount of intelligence. They must have known that the coupons of bot ds held by different persons and maturing towards the close of the year, are frequently not presented for payment until the next year. In 1885 the interest on bonds due in 1884 is often paid, because the coupons have not been presented earlier, and so it will be in 1886 in reference to the interest due on bonds in 1885. It is a fact that cannot be centradicted that the moment a coupon is presented at either the Bank of New Brunswick in St. John, or the Peoples' Bank in Fredericton, the amount is promptly paid. There is ne disposition to withhold payment one moment after the interest is due. In his declaration about the blue ruin of the province the leader of the opposition had a good deal to say about

THE HAND BOOK. THE HAND BOOK.

The hon, gentleman had not a tear to drop and he never remembered having seen him in a happier mood, than when he saw or pretended to see disaster overtaking the province. The hand book had been delayed but would be ready for the Colonial exhibition. The delay was caused on account of some of the copy that had been sent by the gentleman who complied the book to hon members of the house in the different counties for the purpose of making corrections had considered. the different counties for the purpose of making cor-rections having gone astray. He held in his hand an almost completed copy of the book which would be found to reflect credit upon the gentleman who com-piled it. It gave much valuable information about the province, contained a good map and had many

engravings of interest. The ex-surveyor general thinks the work unnecessary, but he (Blair) was pre-pared to put his opinion againt that of his hon, triend. Papers supporting the opposition had called loudly for such a book and they and the last speaker could settle the question as to whether or not it was neces

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wances had been made to the pub isning nouse as the work progressed.

Hen Mr. Blair next took up the charges in connection with the fisheries department. The surveyor general would be able to treat of the matter fully, and he (Blair) would confine himself to some general remarks. He thought the reflections upon the inspector of fisheries uncalled for, and explaired the duties of the inspector in looking after the guardians on the different rivers, and in other respects. An inspector was necessary in order that the government spector was necessary in order that the governmen might be able to know the value of the fisheries might be able to know the value of the fisheries. Who was a more fitting person te appoint than Mr. Phair? The latter and Judge Steadman had been compelled to litigate the rights of the province in this fisheries matter ag inst the Dominion government. The old government would not listen to their appeals for assistance in the matter. That litigation having ended in a verdict for provincial rights, it was only fair and just, an inspector being needed, that MR. PHAIR SHOULD BE APPOINTED.

MR. PHAIR SHOULD BE APPOINTED.

He had not been paid as much as the opposition tried to make it appear and his salary this year had been reduced by \$200. The amount paid for the service left little margin when the expenses were taken out. The item for extra inspection of rivers over which no white man had ever before good, was well spent money and too small a matter to cause so much talk. Mr. Phair had been retained in the educational office because the old government had placed him there. Had this administration removed him from that postition the opposition would have had fault of find. The leader of the opposition found fault with the payment of some \$400 to Mr. Gregory for criminal prosecutions in Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska counties. It was not that the amount paid was too high, but it was the attitude of this government his honerable friend objected to. When the old government was in office his hon friend was not so particular, f.r. we find that he was the r-cipient of sums running up into the thousands in connection with the consolidation of the statutes and other services. It was the ininto the thousands in connection with the consolidation of the statutes and other se vices. It was the in consistency of the government the leader of the opposition complained of. The latter forgot the the was associated with men who had been selected to condemn the government of that day and who immediately joined the administration

of territorial revenues for instance. The average recipis during 1881 and 1882 were \$147,000. During our term of office the average from this source has been only \$112 000 or \$113,000. The opposition will attempt to say that this failing off in territorial revenue is due to mismanagement of our crown lands in the matter of stumpage. Such a statement cannot be borne on by facts. Has the matter of stumpage reduced the revenues of the N. B. Land Company, or the revenues of the N. B. Land Company, or the revenues of the N. B. Land Company, or the revenues of the N. B. Land Company, or the stumpage charged by the government was much lower than the present rate and the reverue was only \$75,000 from this whole source, yet no one attempted to say that the falling off was

DUE TO THE MISMANAGEMENT

of the crown lands department. He was not prepared to adopt the principle put forward by the leader of the opposition in reference te ho'ding blennial sessions of the legislature I. had been adopted by some districts in the United States where the legislatures continue in session some three, four, five and six months. This government believes in closer connection with the peuple than a session every two years would imply. We apply ourselves vigorously to work, we have our estimates and our reports ready at the earlies' possible moment. We have succeeded in reducing the length of the sessions from 50 to 60 days, as was the state of affairs under our predecessors, down to 30 and 35 days. One of the hon, gentlemen of the opposition who talked about comomy and predicted ruin, did not object to the appointment of three short hand reporters of the courts. I fact, twas a pet scheme of the hon gentlemen to have the manuolited and it was a well-known fact that the government of that day and who immediately joined the administration

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of three short hand reporters of the courts. In fact, it was a pet scheme of the hon gentleman to have them appointed and it was a well-known fact that some of the opposition had advecated increasing the amounts for certain services when the items were being considered in supply. The leader of the opposition appea ed surprised to learn that the government had not put a larger sum in the estimates for expenditures on account of elections. It may be that he can discover some reasons why the vacancies in the legislative council were filled, when, and as they were filled. He may remember that steps were taken last year to put this government.

IN A DILEMMA.

How? By a scheme of incubation, hatched by the members of the opposition and hon members in the other chamber. The opposition chose the other chamber as the place in which they attempted to defeat the government. They acted in concert with members of the irresponsible body. They acted with men there are not the best hours the best hour they acted with men there are not the province. Well might his hon, friend ask the

Mr. Murray introduced a bill for the giving of

Mr. Wilson introduced a hill to amend chanter 29 consolidated statutes, also a petition from York municipality in faver of the same; also a petition of the same body in favor of a bill relating to coroners and justices of the peace.

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

HON. M. BLAIR esumed his speech. Referring to the item paid Mr. resumed his speech. Referring to the item paid Mr. Gregory in connection with the Theriault murder trial, he said five days instead of one had been occupied and that only the usual fee had been charged, the government not even allowing the charge of \$27.50 fer travelling expenses. In connection with the McCarthy trial the old government paid the them Mr. and now Judge, Tuck. \$2,710, and the honorable member from Westmoreland county, himself a member of the government. \$21.50 h. https://dx.

she and it was a spill 7th before the estimates were ready we all know that private bills are delayed. It therefore devolves upon the government to have their measures ready early. A glance at the dates the first season one considerable with the season of the control of the c

Hon. Mr. Blair said that of the \$582 charged in connection with the Dunn petition of right, not one cent was paid to Mr. Gregory. This Dunn petition arose out of the claims of Tibbits and Glasier, who had been paid some \$19,000 by the Dominion government, and on whose claim \$35,000 were still said to be due. The contention of this government was that the Dominion government had no right to make a liability for this province. He gave a history of the esse and of the legal proceedings taken He made two visits to Ottawa in connection with this case On the second visit it was heard before the supreme court, resulting in this province being relieved from the payment of some \$55,000 or \$38,000. The two trips did not cost the country \$900, as had the trip of the now Judge King in connection with the penitentiary case. In the charge of \$582 were included his own expenses on the two visits, the costs of agents O'Connor and Hogg and the fees. Hon. Mr. Blair said that of the \$582 charged in co

Afternoon Proceedings.

natter. In a new house a more favorable view of the

matter. In a new house a more ravorance view of the case might be taken

Mr. Ellis said the matter concerned York county specially, and the representatives of the county should bring in some definite resolution on the subject. They should know whether or not there was a just claim against the province.

Mr. Wilson said the overshadowing perseverance shown in this matter led him to believe there was something in the claim.

Mr. McAdam agreed with the views of the attorney general.

general.

Mr. Wetmore opposed the motion. The lady might have a claim against seme one, but the reports of previous committee showed that she had no claim

have a customer have a committee showed that she near no against the province.

Mr. Colter thought in justice to the lady a committee should be appointed.

Mr. Hanington thought the motion should not pass in view of past levestications in the case.

Hon. Mr. Bitchie read the report presented by a committee in 1882; it was to the affect that there was no claim One of those on the committee and who signed the report was Mr. Colter.

Mr. Colter said that when that report was presented Mrs. Jones said she had further evidence to present. It was to hear that evidence that he now support the said of the said of the said said she had further evidence to present. THE MOTION WAS LOST.

Messrs. Wilson and Colter only supporting it.

Mr. Hanington made his motion for particulars in reference to shorthand reporters

Hon. Mr. McLellan said the information will be furnished as far as possible.

Answering Mr. Colter's motion for information in reference to the stock farm sale, Hon Mr. McLellan said the information would be furnished.

Mr. Quinton introduced bill to further regulate the sale of liquors in Lancaster, Simonds and *t. Martins, with petition of St. John municipality in its favor.

HON. MR. BLAIR

sumed his speech. Referring to his statement tha the government retained a sufficient sum to pay for the printing of last year's debates, he pointed to the \$194 of the amount of \$850, the total allowed Mr. Luzrin, was still in the hands of the deputy receiver general awaiting the arrival of the debates in book general awaiting the arrival of the debates in book? form. The chief superintendent of education was not paid \$600 for travelling expenses but \$400, the same as Dr. Rand was paid. The other two hundred was paid on account of last year's travelling expenses. The extraclerks in the educational office were not put there by this government, but by the old one. The extra \$100 paid Mr. Tibbits in the suditor general's office was for work done outside his hours in the provincial secretary's office. Mr. Farrell we spaid for the same work by the old government. The opposition charge secretary's office. Mr. Farrell we spaid for the same work by the old government. The opposition charge that the government have not carried out the platform laid down in 1881, and that they have not reduced the expenses of governing the country one cent. What was the platform? To, if possible, abolish the legislative coincil; to reduce the number of the executive; to lessen the cost of government house; to reduce the cost of education; make smaller the contingent account, and to lessen the cost of running the governmental machinery. We thought in 1881 that if the legislative council could be abolished a saving of some \$30 000 a year might be effected. What are the result? It is charged that we have not abolished the legislative council. The leader of the opposition is opposed to the abolition of the legislative council and yet he condemns us for he legis'ative council and yet he condemns us for not abolishing that body. Where is his consistency with the leader of the opposition on the question is "You'll be damned it you do, and you'll

BE DAMNED IF YOU DON'T." The opposition are not in favor of reducing the number of the executive council. How are we to reduce the number if they continue their present tactics? At present the hon, member from Westmoreland has issued an address to the constituents condemning the present government because that county lics? At present the non, member from westmore-land has issued an address to the constituents condemning the present government because that county has not a departmental office in the government. If such a platform were to be adopted all over the province how would it be possible for the government to reduce the number of the executive? Take the record of the government in 1882 and that of this government in 1885. Under the heading of travelling expenses of the executive, the old government paid \$2,046, while this government paid only \$1,173, a saving to the country of \$874. The ex-surveryor general, with almost tears in his eyes, complained about the large sums paid for travelling expenses. The item for travelling expenses of the present surveyor general is \$450; that of the ex-surveyor general was over \$990. In 1882 the old government had 'paid for the agricultural report \$1,405 to the Farmer office. This government for this year's report paid the Gleaner office \$1,151, a saving of \$250. The printing in the ex-surveyor general's office in 1882 cost \$560; that of the present surveyor general, \$450.

der this bill, the only difference being that he would require a special license from the surveyor general and the chief commissioner, who would be able to fully answer all charges against their departments. He was not ashamed of the record of this gov-nment as compared with its promisse. We saved \$450 by abolishing the office of the clerk of the crown. Did we meet with any sympathy on the part of the opposition in that move? No, neither did they show any sympathy when we reduced our own salaries by \$1200 and took \$300 off the salary of the speaker of this house and \$300 more off the salary of the speaker of the other chamber. We did away with two school inspectors, thereby saving \$2,400, without imparing the efficiency of the educacational services, and reduced the coutingencies by \$2,150 a year for two years. The old government paid \$2,800 for postage. We get alog very well with \$2,500 stationery cost the old government in two years \$2,756.

WE PAID

der this bill, the only difference being that he would require a special license from the surveyor general. He did not see why contractors should not go into the market like other would he would require a special license from the surveyor general. He did not see why contractors should not go into the market like other would require a special license from the surveyor general. He did not see why contractors should not go into the market like other would require a special license from the surveyor general. He did not see why contractors should not go into the market like other would require a special license from the surveyor general.

He als bill, the only difference being that he would require a special license from the surveyor general. security for costs in certain actions in inferior

in the same time \$1,915. For telegraphing the old government paid on an average \$2,930. Our average is less than \$1,300. We brought into the prevines \$300 for interest on our deposits. We have ireduced the cost of education between \$10,000 and \$11,000. We have cut off the salary of the lieutenant governor's secretary, saving thereby \$900 ayear. Through the attention of the solicitor general and himself in criminal prosecutions fully \$1,500 ayear is saved. We get a revenue of \$2,500 ayear over all expenses from the fisheries that the old government did not attempt to look after The old government paid out \$16,000 for receiving the Marquis of Lorne. This government received the Marquis of Lorne. This government to the te country of only \$200. Government house under the old government cost the people \$6,500 a year. Under the present government it cost the country \$2,500, or a savir got \$4,000 a year. In brief, this government has saved each year on contingencies \$1,150, clark of crown \$450, reduction in salaries of members of the executive council and speakers of both houses \$1,800: interest saved, \$390; lunatic asylum saving, \$2,000; educational inspectors, \$2,400; saved in effucation otherwise, \$7,500; private secretary, \$900; expense government house, \$4,000; criminal prosecutions, \$1,500; revenue of fisheries, \$2,500; or a total of \$26,000. in the same time \$1,915. For telegraphing the old

#100; revenue of fisheries, \$2500; or a total of \$26,000.

HAD WE BEEN ABLE

to have abolished the legislative council we could have added a further saving of \$12 000, making a grand total of \$38,000 a year. Apart from this financial aspect of the case, he was willing that their general policy should be placed side by side with that of the old government. During their years of power they promised nine measures; only five were introduced, and one of these was to create an additional county court judge, to find a place for the ex-provincial secretary. This government has introduced sixteen measures; important changes have been made in the management of the public lands, and the fishery rights of the province are properly looked after. Had our predecessors not sold \$\pi\$ a low figure valuable fishing privileges, instead of getting \$3,000 from the source, we would be getting over \$10,000 yearly. A law in reference to the appointment of scalers has been adopted by which a man has to pass a satisfac ory examination. Laws have a so been adopted abolishing the clerk of the crown, for the protection of forests, for the appointment of shorthand reporters for the courts, and a law in reference to the franchise It cannot be proved that we are a do-nothing administration. We have heard the policy of the opposition. They would do away with respensible government. They do not wish clesse connection with the people, and favor holding sessions every two years. They would roun provincial politics on Dominion lines. They are willing that the Bominion government should absorb any portion of our domain they pleased. They would not be willing to look after provincial rights in reference to the liquor license question, or the fishery question. They would respend that he was glad of the opportunity of placing before the country the record of this government. The people would now have a chance of comparing the results with the promises they (the government managed the affairs of the province.

HON. MR. HANINGTON HAD WE BEEN ABLE

HON. MR. HANINGTON followed and was speaking when the house rose The report of his very able speech is unavoidable held over till next week.]

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FREDERICTON, THURSDAY, March 4.-On the house resuming at 2 30. Hon, M. Jones, from the corporation committee, reported favorably on the bill respecting the univer-

and gives the college authority to affiliate with other institutions if desired. The bill was agreed to without amend-

A petition from the St. John Gas Light company in support of a bill to authorize the company to purchase machinery to light the streets otherwise than by gas. Adjourned till 11 a. m. tomorrow.

FRIDAY, March 5. - The council met at 11 a. m., the president in the chair. After routine, the bill respecting the university of Mount Allison college, was read a third time and passed,

Hon, Mr. Holly presented a petition from

the rector, church wardens and vestry of St. Paul's church, parish of Hampton, Kings, in support of the bill relating to the property Hon. Mr. Thompson presented a petition in support of a bill to amend the act incor-

porating the said company.

Hon, Mr. Harrison committed a bill to amend chapter 20 consolidated statutes, board of works, Hon. Mr. Thompson in the

Hon. Mr. Harrison explained the purport of the bill. Under section 17 of the law as at present, any contractor for a bridge or other public work, has a right to enter upon licensed lands and carry off timber, stone and gravel, and this bill is to place the matter under the control of the surveyor general, from whom the contractor must get a license before he can enter upon the lands. Hon. Mr. Hill said we are permitting an isjustice to continue. The contractors will still have the right they had under the old law, the only change being the license from the surveyor general. He thought it an injustice that a licensee who pays a large price perhaps for his lands and may be saving cer-

perhaps for his lands and may be saving certain portions of it for a special purpose should be subject to the depredations of the contractors. This seemed a hardship.

Hon, Mr. Jones supplemented Hon, Mr. Harrison's explanation of the provisions of the bill. It was no more than right that the surveyor general should have cognizance of the contractors and the licensee had a perthe contractors and the licensee had a perfect right to claim damages which may be fixed by appraisement or arbitration.

Hon. Mr. Harrison said the bill provided that the contractor must get a special licensee

from the surveyor general.

Hon. Mr. Woods could not see much dlference between the old state of things and that proposed by the bill. I the contractor sees timber that he wants he may get a special license from the surveyor general. He claimed that the licensee should be placed in the same position as the contract of the same position as those who have absolute grants of the

Hon. Mr. Jones said it would be within the power of the surveyor general to refuse the special license to the contractor if the

ircumstances warranted it. circumstances warranted it.

Hon. Mr. McInerney considered the bill quite an important one. Under the old law the contractor could go over the land and take, if he choose, twice as much timber as he wanted or required. The licensee of the land now will understand when he receives his license that the contractor has certain rights, and the surveyor general will no doubt limit the contractor to a certain por-tion of the land. He believed the bill would

ex-surveyor general's office in 1882 cost \$560; that of the present surveyor general, \$450.

HE AGAIN REFERRED

to the Dunn petition of right and to the fact that Mr. Gregory had not received one cent in that direction.

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after be regulated; by the surveyor general. He asked Hon. Mr. Harrison to say who received the money from the contractor—the licensee of the land or the government?

Hon. Mr. Harrison-The licenses. The president favored the bill. It would lace the responsibility of protecting the icensee on the surveyor general, The bill was then agreed to without

amendment,
Hen. Mr. Harrison laid on the table the inancial statement for 1885 and the estiated income and expenditure of 1886. Adjourned till 11 a. m. tomorrow.

FREDERICTON, Saturday, March 6 .- The council met at 11 a. m. After prayers and routine the bill to amend chap. 20 of the third person in the Tritity. In his first article on this question he said that Con. Stat. Board of Works was read a third time and passed.

me and passed.

Hon. Mr. Jones presented a petition in of the Holy Spirit making him an influence support of a bill to confirm the charter of or force! Again he says he cannot compre-Wm. Parks & Son (limited) and to enable the Holy Spirit. I cannot see what makes the said corporation to issue debentures and

to execute mortgages.

Hon, Mr. Holly presented a petition from the Kings Country Agricultural Seciety in support of a bill to enable them to borrow noney on the security of their real estate.

Adjourned till 11 a. m. Monday.

FREDERICTON. March 8.—The president took the chair at 11 a. m. After routine, Hon, Mr. Harrison laid on the table the report of the chief commissioner of public works.

Hon. Mr. Hill presented a petition from Chas. F. Todd and others in support of a bill to incorporate the Magaguadavic Driving Company.

Hon. Young gave notice that he would ask the government if it is their intention to make a grant to the Fredericton deaf and dumb asylum, pending an investigation into certain charges that have been made against the principal and assistant teacher of that natitution.

Hon. Mr. Young said he regretted he was not present in the house when the arrangements were made for reporting and publishing the debates for this session. He found no fault with the arrangements made so far as they went, however. He observed by the committee's report that a grant is given to committee's report that a grant is given to the Moniteur Acadian for translating the debates, and he would have liked an equal amount had been granted to the Courier, a new French paper published at Bathurst, which has a more general circulation among the French people of the province than the Moniteur. If it was the intention of the carried herways to give the debates and delicated the second of the province than the second herways to give the debates and delicated the second of the province that the second of the council, however, to give the debates a wide circulation the committee could not have done better than to have given a grant to both papers. The French people of the pre-vince form at least one-sixth of its entire population, and it was only fair that they should have facilities for being informed sity of Mount Allison college, and the bill of the public business. It is perhaps not too late now for the committee to consider the

feel like taking any responsibility of grant-ing further sums for publishing the reports. Hon. Mr. Young said if the committee did not take action he would bring the matter

The matter then dropped, and the house took recess till 2 30 p. m.

Ranger Settlement and that English paper.

up in another way at a future time.

To the Editor of The Sun:-SIR-Upon opening the bundle of SUNS which reached us after the snow blockade, I became much interested in a letter from "A Churchman," animadverting upon the exaggeration which he had discovered in an English paper. His second sentence is forcible -"a more wilful perversion of the mouth can scarcely be imagined." Further on, he says, "as to the four thousand miles in New Brunswick with but one clergyman, it exists but in the writer's eye." Surely "Church-man" is wandering. I was quite unaware that English literature sanctioned the use of

the mouth for the plea, and exaggerations are not usually located in the eye.

Considering that the Ranger Settlement was founded some 60 or 70 years, I do not propose to dispute the writer's statement, in which he gives us the startling information that "many of the old settlers are dead. Nobody ever asserted them to be immortal. But I do dispute his casual remark that of the few church families in the Ranger settlement, "many are Roman Catholics and with a sprinkling of Baptists." It seems like "an exaggeration to say the least of it."

It is true, as "Churchman" says, that there are churches at Grand Falls, "only six miles from the Ranger settlement, it is a discovery worth publishing to the world, that the writer to the Church Times exaggerated to the extent of 3,994 miles. But does "Churchman" really think that the Times' writer believed that there was only one olergyman nearer than Europe, South America, the Pacific Ocean or the North Pole? "Churchman" concludes by giving it as his opinion that "the article above referred to looks like a deep laid schame to put money in someone's pocket at the expense of the English people, and at the same time decry New Brunswick." Surely this opinion, to use "Churchman's" elegant metaphor, "exists but in the writer's eye," and, if he has expressed it in words, is a wilful perversion

of the mouth.

I agree that "It is mournful that while so much good, honest work lies awaiting remove an abuse.

Hon. Mr. Hill said it probably never was known to the majority of the licensees when they got their land that there was such a server churchman, any one should so misuse the time we call today." But how would it do to adopt it thus: "It is mournful while so much good, honest work lies awaiting every churchman, 'A churchman' should so every churchman, any one should so misus so much good, honest work lies awaiting every churchman, 'A churchman' should so misuse the time we call Feb. 26th." that be

DEER ISLAND, N. B. To the Editor of The Sun :-

SIR-I will again beg space in your paper to answer the demands of your correspondent in your issue of Feb. 17. In that number he has taken the pains to sign himself Veritas and has taken up all the points of your former correspondent on the question of the faith of the Christian body with which the church of Chocolate Cove was formerly connected. I will not intrude upon your columns by going into all the points that he has referred to, though I have a somewhat lengthy article upon the faith on the spirit of said church from a theological stand-

I shall have to notice the most prominent points and let the others take care of them-selves. He says that he has a right to demand proof for the satisfaction of all concerned, but "shall be glad to be put to right for our own and the church sake and shall be delighted to find we are in error on such a grave subject, for that would be pleasanter than to be assured of the existence of any denomination in this day of advancement denying the devine personality of the third

person in the Trinity."

In reply I would ask upon what authority he has been led to believe that said it was a certain fact the church did the phrase so ambiguous, unless the word divine being omitted.

As I am not desirous of entering into controversy with your correspondent I shall not further notice his article but will en-

verse with his intelligent creatures through that essence of his nature which the Bible denominates "the Spirit." This divine and ncomprehensible agent, under the gospel dispensation has wrought wonders and revealed secrets that had been hid for ages. "Spirtt," "Holy Spirit," "Spirit of God."
These phrases show that in its nature it is not only immaterial but of the nature of God. The revelations to the prophets were by the Holy Spirit. It rested on Christ without measure. By its influence the past was brought to the remembrance of the apostles and by it was their power manifested. It fell upon the apostles congregations and by it their hearers were awakened. It is this essence of the divine mind that repreves the world and this is the mighty, invisible agent that sets home truth, awakens fears, strengthens sinners to lay hold on Christ, and fills the believer's mind with pure and heavenly joy. Without it the gospel would fall powerless upon the hearts of careless sinners and for ever cease to turn them from darkness to light. To doubt or deny the necessity or the agency of the Holy Ghost, both in conversion and in Christian progress, is to assume the position of a mere philosopher or formalist. "The spirit helpeth our infirmities." "If any man hath not the spirit of Christ he is none of his." "The anirit respectable." Mr. Wilson meved for the appointment of a committee to whom should be referred the claim of Miss Lucy A. Jones.

Mr. White opposed the motion, stating that the claim had been before a committee two or three taim had been on the committee ence, and it was found the lady had no just claim.

Hon. Blair suggested that the motion be with-drawn in view of the last action of this house in the last action of this house in the last action of the committee to consider the matter. There would be a general election next summer and the discussion of public hat the discussion of public hat the claim of the committee to consider the matter. There would be a general election next summer and the discussion of public hat the discussion of public hat the claim of the committee two or three same action of the committee to consider the matter. There would be a general election next summer and the discussion of public hat the claim of the committee two or the same action of

house had been a troublesome one for years that will also quicken our mortal bodies until the present system was adopted. The papers cut and garbled the reports as they That this divine Comforter might execute a papers cut and garbled the reports as they chose and the reporter was not responsible to the heuse. The present plan is the only one by which we can get our reports published satisfactorily. We had been taken in byreporters and the manner in which the reports were garbled rendered the house a laughing stock in the country. The question of making a grant to the Courier had come up in the committee, who considered that the grant to the Moniteur would be sufficient to ensure the reports to the French people, In the absence of Hon. Mr. Hill of the committee, he did not feel like taking any responsibility of grantyou see me no more; of judgment because the prince of this world is judged." This mighty mission of the divine spirit is still going on. In its work it awakens, converts and convicts perishing sinners. It witnesses with the new horn and takes the things of with the new born and takes the things of Christ and shows them to his people. This divine spirit leads unto all truth and illumi-

nates the valley and shadow of death.

I think I have here complied with the demands of Veritas, and have given him the principles of the faith of the Christian church (in question) upon the divine personality of the Holy Spirit, making him an influence or force. fluence or force.
In conclusion I would say that I shall pay

no attention to any further argument or dimand on this question through the press. Respectfully yours, J. W. Shives, Nov. 2.

Brazen Effronterv.

ANDOVER, Victoria Co., March 2.

To the Editor of the Daily Sun: SIR-Farmers awake, gird en your armor and battle for your rights-It is said on undoubted authority the legislature will be asked to place the three thousand dollars now due you according to law "for the purpose of holding an agricultural exhibition," into the hands of a few party hacks, setting aside all law, and wresting from the agriculturalists of New Brunswick their very own property—a mere pittance of what it should be, but still their own. The law says the Board of Agriculture. "the farmers represent-Board of Agriculture, "the farmers represent-atives," shall hold provincial exhibitions biennially or oftener as may be deemed expedient, and the powers for that purpose pedient, and the powers for that purpose given in and by the eleventh section of Cap. xv., are hereby vested in the board. Three thousand dollars is now due the Board of Agriculture, and let any government, if they dare, put their hands upon the people's money. For whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad. Farmers remember this socalled reform government will facel the music next summer. Organiza. facel the music next summer. Organize, let organization be your watchward, money can easily be obtained to defray the expenses of several able speakers, "farmers at that," before the next election, to stump the province. Legislation should be had to extend the powers of the Board of Agriculture, so that they might properly attend to their own business without instruction frem any

body of men.

A Dominion exhibition was held in St. John three years ago. The one to be held the coming season should be purely agricultural and under the absolute control of the properly constituted authority, the Board of Agriculture. One would think any government would pause in the face of a general election before insulting so large a body as the intelligent public—and who can, if they rise in their might, scatter to the four winds of heaven this so-called reform government.

Yours,

SPRINGFIELD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) SPRINGFIELD, Kings Co., March 5 .- The storm which began Friday, 26th ult., was the most severe of the season. Had the heavy fall of snow been accompanied by a high wind, as in some places, no doubt there would have been a general blockade here.

About two feet of snow fell. Yesterday

was very moderate and the snow settle fast; today is mild. W. A. Fowler, of late with White & Co. Springfield Corner, has taken up his stand in the store formerly occupied by the late Cosmo McLeod at Belleisle Creek. A number of business changes will take place in the vicinity about the first of April.

the vicinity about the first of April.

Wm. Wedderburn, revising officer for the electoral district of Kings, has completed and caused to be posted the first general list of voters, under the Dominion Franchise Act, for the parish of Springfield. The list contains 409 names. There are several omissions of names of persons entitled to vote under the old law, and who, without doubt, possess the right of franchise under doubt, possess the right of franchise under this act. They should take the necessary steps to have their names placed upon the next list. Very few names have as yet been added, whereas there are a number of names that should be added. Your correspondent counted some fifteen farmers' sons in a small area, who undoubtedly are qualified to vote under this act. They should set to work immediately to have their names added.

B. C. Marven, Midland, advertises his stock, farming implements, etc., for sale on the 23rd of this month. He is about to re-

move to Sussex. Sickness prevails throughout the com-Sickness prevalls throughout the community to quite an alarming extent. A sort of distemper seems to be doing the place. Last Friday, John Huggard, mail carrier between Norten Station and Belleisle Creek, buried his youngest child in the Episcopal burying-ground at the Corner. Rev. J. H. Talbot conducted the services. Last Wednesder.

not further notice his article but will endeavor to give Veritas the tend of the Christian faith on the Holy Spirit from a theological standpoint. I would first add that though our faith on the Holy Spirit has been asked for, but I wish to give our view or faith in the Trinity in a few words.

We define the doctrine of the Trinity that "in the God-head are three persons, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, and that these three are one God—the same substance equal in power and glory."

God the Father, God the Son, God the Spirit, three in one.

Lom time immemorial God has held converse with his intelligent creatures through recitations dialogues, etc. A. S. White, Sussex, was present and gave two excellent readings. A vote was taken to have the concert repeated during the moonlight nights. About \$35 was realized.

Quite an extensive lumber operation is being carried on in the vicinity. The chief operators are D. Reese and Wm. Griffin. The logs are hauled into the Washademoak.

WOODSTOCK ITEMS.

WOODSTOCK, March 5.—Yesterday's train brought us letters and papers from St. John, the first we had received since Friday of last week. The news famine had become almost intolerable, and there was a tremendous rush

for the papers on the arrival of the express train yesterday.

A great many men and teams are leaving the woods on account of the depth of the snow. It is reported from three to four feet of snow fell during last week on the Aroos-

ing to have their names added to the elec-toral list. The time for receiving such applications ends on the 9th inst. The noti