CAPITAL PRIZE $75.000.
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"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.

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 $550,000 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 postpones

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DRAWING, CLASS Q, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1885—176th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

00,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$6000	12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do do	500	4,500
9	do do	250	2,250

967 Prizes, amounting to $265,500

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

For further information write clearly, giving all address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. Dauphin,
New Orleans, La.

or M. A. Dauphin,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address registered Letters to

New Orleans National Bank,
New Orleans, La.

FLOUR,

BACON, &C.

3 Cars Golders Patent Flour.
75 Tubs Lard.
52 Rolls Spiced Bacon.
10 Half Chests Oolong Tea.
10 Cases Evaporated Apples.
12 Cases Brown Nutmegs.
15 Cases Canned Peaches.
5 Bags Almonds.
25 Boxes Welcome Soap.
10 Casks Raw Oil.

JUST RECEIVED.

GEO. S. DeFOREST.
13 SOUTH WHARF.

N. 84

SKATING RINK!

The Directors of the Chatham Skating Rink beg to inform the public that

Skating&PromenadeTickets
FOR THE
Season of 84-5

May be obtained either at Mackenzie's Drug Store or from the Secretary.

Season Tickets-SKATING.

FAMILY TICKETS $6.50.—This ticket will entitle d members of a family to skate and promenade eglivirp for the season, said three members to consist of—

1st.—The parent and one child, (the latter to mean any child except a young man of 18 years or over)

2nd.—A widowed parent (or a guardian) and two children (excepting young men of 18 years or over.)

Memembers of the family (over the three above designated) will receive tickets (excepting young men over 18 years of age) at $1 each.

GENTLEMAN'S TICKET, $4.50, entitles the holder to skating and promenade privileges for the season. All ages over 12 years to be included in this class of ticket holders.

LADY'S TICKET, $2.50, entitling the holder to skating and promenade privileges for the season. All ages over 12 years to be included in this class.

CHILD'S TICKET, $2.00, entitling the holder to skating and promenade privileges for the season in the day time, but will not include evening skating. Ages under 12 years only to be included in this class of ticket holders.

Season Tickets—Promenade Only.

GENTLEMAN'S TICKET, $2.00
LADY'S TICKET, $1.00.
These tickets entitle the holdens to promenade privileges only.

Monthly Tickets.

GENTLEMAN'S TICKET, $2.00.
LADY'S TICKET, $1.00.
These tickets entitle the holder to skating and promenade privileges for the period of one month from date of issue only.

Single Admissions.

Single Admission for Skating 25 cts., or Six Tickets (each of which will entitle the holder to one day's skating) for $1.00.
Single Admission to Promenade (Band Nights) 10c
" " " " (Ordinary Nights) 5c

Holders of aforesaid tickets will not thereby be entitled to Admission on Carnival Nights, as all Carnivals and such Entertainments are Extra

The Rink will, at all times, be under the supervision and control of two members of the Board of Directors, assisted by a competent Janitor, and proper order and discipline may be relied upon, and good behaviour will be strictly enforced.

The Rink will be opened on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 1 p.m. and close at 10 p. m. On Saturdays it will open at 10 o'clock, a. m. and close at 6 o'clock p. m., intermission of one hour each day between 1 & 2 and 6 & 7 p. m.

MUSIC
WILL BE FURNISHED BY THE
Chatham Brass Band

Two evenings each week from the opening of the season.

Notice of the Rink being open for Skating will be given by hoisting the Rink Flag as well as by Dodgers.

GEO. WATT, Secretary. D. FERGUSON, President.

FLOUR IN STORE.

3500 Barrels Jupiter, Superlative, Victoria, White Star and People's.
900 Barrels Peacemaker, Tea Rose, White Duck.

TO ARRIVE. DUE.

500 Barrels Olive Branch.

LOWEST PRICES WHOLESALE.

Jeremiah Harrison & Co.,
St. John

A bill respecting international ferries, introduced by Mr. Patterson (Essex), was read a second time and referred to the committee on commerce. The bill was adversely criticized by many members, especially the clause making possible a monopoly of ferrying privileges, and an understanding was arrived at that its scope will be closely investigated when before the standing committee.

After recess Mr. Charlton moved the second reading of the bill to prohibit Sunday excursions in certain cases, and in support made an elaborate speech pointing out the necessity, not only of Sunday being a day of rest, but a day of religious observance, with which he contended Sunday excursions interfered. His argument and views were those commonly advanced and held by evangelical Protestants.

Secretary of State Chapleau, who followed, presented the French Canadian Catholic view of religious observances in the morning and healthy recreation afterwards. He argued that the bill was an infringement upon the liberty of subjects, the powers of family and the rights of the provinces.

Mr. O'Brien (Muskoka) supported the bill as one which was commendable upon social and moral as well as religious grounds, and criticised adversely the Secretary of State's line of argument.

Sir John Macdonald held that the point taken by Mr. Chapleau as to the jurisdiction of Parliament over the subject matter of the bill was sound. The bil affected civil rights and as such was beyond the power of the Dominion Parliament. Had the bill declared Sunday excursioning to be a crime it might be debatable, but at present the bill was *ultra vires*.

The bill was lost on a division.

Mr. White (Renfrew) moved the second reading of the bill to amend the patent act, so as to exempt innocent persons from the penalty attached to using a patent which, unknown to themselves, has not been bought by the person they purchase from. Several members objected to the bill on the ground that it would increase litigation. The House divided and the bill was lost by 57 yeas to 70 nays.

The House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

On Friday 27th,—

Mr. Robertson introduced a bill to amend the criminal law of Canada. He said that burglary had become so common a crime that he intended to introduce a measure to make the crime of burglary punishable by imprisonment for life. There were discretionary powers in the measure.

Mr. Landry's bill to exempt civil suits in Quebec from appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada was ruled to be irregular by Mr. Speaker.

The House then went into committee of the whole to consider the following resolution:—

That it is expedient to provide for the appointment of one or more superintendents of letter carriers, at a salary not to exceed $900 each, as may be determined by the Governor in Council.

Some debate as to the necessity of giving these undefined powers to the Government arose, after which the resolution was reported and adopted.

The House then went into committee to consider a resolution to increase the salaries of civil service examiners. The opposition criticized adversely the policy of the Government in allowing a member of the civil service extra pay, as these commissioners were allowed for services performed during the time which their ordinary services covered. The astounding fact came out that during the past year 149 clerks had drawn as extra pay for so called services, mostly performed during regular office hours, no less than $57,000, or about $400 per head. The resolutions were adopted and reported.

Mr. McCarthy moved the second reading of the bill respecting liability of carriers by land. He explained that the bill provided that the practice of railway companies and carriers by land, who practically monopolized the carrying business, in imposing conditions which professedly relieved them from all responsibility in their care of the goods committed to their care, should not be binding. The bill provided that a judge should be the person to decide whether the contract was a fair one or not. Proceeding, he argued at length on the constitutionality of the act. Considerable debate followed, during which several Quebec members urged that the bill was an infringement of provincial rights, and Mr. Curran moved the six months hoist.

Mr. Mills also opposed the bill on the ground that it interfered with provincial rights. The house divided, but not upon political lines, on the amendment, which was lost by 64 yeas, 74 nays. The bill was read a second time, and the house adjourned at 10 o'clock.

The estimates for 1885-6 were laid upon the table in the Commons this evening. The total estimate submitted for expenditure on account of consolidated fund is $31,757,032, an increase of $1,288,462 ouer last year, and when the supplementary estimates, which will undoubtedly be heavy, are brought down, the total will have been swollen to $33,000,000, the heaviest since confederation.

On capital account the expenditure is estimated at $10,497,726. The latter includes the loan to the Canadian Pacific of last year, which was chargeable to capital account. The expenditure for the year, authorized by statute, is $4,460,326 on capital account and $10,603,199 chargeable to income, total $15,069,525. The appropriations for New Brunswick and other Maritime Provinces include an enormous amount, which is unexpended from the estimates of last year, and in some provinces the new vote is insignificant. For public works chargeable to income, the new appropriations exclusive of votes for unexpended appropriations made last year, are :—

Bathurst post office	$12,000
Carleton post office	1,500
Dorchester penitentiary	22,000
Moncton post office and custom house	12,000
Newcastle post office	20,000
St. John custom house	1,400
St. Stephen post office	7,500
Total of new vote on this service for New Brunswick	$76,400

Nova Scotia gets a new vote of $91,525 and Prince Edward Island of $44,200 on the same account. On harbors and rivers account there is a new vote of $25,000 for Negrotown Point, Breakwater, St. John, and of $6,000 for improvements on St. John River. The latter appropriation is divided into three parts thus: $1,000 on the section from Bear Island to Fredericton; $3,000 on the section from Grand Falls to River Tobique, and $2,000 from Riviere des Chute to Bear Island.

Nova Scotia gets a new vote of $1,500 and $26,000 for P. E. I. The vote for Intercolonial Railway $2,400,000 or $100,000 less than last year. On account of Eastern Extension Railway will be $75,000; for P. E. I. Railway is $210,000 and for Windsor Branch $20,000.

[We are obliged to hold over further report of Parliamentary proceedings until next week.]

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, - - - - MARCH 5, 1885.

Hard to Please.

The Local Government is blamed by the Opposition papers for having any military display in connection with the opening of the Legislature, on the ground that it was inconsistent with the plain, matter-of-fact professions of the Liberals. These same critics also say that as a military guard was required it was a great offence on the part of the Government to select the Military School men instead of men belonging to the 71st Battalion, who are all Fredericton men.

Now, all this shows that the papers referred to are not only hard to please, but very hard pressed for something over which to grumble at the Local Government. In the first place, it was the Centennial meeting of the Legislature of New Brunswick and, therefore, not a time for making the occasion any less attractive than in other years. Moreover, the Government is not made up on party lines for its President, Hon. Mr. Gillespie, as well as several of its supporters, are Conservatives. Besides, President Gillespie is a Colonel of the Active Militia and it isn't likely he would consent to his brothers-in-arms being deprived of their usual place in the opening ceremonies. Respecting the Military School men, it may be said that inasmuch as they are drawn from all parts of the Province, their corps was properly selected to take part in the honors and duties connected with the occasion.

THE GERMANS, SOCIALLY, is the subject of an interesting article from the pen of Mrs. J. F. McCurdy, and written specially for the ADVANCE, a portion of which appears on our fourth page.

New Brunswick Legislature.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 26.

The beautiful weather, this afternoon, drew out an enormous crowd of spectators and the House was thronged. The guard of honor was furnished by the I. S. C., and was commanded by Major Gordon. The speech from the throne was as follows:

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

"I have very much pleasure in again meeting you in Parliament assembled. In summoning you to the discharge of your public duties, I do so in the fullest confidence that they will be faithfully and efficiently performed.

"The visit of His Excellency The Governor General and his aimable consort to this Province last autumn, though I regret to say necessarily brief, was recognized by our people as evidence of the interest taken by Her Majesty's representative in the several Provinces of Canada. I am sure that all who had the opportunity of meeting His Excellency were impressed with his many excellent personal qualities, as well as his eminent fitness for the high position he occupies .

"The wide-spread depression in almost all branches of business, which it was my unpleasant duty to remark upon when I last convened you, has not passed away. A bountiful harvest rewarding the labor of the husbandman has done much to diminish the ill effects always consequent upon commercial depression, but I can as yet see no trustworthy signs of an early revival of trade, as respects our greatest staple article of export. This important industry still languishes, and, as a consequence, an effect has been produced during the past year to a greater extent than was anticipated, upon the revenue of the Province arising from its timber lands.

"I have much satisfaction in congratulating you upon the creditable display made by this Province at the International Forestry Exhibition, Edinburgh. My Government deemed it advisable to act in this matter in concert with the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company, and when the Report of the joint representative of the Government and the Company is laid before you, it will be seen that the results, which I trust will be of lasting benefit to the Province, have been achieved at moderate cost.

"Another Exhibition, at which all the Colonies and Dependencies of the Empire are invited to participate, will be held in London in 1886, under the Presidency of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. I shall invoke your aid to this important undertaking, and hope our people will make timely preparation, so that New Brunswick may be fittingly represented.

"The recent changes in the Common School System give promise of very gratifying results, and all parts of the Province are taking advantage of the facilities afforded by the legislation of last Session in aid of the Secondary Education. I shall ask you to consider whether the system might not be rendered still more complete and efficient by the adoption within certain limits and under proper conditions, of the principle of compulsory attendance at the Public Schools.

"The decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, pronouncing the License Act of 1883, passed by the Dominion Parliament, to be in the main, unconstitutional, as infringing upon the powers of the Local Legislatures, has given satisfaction to all who value and would maintain the Legislative rights of the Province unimpaired. The action of my Government in making common cause with the sister Provinces in this contest, has been thus, more than justified; and I sincerely trust that the judgment now pronounced, will be accepted as determining this regrettable conflict. Pending the decision of the Dominion Government, on the question of appeal, I do not deem it advisable to propose any other legislation to you at this time than to renew the very useful Act passed at the last Session.

"A Bill will be introduced to change the Constitution of the Legislative Council. I invite your careful consideration to its provisions, as I believe they will be found to furnish the best solution practicable to a controversy of long standing.

"I am happy to say the principal sum of the Eastern Extension claim, the payment of which has been so long and so unaccountably deferred, has at last been adjusted. My Government has pressed for payment of the interest due on this sum, but as yet without effect.

"A measure will be submitted to you to amend the Election Act in several important particulars, and to widen the Elective franchise.

"*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.

"During the year, much activity has prevailed in the work of Railway construction in this Province. Some of the Companies whose lines are embraced in the Subsidy Act of 1882, but are not within the mileage limit stated in the Act, have been stimulated by aid from the Dominion Parliament, and have applied for a Subsidy from this Province. In submitting any proposals to you of this character, I shall ask you to join the other branch of the Legislature in considering whether, the public interests, involved in the building of new lines of Railway by Provincial aid, should not be more efficiently guarded than in practicable under existing legislation.

"*Mr. President, and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,*

"*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

"Bills—to authorise the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters patent—For the further and better protection of the Legislative rights of the Province under the British North America Act—For the prevention of Forest Fires—To provide for Stenographic reporting in the Supreme and Equity Courts—To amend the practice and procedure in the Court of Equity,—and other measures will be laid before you, to each of which I invite your attentive consideration.

"Relying with confidence upon your zeal in the public service, I leave you to the discharge of your important and arduous duties."

On the Speaker resuming the chair the writs issued to the counties of Victoria and Sunbury and the return of George Thomas Baird, of Victoria, and Arthur Glasier, of Sunbury, were read and these members were introduced by the Attorney General.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill in amendment of the Fisheries Act of 1884.

The Speaker having read the speech of the Lieut. Governor—

Mr. Stockton arose to move the address in reply. He said it was customary to select for that duty the most youthful member of the Assembly and acting on that constitutional usage he presumed that no difficulty had been found in selecting him. He was about to discuss the address whereupon

MR. WETMORE

wished to know if it was seriously proposed that the address should be taken up this afternoon when so few members were present.

HON. MR. BLAIR

thought it was desirable to have the Address disposed of without delay, so that the regular business could be taken up promptly.

Mr. Adams said many members were absent.

Mr. Killam said all the members had full opportunity to be present in time.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he did not wish the scene of last session to be renewed. He did not think that any interests would suffer by taking up the Address, and therefore the Government could not concur in Mr. Wetmore's request

MR. STOCKTON

then began his address. Alluding to the visit of the Governor General, he regretted that the season had not been favorable for the event. It was a good sign that His Excellency had thrown aside the fuss and feathers of officialism to give attention to the practical interests of the Dominion and province. As to the lumber depression, Mr. Stockton said he was satisied that henceforth the aim of the people should be to develop the agricultural capabilities of the province. He had been astonished, on a recent visit, at the fertility of the counties of Carleton and Victoria. Fruit growing in the province had been neglected, as compared with Nova Scotia, but was becoming an important industry and gave great promise. The results of the forestry exhibition, he thought, were gratifying, as placing before the people of Great Britain some authentic information on the products of the province. The international exhibition of 1886 would afford the province an opportunity to present useful and proper information to the lasting good of the province. *En passant* he thought photographs sent across the Atlantic with snowshoe, snowbank and blanket effects had a damaging influence. The people of the old country should not be led to believe that we bordered on the dominion of the Esquimaux, constantly wrapped in fur and fed with the oil of the seal, the rule hitherto pursued. Mr. Stockton said the country has been taxed for the support of the schools, and he was glad that the government had decided to compel the attendance of children. Compulsary education was no new thing. Many of the states in the union and nearly all the kingdoms of Europe had a compulsary clause in the school act. It was a lamentable fact that not half of the youth of this country were in attendance on the schools. In the city of St. John only one-third of the pupils attended regularly, one-third being irregular and one-third not attending at all. Taking up the license act section he pointed out that last session members of the opposition had termed the Government a laughing stock because of the independent attitude it had assumed. He objected to the principle of applying out side for legal decisions which he thought home talent was amply capable of giving. While he would not assail the Legislative Council, the spirit of the age was to give the people the right to say how their affairs would be administered. He could not ignore the fact that any action of the House to abolish the Council would be inoperative without the consent of the latter body. But he was in hope that the amendment providing for the election of the Council from time to time would be adopted without question. It might be an infringement on a time-honored practice, but all reforms ever effected in this province were open to the same objection. He congratulated the present government on securing a satisfactory adjustment of the eastern extension claims. If the province was entitled to the principal of this claim it was certainly entitled to the interest on the amount from 1866. As to the intimated extension of the franchise, Mr. Stockton said that question would likely be looked upon from three standpoints. viz., property, intelligence and the liberty of the subject. Mr. Stockton said he was emphatically in favor of woman's suffrage.

Mr. Adams—We would all be defeated.

Mr. Stockton said that was probably why his hon. friend would oppose the bill It a woman could be Queen of England then why should women not have a right to say who shall be their representatives and Her Majesty's constitutional advisers? He would strongly press a section to that effect upon the government. Passing on, Mr. Stockton said, while not entirely opposed to railway subsidies to deserving enterprises, projects of that kind, he thought, should in the main, rest on their own merits. The income of the province was limited, and should be carefully guarded. It was a question whether the Dominion government should not reimburse the local government and municipalities for subsidies on the roads over which they had assumed control. He was not prepared to explain what the government proposed to do in respect to joint stock companies, but he knew from his professional experience that the law required alteration in many particulars. As to the proposed bill for the protection of the forests he alluded to the dangers arising from the present management of hemlock lands. Mr. Stockton warmly endorsed the bill for stenography in the courts. He described the present position of a judge as a mere drudge. He thought the fees of the court would meet the expenses. He was not in a position to discuss the bill in reference to procedure in equity. The time was not far distant when the government would have to provide for the fusion of law and equity. In conclusion Mr. Stockton alluded to the fact that the present session of the House was the last of the first century of the existence of the province. That circumstance, he hoped, would conduce to the progress and welfare of the province by the passage of the important measures presented.

Mr. McAdam wanted the further consideration of the address postponed till Saturday.

Mr. Hibbard seconded the address.

MR. WETMORE

congratulated the mover of the speech on his eloquent address. He humorously referred to the rumor that the Solicitor General was to accept an office in St. John and that Mr. Stockton was to be promoted. He thought the government could not make a better selection. Mr. Wetmore declared that the Attorney General had not extended anything like courtesy to the opposition during the last three years. He could hardly blame him because the old government, by granting time concessions to the then opposition, had given the latter a chance to coerce members from their allegiance. He thought it a peculiar thing that the first intimation the members had of the contents of the address of His Honor was from one of the St. John papers. He thought the change in the fiscal year was not beneficial, thus postponing the meeting of the Legislature and necessitating the rushing through of business. He deplored such hasty legislation. The House should be congratulated that the Juggernaut wheel of reform had not gone over the Solicitor General, the Legislative Council and the Executive, as proposed by the late opposition. Instead of the Legislative Council, that asylum for decayed politicians, being abolished, he had to congratulate his friend from York (Mr. Thompson) on his prospective elevation to that body. He did not believe that the government's habit of locking up large tracts of land promised well for the lumber interests of the province. He agreed with the previous speaker as to the rich agricultural resources of the country. He attacked the government for not issuing information with respect to immigration. He did not think the legislation of last session as to the secondary education, gave promise of gratifying results and was approved of by the government. What was the use of economy when it did not assist the people?—they had no more money for their roads and bridges. The salaries of the teachers were small enough already, and the reduction made by the government in many cases had to be made up by the districts. The tendency was to depreciate the standard of the teaching. There was no call for compulsory education in the province whatever it might do for older countries such a system would produce grievous hardship and inconvenience in this province. It was rumored that the government intended to make scapegoats of the cities of Fredericton and St. John to test their measure. As to the Dominion License Act he was of the same opinion as last year in believing that that measure was perfectly coustitutional, although he bowed to the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada. If it was a correct procedure to appeal to the Privy Council in the Hodge case, why should the decision of the Supreme Court be held to be final? Mr. Wetmore said that the thanks of the country were due to the late and not to the present government for securing a settlement of the eastern extension claims. The late government had expressly stated, in demanding that the debenture debt should be funded, that there was little prospect of getting the claim for the Eastern Extension.

Mr. Blair said no supporter of the government would corroborate that statement.

Mr. Wetmore—Oh, they will say anything you tell them to! He wished to know in what particulars the franchise was to be extended. The measure was one of the highest importance. A bill for protection from forest fires was desirable. He warmly congratulated the government for their measure to introduce stenographic reporting promised, and thought it would save the cost of litigation and the cost of the courts to the government. The saving of jury fees, he believed would pay the reporters. After the system came regularly in vogue it would be a compleet success. Aside from the expense, he thought the Government were justified in having the minutes taken down correctly. Cases of incorrect taking down of evidence occured almost daily in the Supreme Court. Every member of the bar would be pleased to know that the bill was to be introduced. Mr. Wetmore, in conclusion, accused the Government of vacillation on the Stock Farm question and recited the circumstances connected with the proposed removal. Like the prophet of old the papers of St. John gathered around the Government, crying what meaneth the bleating of the sheep, and the lowing of the oxen in mine ears? As to the delegation of hon. gentleman to Ottawa, he thought they had selected a very bad time for the visit.

The house took recess till 7.30 o'clock.

After recess, Mr. Wetmore resumed and attacked Mr. McManus, whom he said had turned Turk on the late Government, who had dismissed Sheriff Vail at his request. He charged the Government with acting on the spoils principle, instancing the displacement of the Clerks of the Peace and County Court in York and Mr. Black and of Mr. Balloch, Clerk of the Peace, in Madawaska, whom he said had not opposed the Government. He said the Government were seeking to get rid of the act to secure the independence of Parliment by appointing a legislative councillor a fishery commissioner. He spoke in warm praise of the Governor General, heartily endorsing Mr. Stockton's observations. Concluding, he said he he hoped that the delibrations of the house would be carried on in a kindly spirit and produce a beneficent effect upon the province.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

followed Mr. Wetmore and said that he supposed the house would expect him to discuss the several points referred to by the preceeding speaker. Before doing so he paid a warm compliment to Mr. Stockton, whose speech showed him to be an ornament to the Legislature. He thought it would be news to the Solicitor General that he (Ritchie) was about to retire from the Legislature. Mr. Blair said that he was always pleased to hear Mr. Wetmore's speech, as this was the third time he had heard it. It was like an old acquaintance and he trusted to hear it again. He in a pleasant vein, congratulated Mr. Wetmore on his increased amiability, but expressed regret that he should have shown such warmth over what he called a lack of courtesy. The Government always treated the Opposition personally with courtesy, but he knew of no obligation to sacrifice the interests of the country to personal regard. Referring to the Legislative Council, he said the Government did not say they would abolish the Leglsative Council, but that they believe it desirable to do so, and this could not be done without the cooperation of the Council. An honest attempt had been made to abolish the Council and had not succeeded. It was now intended to endeavor to place the Council more in harmony with the demands of public opinion. He understood Mr. Wetmore as saying that the timber regulations caused or contributed to the depression in the in the lumber trade. Without discussing these regulations now, he characterized this statement as very far fetched, as the depression was general. He did not know that it was customary to set forth in the speech all that the government had done during the recess, and if reference had not been made to the distribution of correct information about the province, it was not because nothing had been done. The grant for this purpose has been expended in a very effective way, not only by the Forestry Exhibition, but by the compilation of a valuable book, which would be ready for circulation at an early day. The only paragraph in the speech which the leader of the Opposition took exception to was that referring to education. He was surprised at this, because Mr. Wetmore did not oppose the amendments which he claims are pernicious. He never raised his voice against them and having voted for them, he must be presumed to have favored them. It is late in the day for him to pose as a friend of the teachers. As the leader of his party he assented to the bill by not dividing the house upon it. The object of the Government in making the amendments was not one of mere economy, but to get rid of the ranking system, which was universally conceded to be objectionable, and to improve the common school system. The Government could fearlessly stand upon their educational policy and the success which had attended it. Mr. Blair took up Mr. Wetmore's references as to the effect of the changes in the Fredericton grammar school, admitted the reduction of the staff from four to three teachers, but said it was not caused by the sections of the law Mr. Wetmore complained of, but was owing to the new powers given to the Board of Education in respect to grammar schools, by which the Fredericton school was put on the same basis as other similar schools. He contrasted the Fredericton and St. John grammar schools, showing that the staff was greater in proportion in the former. He further illustrated his point by statistics from Ontario. The leader of the Opposition had dealt with the question of compulsory education very gingerly, but when he spoke of making Fredericton a scapegoat the inference would seem to be that he is opposed to it. The Government think the principle is a sound one. He said he regretted the spirit in which Mr. Wetmore had touched upon the License Act, as he seemed to favor an appeal to England in order that the Legislature might possibly be deprived of some of its powers. He thought no member of the house should favor such a course. The true attitude of a party leader was to stand up for the rights of his province, but instead the leader of the Opposition has never hesitated to take that side of every question which would cut down the powers of the Legislature. The people of the province believe that they had full authority to deal with licenses. The course of the leader of the Opposition would not be concurred in by the house, but was in entire harmony with the policy of its party. He (Blair) thought the matter might well be let rest and the License Act of 1883 be repealed. After casually touching upon the Eastern Extension claims, the Stock Farm, the displacement of officers and some other subjects, Mr. Blair invited the Opposition to take the proper constitutional course to obtain information on these points. He said he had no idea whatever as to Mr. Wetmore's meaning in reference to a Legislative Councillor acting as a fishery commissioner in violation of the independence of Parliament. He would like some further explanations. He said the house congratulated itself upon the few subjects of which the leader of the Opposition could complain and he had no doubt that that gentleman himself felt gratified that he was able to find such a small number of objectionable features in the administration of affairs. He spoke of the high opinion he had formed of the Governor General and regretted that all the members of the Legislature had not been able to meet him.

The motion to take up the speech paragraph by paragraph then passed.

Mr. McAdam made a few remarks about the Eastern Extension claims and amused the house with anecdotes.

MR. ADAMS

said it was the duty of the Opposition to expose the sins of the Government, who he charged were not honest in their policy in reference to the Legislative Council and had deceived the house and the country. He objected to the policy of rushing through the business. The Opposition intended to deal out the same treatment to the Government as the Government, when on the other side of the house, had dealt out to the administration. He spoke of the resolutions moved by the Attorney General when in Opposition as the platform of his party and charged him with violating nearly every one of them, with rolling up the public debt and with failing to introduce the reforms which he claimed were necessary. He charged the Chief Superintendent with attacking the late Government at a meeting in Newcastle.

Mr. Blair—Did you hear him?

Mr. Adams—No! but Mr. Inspector Cox, whom you dismissed, did.

Mr. Ritchie—He was not dismissed.

Mr. Adams—You forced him out.

Mr. Blair—State what Mr. Crocket said.

Mr. Adams—I cannot, but he arraigned the policy of the late Government.

Mr. Adams then spoke of the timber regulations, which he said placed the lands of the country in the hands of a few individuals. He thought the license question should be appealed to the Privy Council. He said that the Government had nothing to do with getting the Eastern Extension claims settled. In the matter of settling the country, the best course was to try and keep the people at home. He concluded by a compliment to the mover of the address.

When the paragraph relating to education had been reached

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

said it had not been customary in this House to make charges against officers of the Government who could not speak in their own defence. He understood that Mr. Adams wished to convey the impression that the Chief Superintendent had been making attacks upon the late administration. He thought as Mr. Adams was not able to give the objectionable remarks which he had charged Mr. Crocket with using, it must be concluded that he had made his charges without really knowing the facts of the case. He (Blair) said that the Chief Superintendent denies having made a political speech or one having political bearings.

THE ADDRESS

then passed.

Mr. Wetmore introduced a bill to establish lines in certain cases, which was read a first time.

After routine business the House adjourned until Friday at ten o'clock.

(*Continued on 3rd page.*)

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