POOR COPY

New Advertisements.

L. S. L.

CAPITAL PRIZE $150.000

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

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

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

J. H. OGLESBY,
Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX,
Pres. State National Bank
A. BALDWIN,
Pres. New Orleans National Bank.
CARL KOHN,
Pres. Union National Bank.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a Capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $950,000 has since been added.

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

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

It never scales or postp onse

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the Semi-Annual Drawings regularly every six months (June and December).

A SPLENDID OPPORTUITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS D. IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1887—203d Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2 Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000....	$150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000....	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000....	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000....	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000....	20,000
20 PRIZES OF	1,000....	20,000
50 "	500....	25,000
100 "	300....	30,000
200 "	200....	40,000
500 "	100....	50,000
1,000 "	50....	50,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Approximation Prizes of	$300....	$30,000
100 " "	200....	20,000
100 " "	100....	10,000

2,179 Prizes mounting to.....$535,000

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

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) address

M. A. Dauphin
New Orleans, La.
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REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what numbers will draw a Prize. All parties therefore advertising to guarantee Prizes in this Lottery, or holding out any other impossible inducements, are swindlers, and only [illegible] and defraud the unwary.

—FOR—
BOSTON
—*via the*—
PALACE STEAMERS
OF THE
International S. S. Co.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after FEB. 15, one of the Steamers of this line will leave ST. JOHN at 8 a. m. every TUESDAY and THURSDAY for BOSTON via EASTPORT and PORTLAND.

For tickets and all information apply to E JOHNSON, AGENT, at C. Ry, Chatham, or to your nearest ticket agent

R. COYLE, JR., Gen. Mgr., Portland
E. A. WALDRON, Gen. Pass. Agt

FLOUR FLOUR

125 bbls. COOK'S FRIEND, patent,
125 " PARAGON, patent
125 " TRIUMPH, "
125 " FOUNTAIN.

To be sold Low FOR CASH.
E. A. STRANG, - - Chatham

Notice of Disolution.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, as Fish Packers and Preservers at Shippegan in the County of Gloucester and at Chatham in the County of Northumberland in the Province of New Brunswick, under the style and firm of Shank & Burbridge, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on by Richard Burbridge.

Dated at Chatham the 3rd Feb. A D 1887.

JOHN SHANK
RICHARD BURBRIDGE.

12

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
Fredericton, Feb. 21st, 1887.

The services of the horses imported by the Provincial Government will be offered for sale at Public Auction, in Fredericton, on WEDNESDAY, March 30th, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

CHAS. H LUGRIN.
Secretary Board of Agriculture.

All N B weeklies td.

FOR SALE.

The lot of land cornering on Duke and Cunard Streets, Chatham, and known as the

WESLEYAN CHURCH PROPERTY.

This lot has a frontage of 93½ feet on Cunard St. and 50 feet on Duke St., and will be sold with buildings &c., as they now stand. This is one of the

BEST BUSINESS STANDS IN TOWN.

The buildings are in good repair and suitable

FOR WAREHOUSE OR FACTORY.

Possession given at once. Price low and terms moderate.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned non-Resident ratepayers of the Parish of Ludlow, Co. North'd, are hereby requested to pay their respective Parish and Co. Rates as set opposite their names within two mos from date, with costs of advertising to the undersigned

	TAX 1886
Brown Harvey	$26
Fairley James D.	2 05
Fairley James	.41
Mitchell Stephen	2.05
McLeod Daniel	1.23
McMillan Daniel	.41

J S POND,
Col J. P.

Ludlow, Feb 4th 1887

NOTICE

That a Bill will be introduced at the next session of the New Brunswick Legislature to authorize increased assessment of the Chatham Police Districts for Police purposes.

Dated 19th February, 1887.

THOMPSON
Sec'y Treas.
Co. North.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - MARCH 17, 1887.

Yesterday's Election.

The election to fill the seat in the local legislature, which Mr. Adams resigned in order to run for the representation of Northumberland in the House of Commons, took place yesterday. As most of our readers are aware the contest was a peculiar one in several respects, but chiefly because the liberals and supporters of the local government were forced into antagonism among themselves to some extent by an attempt of Mr. Gillespie to compel them to accept him as their candidate, while he well knew that they entertained views in the matter in which almost any other man would have acquiesced by foregoing any claims he might be supposed to have, just as Mr. Burchill was ready to do. It was, undoubtedly, a time when Mr. Gillespie might have done much to strengthen both himself and the party to which he professed to belong, but he did all that he was capable of doing in the opposite direction, and those of the party who wished to preserve its integrity had no course left to them but to ask Mr. Burchill to stand by them and try conclusions with one whose design manifestly was to play into their opponents' hands.

As soon as Mr. Burchill had accepted the nomination of the government's friends, Mr. Adams saw, in the divided ranks of those who had opposed him his opportunity, to make havoc. He had himself, less than a year ago, polled 2,027 votes in the election against Messrs Burchill and Gillespie, when the latter were running together, Mr. Burchill receiving but 1604 and Mr. Gillespie 1574 votes, and Mr. Adams, no doubt expected that he had only to nominate Mr. Morrissey in order to give him a walk over, as against Messrs. Burchill and Gillespie, now that their friends were divided. Mr. Adams and his friends worked hard for Mr. Morrissey at the polls, while the efforts of Mr. Burchill and his friends were considerably neutralized by having to work against some who had formerly acted with them, had shared their party confidences, and while condemning the flagrant violations of these in which Mr. Gillespie so freely indulged, had become committed to him without suspecting the double part he was playing. Indeed, it may be said, that for these reasons, and also on account of the almost impassable condition of the roads, there never was an Assembly election contest in this county in which the people generally seemed to take less of active interest beforehand, and it is, therefore, not to be wondered at that yesterday's vote was a small one. Small though it was, however, it proves that our party organizations have a beneficial effect in enabling those who most interest themselves in such matters to judge correctly of the merits of those who come before them to seek representative positions. It also proves that the man who is guided by principle, who keeps faith honorably with his political associates, who is unselfish enough to forego his own personal claims for the promotion of the general good—holding his prospects ready for sacrifice, if need be, to that end—is not unappreciated by the sturdy manhood of the county. On the other hand, the lesson Mr. Gillespie has received, while it may not benefit one of his peculiar ideas of what is right and honorable in party politics, cannot fail to convey a salutary lesson to the too numerous class who are apt to act as if there were no code of honor in politics, and no departure from principle and party understandings which may not be justified by political exigencies.

The returns, as far as we have received them, up to the time of going to press are as follows:—

Polling place	Burchill	Morrissey	Gillespie
Newcastle (town)	119	200	5
" (Douglastown)	63	47	8
" (Sullivan's)	22	29	4
Chatham (town)	212	139	162
" (Blk. Bk.)	30	14	24
Rogersville,	32	195	1
Nelson (Vil.)	80	47	8
" (Kirk's)	60	25	2
Derby,	45	50	7
Hardwick,	46	24	15
Blackville,	73	85	5
Blissfield,	41	21	2
Ludlow,	30	5	1
Glenelg,	47	27	23
Northesk (Whitney's)	39	11	1
" (Matchett's)	23	21	2
" (Trout Bk.)	15	14	3
Southesk (Redbank)	37	17	1
" (Scott's)	12	17	2
Alnwick (McDougall's)	9	18	5
Totals	1035	1006	281

These returns give Mr. Burchill a majority of 29, with Burnt Church and Tabusintac, in Alnwick to hear from. These will, we think, not lessen Mr. Burchill's majority.

DR. ALWARD, M. P. P.—The election by acclamation, of Dr. Silas Alward to the legislature, in place of John V. Ellis, Esq., who resigned in St. John and was returned to the House of Commons, adds another of our most promising public men to the Provincial Assembly.

Henry Ward Beecher.

Born at Litchfield, Conn, 24th June, 1813, died of apoplexy at Brooklyn, 8th March, 1887, in the 74th year of his age—would be the brief record of Henry Ward Beecher, had he been an ordinary man. But as he was an extraordinary one, a passing remark is not sufficient to note his departure from this life. Probably many men of less individuality have left more permanent marks and whose impress, if not so broad at first, have silently become deeply engraved by their keener, though narrower insight.

Mr. Beecher was essentially the product of American liberty of thinking and acting, which is prone to confuse freedom with absence of all restraint, and he was a man for the times only in which he lived. Perhaps his span of life is the boundary of his influence. It was a personal and visible influence which he exercised, rather than a spiritual or intellectual power, although his mental energy was great, if not concentrated. He was a born orator who adopted the sphere of the pulpit before he discovered its conventional limits were too contracted for the display of his emotional versatility and impulsive and superficial teaching. Theology owes him little and positive christianity less. He repudiated the former and aimed at dulling the sharpness of the latter with latitudinarian exceptions, provisos and expositions to make it more conformable to reason and the demands of modern civilization. As in the early ages of the church the better and supposed innocent parts of paganism were blended with christian practice, in order to popularize the new religion, so, in our times, the doctrines of humanity explain or modify the superhuman difficulties of Christianity, so that men may make the best of two worlds.

The work that men like Mr. Beecher do is not unmixed good, especially in the sphere of religion. Their inevitable egotism and strong personality interpose between the supreme object and those whom they address. Their departure leaves a blank and the people find that the best part of their religion has vanished with the preacher. The centre of attraction having been temporal and visible, its removal leaves the sheep without a shepherd or the army without a leader. The ground of the assembly being human the gathering together fails in substantial result.

Mr. Beecher reached his eminence during the anti-slavery and war period. Both at home and, in England he did great service to the causes of the negro and the Union. Afterwards, a cloud fell over his character, out of which it emerged in mist that never altogether lifted. The robustness of his nature and combative spirit lived down what would have crushed a man of finer fibre. In fact, Mr. Beecher missed his true vocation which was in the senate and not in the pulpit. His heart was in the affairs of men, more than in their destiny. Literature has no more to show from his pen than it has of most other orators who, like actors, must be seen and heard to know their power and influence. Their words and graces are only recorded on the senses of those who have been fortunate to be witnesses of their art.

Besides being a voluminous contributor to the daily and periodical press Mr. Beecher wrote a Life of Christ which does not compete with the learning and eloquence of Farrar, the researches of Geike or the convincing portrait of Bushnell. His later sermons had not the simplicity and persuasiveness of those of his earlier and middle life. He began to get speculative and to dabble in the controversies between science and religion. Being neither a scientist nor an uncompromising champion of abstract christianity he has left no results of his impulsive mediation. Nevertheless, Mr. Beecher was a great man with a good heart, who, according to his vision of truth, wielded a strong force of character on behalf of righteousness. If he did not so much preach the uplifting power of a personal Christ, so that men might realize it and be renewed by spiritual contact, he did preach the gospel of charity, honesty, rights of man and developement. These are important and would be sufficient if men were satisfied with abstract ideas of virtue, and that the ability to do right grew with the mere practice of it. But they are not enough, and nothing but the living society of the virtuous in immediate relation with the fountain of all virtue will sustain men or raise them above the level of legal morality. We rely more on the personal intercourse with goodness than correct thinking about it.

Plymouth pulpit will not be filled with an adequate successor to Mr. Beecher. The fame of the church will decline and become only historic. Its pew-rents, salaries, endowments and its congregation will shrink to common proportions, and the form of religion that was there manifested will fade with its fashion, the most of the inspiration of which is in the tomb of Beecher.

The Local Legislature.

FREDERICTON, March 3.

At 2.30 o'clock this afternoon the members-elect assembled in the Assembly room to be sworn in. His Honor, the Chief Justice, administered the oath of allegiance. The members were sworn in the alphabetical order of their counties. At half past three the house was summoned to attend His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in the Legislative Council chamber, and was by him requested to return and elect a Speaker. After returning to the Assembly room the Attorney-General nominated Mr. Wm. Pugsley, a member for the county of Kings, to fill the office of Speaker. The Provincial Secretary seconded the nomination. Mr. Pugsley was elected, when the House again attended His Honor in the Council chamber. His Honor on being informed of the election of a Speaker addressed the Council and Assembly in the following speech:

Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

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

I again greet you with pleasure upon your assembling for the discharging of the honorable and important duties devolving upon the Legislature of the Province.

As a part of one of the great Colonies of the British Crown, sharing with all loyal subjects of the Queen in affectionate devotion to her throne and person, the people of New Brunswick will heartily join in the general rejoicing upon Her Majesty's attaining the Jubilee anniversary of her accession. I am speaking the sentiments of all when I express the hope that she may yet be spared many years to extend to her people the blessings of a beneficent sovereignty.

I am happy in believing that during the past year, the Agricultural industry has been fairly prosperous and that there is much in the general condition of the Province to justify satisfaction and thankfulness.

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

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 also 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:

Since I last addressed you, the Indian and Colonial Exhibition has been brought to a successful termination.

The part taken by my Government in presenting exhibits on behalf of the Province, was necessarily limited to a few special classes of subjects. In the Educational exhibit, the object in view, was to furnish a complete and practical illustration of the working of our Common School system. From the high encomiums pronounced by competent authority upon the character and completeness of this exhibit, I am assured the educational advantages afforded by our system of public schools have most favorably impressed the people of the mother country.

The reports of the general agent of my government at the exhibition, and of the special commissioner in connection with the Educational Exhibit, will be laid before you.

Information which has recently been brought to the knowledge of my government, along with circumstances which each year have been becoming more significant have deeply impressed me with the inadequate provision hitherto made by the government for the proper education of the deaf and dumb. I have thought it right that your attention should be directed to this subject and am assured that any suggestions made to you, will receive as they merit your most favorable consideration.

I shall ask you to consider the advisability of sanctioning the appointment of a commission to investigate and report upon the subject of the constitution of the courts of the Province and law practice and procedure, with a view to their consolidation and simplification.

During the recess, after consultation with the Provincial Board of Agriculture and upon securing its concurrence, my Government concluded that the interests of the farming community which were intended to be promoted by the annual grant in aid of Agriculture, would be better served by the diversion of a small portion of that grant and its application towards the importation of a number of horses for breeding purposes. Anticipating the approval of this policy, a large number of valuable animals have been purchased at moderate prices and arrangements for their equitable distribution over all sections of the Province concluded. When the papers and accounts showing the transaction in detail shall be laid before you, I shall ask you to approve and ratify the action my Government has taken.

Bills will be submitted to you authorizing the issue of short term certificates of indebtedness to meet the expenses of the importation and annulling the Agricultural Act permitting the application of a portion of the annual grant to meet these certificates as they shall become due.

The bent of public opinion in favor of a change in the Constitution of the Provincial Legislature, whereby the work of legislation shall be devolved upon one representative chamber only, has been so repeatedly and unmistakably pronounced, that I feel it my duty to urge the taking of immediate steps to give effect to the public will in this regard. The introduction of a measure looking to the attainment of this end will, I trust, afford the opportunity for conference between the two branches and lead at an early day to a mutually satisfactory solution of the question.

The system of leasing fishing privileges, the property of the Crown in the inland waters of the Province, has been tried as an experiment, and proved so successful as to encourage my Government in continuing the policy for a further period, in relation to many, if not all these waters. New leases have been advertised for sale for an extended term, and these, I am assured, will be advantageously disposed of.

As respects the Restigouche River and its tributaries, application has been made to purchase the fishing rights which still remain ungranted.

The proposal in detail will be laid before you and I shall invite you to consider whether it might not be in the public interest to dispose of this property upon an adequate price therefor being realized.

I regret to have again to inform you, that notwithstanding repeated applications for payment, the claims of the province upon the Dominion government remain unadjusted.

I am constrained to call your attention to the condition of some of the departmental buildings, and to the necessity which exists for the making of early arrangements whereby the valuable public records and documents contained in the crown lands, education and auditor general's offices may be preserved from the risk of destruction by fire. These records are of such value that steps for ensuring their protection cannot with prudence be postponed.

A bill in amendment of the liquor license laws has been prepared, and will be brought before you, and a bill in amendment of the law relating to the public health, and also,

A bill to invalidate fraudulent and preferential assignments, and insure an equitable distribution of the assets of insolvent debtors.

Relying with confidence that these and other measures which may be submitted to you will be considered in a spirit of earnest devotion to the public welfare, I leave you to your deliberations.

After hearing His Honor's speech the members of the Assembly returned to their chamber when Mr. White, a member for the county of Kings, moved, seconded by Mr. Atkinson of Carleton, the address in answer to the speech.

The address passed without opposition, and the mover and seconder and Hon. Mr Mitchell were appointed a committee to present it to His Hon. the Lieutenant Governor.

On motion of Mr. Palmer, seconded by Hon Mr. Blair, Rev Joseph McLeod was appointed chaplain.

Hon Mr McLellan submitted a memorandum of agreement with M. McDad for reporting the debates of the Assembly, and on motion of Hon. Mr. McLellan, seconded by Hon. Mr. Blair, Mr McDade was assigned a seat on the floor of the house, under the direction of the Speaker.

Hon. Messrs Blair, McLellan, Ryan and Messrs Black and Park were appointed a committee to nominate all standing committees.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Blair, seconded by Hon. Mr. McLellan, Mr. Palmer was made chairman of the committee of supply.

Hon. Mr. Blair introduced a bill relating to the supreme court.

House adjourned till tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

FREDERICTON, March 4.

Hon. Mr. McLellan submitted the estimates of sums required for the services of the province (not otherwise provided for) for the current year, as follows:

Administration of justice—		
Equity Chambers, St John	150.00	
Judges' chambers and Law library, St John	500.00	
		650.00
Agriculture—		
Stock farm	4,000.00	
Cost and expenses imported horses	19,500.00	
		23,500.00
Blind asylum, Halifax		2,500.00
Conferences legislative and public departments		12,000.00
Deaf and dumb institutions—		2,500.00
Education—		
School houses, poor districts	1,500.00	
Revote	612.00	
		2,112.00
Fisheries (protection) London exhibition, etc		1,500.00
Free grants act		5,000.00
Legislature—		
Libraries	500.00	
Insurance on library	50.00	
Books for library	500.00	
		1,050.00
Officers and messengers—		
Legislative council	1,500.00	
House of assembly	1,500.00	
		3,000.00
Lunatic Asylum maintenance		15,000.00
Natural History Society		750.00
Public Hospital, St John		6,000.00
Public printing		11,000.00
Public works—		
Great roads and bridges	97,000.00	
Steam ferry boats	7,500.00	
Legislative buildings and offices	7,000.00	
Government house	1,500.00	
Normal school	2,500.00	
Lunatic asylum	1,500.00	
Miscellaneous expenses development	2,500.00	
Balance 31st Dec, 1886	5,782.73	
		125,782.73
Bye-roads	70,000.00	
		$395,332.73
Fish association		750.00
Bounds crown lands		500.00
Surveys and railway inspection		2,000.00
Unforseen expenses		2,000.00
Grand total		$403,582.73

Hon. Mr. McLellan submitted the financial statements for 1886 and estimated incomes and expenditure for 1887; also reports of auditor general, chief superintendent of education and superintendent of lunatic asylum.

On motion of Hon. Mr. McLellan, seconded by Hon. Mr. Blair, the consideration of supply was made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Mr. Labillois called attention to the fact that no allowance had been made to the publishers of the French papers last year and as a consequence the debates had not appeared in the two French newspapers printed in New Brunswick. The French formed a large portion of the population of the province and he hoped the government would give the matter consideration.

Hon. Mr. Blair—The matter will receive the consideration of the government.

Standing committees were appointed as follows:

Contingencies—Baird, Atkinson, Moore Glasier, Young, Labillois, Hutchison, LeBlanc, Douglas, Black, Lewis, Taylor, Berryman, Quinton, Palmer.

Library—Stockton, Wilson, Park.

Standing Rules—Wilson, Tweedie, Wheten, Ritchie, Humphrey, Berryman, White.

Privileges—Stockton, Black, Blair, Park, Hibbard, Murray, Hetherington.

Agriculture—Russell, Hetherington, Quinton, Taylor, Hatchison, Humphrey, Turner, Berryman, LeBlanc, Ryan, Baird Ketchum, Bellamy, Harrison, Labillois.

Public Accounts—Baird, Black, Young, Quinton, Douglas, Hutchison, Murray.

Corporations—White, Ketchum, Wilson, Black, Stockton, Park, Hibbard.

Practice and Procedure of the courts—Blair, Stockton, Tweedie, Ritchie, White, Mitchell, Hanington.

The house adjourned till to-morrow morning.

FREDERICTON, March 5.

Mr. Speaker called the attention of the members to the rule requiring that bills should be accompanied by certificates as to publication, etc. Recess till 2.30 p. m.

AFTER DINNER.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell submitted the crown land department report for the last year.

Mr. Baird presented the first report of the contingent committee.

Hon. Mr. Blair introduced a bill respecting the public health.

Hon. Mr. McLellan submitted a return regarding the civic indebtedness of municipalities of Carleton, city and county of St. John, Kings, Sunbury, as well as of the corporations of St. John and Woodstock; also return of the indebtedness of the commissioners of water and sewerage supply in St. John and Portland; also a statement of the service of the steamer Florenceville; also a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the commissioners of the St. John public Hospital. Adjourned till Monday morning.

FREDERICTON, March 7.

A bill respecting the public health was read a second time.

Dr. Atkinson gave notice of motion for correspondence between the dominion and this government, relating to the claim for unpaid balance growing out of the Eastern Extension Railway claim.

Mr. Labillois gave notice of inquiry as to the result of investigation in Restigouche, regarding the claims of settlers on the Upsalquitch and other rivers.

Mr. Park gave notice of inquiry whether it is the government's intention to make it part of the duty of commissioners referred to in section 8 of the address in reply to the governor's speech to include in their investigation and report the probate courts as at present constituted and their opinion as to the advisability of fixed salaries for the judges and a change in the scale of fees having special regard to estates of small amount and generally on the ways and means whereby the powers of the court may be exercised at less cost to heirs and litigants.

Hon. Mr. McLellan submitted a general statement of the debt up to March 2nd; also statement of the current revenue account up to the same date; also a statement of the civic indebtedness of Northumberland municipality.

FREDERICTON, March 8.

Mr. Black gave notice of motion for a statement of the balance due or to become due or payable as subsidies to any and all railways now under construction by companies or individuals under contracts with the government; also for a statement for all other contracts or undertakings to which the government is a party by which the bonded indebtedness of the province may or shall be enlarged.

Hon. Mr. Blair introduced a bill to make certain changes in the constitution of the province.

Hon. Mr. McLellan introduced a bill to provide for the registration of births, deaths and marriages.

Hon. Mr. Blair gave notice of the following resolution:—

Resolved, Whereas, in the opinion of this house, public feeling in the country is unmistakably in favor of doing away with the legislative council, and vesting all powers of legislation within the province in the lieutenant governor and the house of assembly and,

Whereas, Bills for attaining this object have passed this branch of the legislature by very large majorities, amounting almost to the entire vote of this house, and when sent to the council for its concurrence, have been rejected; and

Whereas, In order that every effort may be made to bring about an understanding between the house and the legislative council, so that an amicable solution of this question may be arrived at; and

Whereas, The council in its address to his honor, the lieutenant governor, in answer to the speech of his honor, at the opening of the session of the legislature in the year 1885, referring to certain proposed legislation relating to the legislative council, expressed willingness to confer the property qualification question at a conference with a committee of this house, to consider what a committee which may be appointed by this house might do in the premises; and

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to confer informally with a committee of the legislative council, when appointed, upon the question of amending the constitution of the province by abolishing the legislative council, and that this resolution be communicated to the legislative council with a request that it will appoint a committee of that body to confer informally upon the subject of the abolition of the legislative council with the committee appointed by this house.

Additions were made to the municipalities committee, which is now composed as follows: Palmer, Humphrey, Lewis, Bellamy, Russell, Whelen, Harrison, Murray and Wilson.

A jeurned till to-morrow morning.

FREDERICTON, March 9.

Mr. Park gave notice of motion for a statement of all dealings and transactions from January 1st to this date between the government and the Maritime bank, showing the moneys deposited and the balance at the credit of the province in said bank on March 9th inst., also a statement of all cheques drawn by the government on said bank from January 1st to this date.

Mr. Stockton introduced a bill to explain and define the law in regard to the observation of the Lord's day.

Mr. Black gave notice of motion that the house go into committee of the whole to consider the propriety of making fixed salaries for registrars, the salary in each case to be paid by the municipality, and the fees received by the registrar to go to the county.

Mr. Tweedie gave notice of motion for correspondence, etc, relating to the removal from office of John Szymast, parish court commissioner for Alnwick; A. A. Richard, free grant commissioner, Rogersville; Peter Tilbadian, labor act commissioner, Rogersville; Jonathan Noble free grant commissioner, Red River Settlement; Robert Swim alias house commissioner, Blissfield; Thomas Parker, alias house commissioner, Derby, also a statement of the causes and reasons for their removal.

Mr. Park gave notice of inquiry: Has the government any intention of rebuilding the Doaktown bridge on the South-West Branch of the Miramichi, if so, when?

Mr. Labillois gave notice of a motion for all correspondence in connection with the appointment of Thomas Russell as scaler for Restigouche

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill relating to the taxes on unimproved granted lands.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill providing for biennial elections in municipal councils.

Mr. Alward, the new member for St. John was introduced by Hon. Mr. McLellan and Hon. Mr. Ritchie and was sworn in by the Chief Justice.

The Budget Speech.

Hon. McLellan then began his budget speech, speaking as follows:

Mr. Speaker, in moving that you leave the chair it is customary for the provincial secretary to give the house and country an idea of the financial standing of the province. I will consider it my duty not only to explain to the house the position in which the finances of the country stand, but also to show in what way the revenue for 1886 has been expended. I do not approach the subject with hesitancy, knowing as I do, that the showing will meet with general approval on the part of the honorable members of this house, and be as brief as possible, but at the same time will endeavor to give a full statement of the country's affairs. On page eight of the auditor general's report is fully set out the present indebtedness of the province. It includes all bonded and floating indebtedness, the cost of the horse importation as well as the Fredericton bridge loan. I claim that the financial condition of the country is a safe one, and that the government has done well, considering the slight revenues at its disposal to supply the different services that we have had to keep up. The policy of the government has been to live within our income and at the same time contribute as largely as possible out of the income of the country to the general requirements of the province. Some may say that this is a niggardly government, and while I do not hesitate to say that we would like to increase the grants to certain services, we cannot overlook the fact that our income is a limited one. The

VERY LARGE EXPENDITURE,

for education, roads and bridges and interest cannot very well be reduced, therefore the government are obliged to refuse assistance in other directions when the requests of the applicant very often would have met with favorable consideration. Of course the great services I have mentioned must be maintained. To withdraw the grants to education, roads and bridges would mean direct taxation. When we look at the matter of interest we will find that it is one of great importance for us to consider, in fact it is something astounding when our revenue is taken into consideration. In 1883 when this government came into power the amount required for interest was $50,000. Now we are obliged to provide $94,000 for the same item. You may be told that the increase in interest to be caused by the bonded debt being rolled up by the present government, and we admit that to be a fact, but why is it? who agreed to give a subsidy of $3,000 a mile to a number of railroads? Was it not the late government that passed the act in 1882? Instead of the total amount being $750,000 as stated by them the sum will reach about **twice that amount**. Now as I have said **this interest** and the cost of education, **roads and bridges** must be provided for. Beyond that there are other services that have to be looked after. In the estimates this year we have provided for all these services in as liberal a manner as our limited means will admit. I have an idea that we may have a greater revenue at no distant day.

Mr. Tweedie—From the sale of horses?

Hon. Mr. McLellan—Never mind the horses.

LAST YEAR THE HOUSE

was informed by some members of the opposition that our estimates were wrong and that we were not warranted in stating that we had every reason to believe that our receipts would amount to $623,425.64. Not only had the opposition in this house declared that our estimates were erroneous, but the same song was sung by our dear old friends upstairs. The members of the upper chamber had gone over our estimates and in their goodness of heart had called our attention to some errors that they were sure we were making. Of course they had no object to find fault. They figured out this matter so fine that they were able to say to this house that our estimates would fall short by $23,789.94. Of course the members of the council only wanted to set the government right, but when they attempt that again they ought to get reliable information to work on. The fact that the receipts were more than we estimated shows how far astray were the opposition and the members of the legislative council in reference to this matter. I may say, Mr. Speaker, that my statements are made in all honesty and sincerity, and that the government in its financial statement has no intention or desire to mislead the public. The importation of horses by the government is a matter of importance to the country, and while some persons may not agree in the selection, I have every reason to believe that the great majority will uphold the action of the government in this respect. The importation was the result of joint deliberation by the provincial board of agriculture and the government, and I have no doubt that it will aid materially to the wealth and prosperity of the country.

THE SECRETARY THEN TOLD

how he had been sent to the old country to purchase the horses and predicted as a result of the importation that in eight years $1,000 would be realized from the sale of horses where $100 is not now obtained. Continuing, Hon Mr. McLellan said: I am satisfied that in the near future the province will have reason to be thankful that the government, with the assistance of the board of agriculture, devised means by which this importation could be made without reducing the grants to other services executing that of agriculture. The farmers and breeders will have cause to be pleased with this new departure. I am not, Mr. Speaker, in the habit of making a long speech, and will therefore proceed at once to explain how the receipts of last year compared with the estimate. In Dominion subsidies the amount received was the sum estimated, and the particulars are given on page 10 of the auditor general's report. Under the heading of crown land revenue, it will be found that the receipts exceeded the estimates by [illegible]. This was due to the fact that the timber revenue had not amounted to a great deal more than some previous years had amounted to. This revenue was in part due to the carrying out of a policy that rapidly causing the extent of timber in the country. Hon. gentlemen know better than I do in this respect. He endeavored the government for suitably fixing the elections on the people. This action meant taking advantage of the people and in this case of the opposition were hardly prepared, the government having candidates selected in every constituency before the opposition knew anything about there going to be an election. The provincial secretary's appeal to his supporters not to be too pressing in their demands reminded him of the story of a certain politician who was opposed to giving any government have a very large majority on the ground that the larger the majority was the poorer was the foal. He (Mr. Ch.) did not intend to defend the action of the upper house against the attack of the provincial secretary, particularly as they were well able to take care of themselves. In mentioning the fact that the interest on the debt had increased from $[illegible] to $94,000 the provincial secretary found it necessary to blame the old government for making that increase possible. The old government did pass the railway subsidies act. This government adopted it and give subsidies to the Miramichi Valley and Caraquet railways.

HE WAS PROUD

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A POLICY OF RETALIATION

towards Northumberland. If not why has not the Doaktown bridge on the main highway between Fredericton and Newcastle been replaced? There was another matter he wished to refer to. Since the elections many dismissals have taken place in his county. It was a peculiar fact that all the persons dismissed were conservatives, and that those appointed in their places by this government were liberals. He did not wish to be considered as the spokesman of an organized opposition, but as a representative from Northumberland, asking the house to see that even-handed justice was dealt out to his county.

MESSRS. BLAIR, TWEEDIE AND RITCHIE.

Hon. Mr. Blair followed, after which Mr Tweedie and Hon Mr. Ritchie spoke, the latter having the floor at six o'clock, when the house adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

[We have seen no report of Mr. Blair's speech, or that of Mr Tweedie in any of the papers. EDITOR.]

FREDERICTON, March 10.

Notice by Mr. Labillois: For all correspondence and papers in connexion with the application that has been made to purchase fishing rights which still remain unrented on the Restigouche river and its tributaries; also, a detailed statement showing the quantity of all granted and available fishing grounds on all the rivers, streams and lakes in the county of Restigouche.

MR. HUTCHISON,

speaking to the motion to go into Supply, contended that lumber at the North Shore, and particular