POOR COPY

General Business.

L.S.L.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly 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.
SAMUEL H. KENNEDY,
Pres. State National Bank
A. BALDWIN,
Pres. New Orleans 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 $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

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. *It never scales or postpones.* Look at the ollowing distribution:

190th Grand Monthly
AND THE
Extraordinary Quarterly Drawing
IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS.
Tuesday, March 15, 1886.

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

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
600 "	100	60,000
1,000 "	50	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Approximation Prizes of	$200	$20,000
100 " "	100	10,000
100 " "	75	7,500
2,279 Prizes amounting to		$522,500

Application for rates to Clubs should be made only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans.
For further information write clearly, giving full 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,
Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

ATTENTION!

THE Advertiser wishes to ascertain whether any newspaper in Canada has within a year or two advertised for heirs of Jeremiah Smith, formerly of Lesemahagon, Lanarkshire, Scotland, who settled in Granville, Nova Scotia, about the year 1777. Any information concerning his estate or heirs will be thankfully received by

JAS. NEILSON.
Chatham, Miramichi, N. B.

F. W. RUSSELL

is now offering

PORK, FLOUR, MEAL, MOLASSES, TEA SUGAR,
and a full line of choice family Groceries, Crockery Glass and Earthenware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Ties and Scarfs, and ready made Clothing.
At lowest cash prices.

FOR SALE.

The Lot of Land Corner ering on Duke and Cunard Streets 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. Possesion Given on the first of June next. Price Low and Terms Moderate.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

FAGNANI'S
YELLOW OIL
CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S
WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and *effectual destroyer of worms* in Children or Adults

Steam Tug for Sale.

STEAM Tug ALIDA, (now running in Halifax Harbor,) built in Philadelphia; Hull, Boiler and Engine in good condition, having been thoroughly overhauled in October. Engine 20x30 Also one Steam Pump with Steam Hose, 25 feet Suction Pipe of Galvanized Iron and Metal Flanges and Strainer complete, having been used but once. One small Vertical engine, new.
Apply to
R. J. CHETWYND, Halifax.

JUST RECEIVED.

10 BARRELS
Malaga Grapes,
1 CAR LOAD
CHOICE WINTER APPLES,
1 MIXED CAR
CANADIAN APPLES
ONIONS.
CHEESE.
ETC. ETC
BOTTOM PRICES.
D CHESMAN

SAMPLES DOMINION
Horse Liniment.

THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY before the public for Lameness, Spavins, Sweeny, Sprains, Swollen and Stiff Joints. Scratches, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Harness Galls, Cuts, Sores of long standing, Fistula, Pell Evil, Warts, Swellings and Bruises of all kinds.

Also, will eradicate Lumps on the Head and Neck of Cattle; will cure Cuts and Burns upon the Human Body; also, Frost Bites, Chilblains and Salt Rheum.

Sold wholesale by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie and retail trade.

NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given that a Bill will be introduced at the approaching session of the New Brunswick Legislature to amend an Act passed at the last session of said Legislature entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a tramway on Lower Water Street in the town of Chatham," and to authorize the extension of such tramway along the old Napan Road to the Brick Factory of John Abram Fisher;

General Business.

HAY FOR SALE.

A few cars choice pressed. HAY FOR SALE in

CAR LOAD LOTS

delivered at all points on the I. C. R. Parties wishing hay will find it to their advantage to apply by letter to

M. C. W. FITCHIT
Jan. 8th 1886 AMHERST, N. S
5—1

WIN more money than at anything else, by taking an agency for the best selling Book. Beginners succeed gratifully. None fail. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.

WHIPS ! WHIPS!

I have just received from Boston the largest and best assortment of Whips ever imported to Chatham. They are very superior in quality and finish.

CALL AND INSPECT.

These and all other goods in the Hardware line will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES.

Sled Shoe Steel,
CAST STEEL,
IRON AND CHAIN,
always on hand.

J. R. GOGGIN,
General Hardware Merchant,
Chatham, N. B.

"Little Giant"
THRESHING MACHINES
With Late Improvements.
Also the improved "Benjamin." Every machi warranted. Write for circular and prices to

SMALL & FISHER,
IOW, WOODSTOCK,

The "Imperial Wringer."
AND
Wash-tub Stand.
Clothes Forks, etc.

New devices for convenience on Wash day—save labor and lighten the work left to be done.
H. P MARQUIS,
Cunard Street.

Tea! T Tea!

On Hand and to arrive from London
100 HALF CHESTS TEA.
E. A. STRANG, - Chatham

Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable property lately occupied by Mr. A. S. Temple ton, situate on Upper Water Street, Chatham. The main building is fitted up for a shop and dwelling, and the barn and other outbuildings are in good repair. For further particulars apply to
L. J. TWEEDIE, Barrister at Law.
Chatham Mar. 18th, 85.

SALT.

LANDING
EX SHIP 'CHARLES,'
2,200 Bags L'pool SALT.
GEO. S. DeFOREST.
13 South Wharf

REMOVAL.

The Subscriber has opened his offices for the present in the Parker Building adjoining the store of H. A. Muirhead, Esq.
L. J. TWEEDIE.

CONFECTIONERY
FRUITS ETC.
Fresh Goods of Superior Quality
Always to be found at
M. J. STAPLES'S
Vouvly Buildings, Chatham

COAL.

Anthracite Coal
in broken, stove and chestnut sizes,
—ALSO:—
—IN YARD—
200 tons old mines Sydney coal, best English house coal and Lingan coal. For sale cheap.
Thos. F. Gillespie.

Pork, Fish, Etc.

100 Barrels Mess Pork.
75 do Plate Beef,
20 Cases Lard in tins.
6 do. French Tongue,
250 Quintls. good Codfish.
60 Bbls. split Herring.
100 Half-bbls. split Herring.
85 p. kegs Morton's Pickles.
5 Casks Ass. Sauces.
100 kegs Carb. Soda.
50 Bbls. Onions.
150 boxes August Cheese.
100 " Layer Raisins.
50 Cases Hoeggs Corn, new.
Just received
Geo. S. DeForest.
St. John, N. B. Oct. 1885. 13 South Wharf

FOR SALE

At the Chatham Carriage and Sleigh Works, a Lot of DOUBLE and SINGLE

Truck Wagons.

Also a few double and single second hand driving

WAGONS.

To be sold Cheap.
A. ROBINSON.
Oct. 3—1-m.

JOHN HAVILAND,

CHATHAM, N. B.

Special Notice.

International Steamship Co'y.

THE New Steamers "STATE OF MAINE" and "CUMBERLAND" each having had their annual overhaul, will both be on the route early in February.

Commencing February 9th, it is the intention of the Company to change the days of leaving St. John to TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS.

And beginning on or about April 17th, the SATURDAY NIGHT TRIP direct from St. John to Boston will be again put on.

H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent.

Removal.

The ADVANCE office is removed from the old stand Upper Water Street, to the building next (east) to Messrs. Guy, Bevan & Co's Office, Lower Water Street, Chatham.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - MARCH 11, 1886.

Stumpage.

The bad effect which might be expected to follow in logical order on the outrageous mal-officiousness of the Newcastle advocates for a reform in the stumpage regulations is beginning to show itself in other parts of the Province. If there were people in other sections not so directly interested as ourselves on the North Shore, who were indifferent on the subject and might have been open to good and fair reasons to consent to some measure of relief, they may now be hardened in opposition by the result of the premature vote and the imbecile incompetence and no-arguments of our two superficial representatives who presume to speak without knowledge and act without honesty. That they have obtained such a reward for their labors is reported to be the case. Messrs. Park and Adams have added to the difficulties which will meet Messrs. Gillespie and Burchill and their colleagues from the Northern counties in endeavoring to obtain what might have been otherwise comparatively easy, viz., a non-political hearing followed by some substantial rebates on taxes which are falling so unequally on the chief industry of their constituencies. Nevertheless, we have reason to trust that the strength which the Government shows so superior to the would-be compromising tactics of a creeping opposition, will be equally strong in being both just and generous, in spite of an exceptional temptation to visit the sins of our Newcastle friends on the heads of their deluded constituents, in which the innocent would suffer with the guilty. This sectional feeling to which we refer has been the danger to which the question has been exposed and it was therefore all the more important that it should have been discussed on its merits and not doomed to be muddled in political complications and in the interest of political gamblers, who value more the success of a trick than they do legitimate gains. If the lumber trade must suffer without relief till its pains will transmit their acuteness along the sensitive nerves of credit and touch other centres of business by their symptoms on the debit side of accounts and in the annals of the registry office and, in this way, prove that the interests of the Province are common, in kind if not in degree, we must patiently abide the result, but not without a strong and warning protest against a let-be policy, as much in the interest of an administration which is the only one we can hope will do what is right, as in that of a trade which it is the duty of all Governments to serve.—To rely for amendment upon an administration formed of an opposition which now contains men in whom mockery is a habit and infidelity a creed, would be to confide nuts to the integrity of our Darwinian progenitors. We prefer the ills we have and which are our own, rather than to fly to others of which we have had a taste in the past, believing that the relief which comes slowly will come securely at last.

It may be asked if the great fact has ever presented itself to our people with the force it should—and as it ultimately must, if nothing is done to avert the strength of the blow with which it will teach its own lesson—that the value of a thousand of deals on board a vessel in Miramichi just represents so much labor, both manual and mechanical, and the food and raiment, with some extras to clothe and feed it during the process of production. The raw material, or logs, grow without investment or expense and are valueless till approached by the lumbermen in the fall of each year, cut down, hauled and driven to the place of shipment during the following season, there to be converted into merchantable shape for exportation.

During the whole course of the progress from forest to market, it is simply a conversion of relatively nothing into something by the valor of labor and the supplies of all kinds which are consumed in the work. These are the only real elements that go to make up the intrinsic value of marketable lumber. The return which the merchant has for his venture, in which time and risks of every description, both natural and commercial, are incurred, is whatever margin lies between actual cost or labor &c., and the price that can be obtained for the product from the consumer. There are no commissions or intermediate profits incident to the business as guys to stiffen the source of direct profits. That source remains alone and unsupported and has to bear the whole strain of whatever sort that presses on it. This margin has about disappeared, not through that hackneyed thing termed depression, as is ignorantly supposed and to which every ill, both natural and contracted through bad policy, is carelessly attributed, but owing to that oppression which a man, business or beast suffers if overburdened. While competition has gone on increasing, our ability to meet it has decreased in proportion as Dominion and Local taxation have been handicapping us in a race in which it requires the utmost freedom of action to save our distance, let alone coming in at the finish; so that the intervening bit of profit that once existed is now being divided between our competitors on the one hand and the necessities of revenue on the other.

This condition of things must result in a steady and perhaps irretrievable passing away of trade. Some hopeful optimist folk among us may fondly imagine that, as "in Cunard's time," so now—they who are dissatisfied and cannot go on can give place to others ready and willing to fill the gaps. Alas! the times have changed. The disturbance and annoyance that have caused one goose to forsake the nest will be a fruitless invitation to any other than a foolish one to sit down on addled eggs. Decoys will also have lost their fascination and the cowardly and wary flight of scared capital overhead, to seek more prosperous and peaceful feeding grounds, and with it the employment, labor, industry, independence and all its other varied attendants and accessories, will only suggest remorseful visions of what was and might have continued if we had not stewed our trade in its own fat, or, like Abyssianins, presumed to live on steaks cut out of the flanks of the bullocks we rode, and considered the evening too far ahead of the morning to make any thoughtful provision therefor.

MR. PARK'S FAILURE.—It would, of course, be a waste of time and space for us to reply, as we might do, to the *World's* objections to our censure of Mr. Park for not finding a way to reply to Surveyor-General Mitchell's faulty arguments and misstatements of fact in reference to the stumpage question, for the *World* would, no doubt, quote stale and obsolete parliamentary precedents based on May or some lesser athourity—including, no doubt, the recollections of the "honest" reporter who had one year's experience at Fredericton and wrote a lecture after a similar kick-out at Ottawa. But we are concerned to know whether Mr. Park really was unacquainted with the mode of procedure by which he might have secured a hearing in reply to the surveyor-general, had he been prepared to make a defence of his position and apologise for the "lame and impotent" speech with which he prefaced his resolution.

[Special correspondence of the Advance.]

Fredericton Letter.

The opening of the Legislature was as brilliant as a gathering of well-dressed ladies, a very numerous military staff, a tremendous crowd of all sorts and conditions of men, women and children and a Lieutenant-Governor in a most brilliant Windsor uniform could make it. The appearance of ladies in full dress at the opening of the House is somewhat of an innovation, but Lady Tilley, who is very popular with both the fair and the sterner sex, having intimated her wish that as many ladies as could make it convenient would come in full dress, her desire was gratified to a moderate extent, and although this sort of thing does not just coincide with my democratic notions I am sure the scene presented in the Council Chamber was very pretty. Although it was broad daylight the windows were darkened by closing the shutters and the gas was lighted. The effect of this part of the arrangement was somewhat marred by the first act of the Governor which was to open the House literally, by having the shutters nearest him thrown back, the consequence being that the not very brilliant gas jets were sadly bedimmed.

His Honor's speech you have of course already seen. While Sir Leonard's voice has lost some of its clear-cut incisiveness it is yet of good tone and he could be clearly heard not only all over the Council Chamber, but out in the ante-rooms. By the way, I may add here that although he is far from being a well man, Sir Leonard looks almost as well as ever he did and appears to stand the fatigue incident to the social duties of his position remarkably well.

When the members of the Assembly had found their way down stairs, and the customary formalities had been gone through Mr. Wilson of York rose to move the Address in reply. Mr. Wilson is a new member. He was, as your readers know, elected last summer by what I think was the largest majority ever received by a candidate in York county. He is a lawyer and a good speaker. He made a very good impression upon the House. The occasion called for something in the nature of an historical sketch and Mr. Wilson was equal to it. He treated the House to a few pleasantries, remarking, among other things, that his honorable friend from Gloucester (Mr. Ryan) would still be building bridges a hundred years from now. The wholesome-looking Chief Commissioner smiled and the House applauded.

Mr. Murray, of Restigouche, also a new member, also a lawyer and also a speaker of promise, seconded the Address, but he did not make any extended remarks.

Then, Mr. Wetmore, leader of the opposition arose, and it was plain that there was blood in his eye. He made a sort of general attack upon the Government, which did not appear to have any particular point. He grew quite warm. It was evident that he had something upon his mind, and so it proved, for before he sat down he astounded the House by an amendment asking it to declare against the employment of the local patronage in hostility to the Dominion Government. It was to be inferred from the wording of the resolution that Mr. Wetmore would entirely approve of the local patronage being used in favor of the Dominion Government, and, unless my memory fails me, the late local Government used to employ it in that direction. But Mr. Wetmore did not stop to consider this. He thought that he was about to score a very large point, and that the Conservative members of the House who support the Government would be bound to vote with him. After a few speeches, one by the Attorney General in which he dressed Mr. Wetmore down finely, the Opposition stood up to be counted, and their number was found to be eight, viz: Messrs. Wetmore, McLeod, Adams, Colter, Park, Humphrey, Perley and McAdam. Mr. Hanington and Dr. Black and Dr. Lewis were absent. How they might have voted if here is a matter of conjecture, but probably the two first named would have voted for the amendment.

It was Mr. Park's turn next and he thought that the reference in the address to the fact that this is the Legislative Centennial of the Province would be greatly improved if appended to it was a paragraph condemning the general policy of the Government in respect to the Crown Lands. He moved accordingly, and he informed the House that he intended his amendment as a square vote of want of confidence. His speech was not very lengthy, but it might have been shorter, and then have been long enough for all that he had to say that was new. He did not deign to inform the House what the result of his vote of non-confidence would be upon the Crown land policy. He asked the House to vote the Government out, but did not suggest what change in principle or policy would result from the change of Government. It was about the worst move that could be made in the interest of those who seek a reduction of stumpage, because it made that which ought not to be a party question a matter of party politics at once. There are many members of the Assembly who are just as anxious to see the lumber trade relieved of all possible restrictions as Mr. Park is, and who are much more interested, personally, in the matter than he is.—These gentlemen, while giving the Government a general support, have promised to do all in their power to meet the reasonable wishes of the lumber trade in this matter. Instead of working with them Mr. Park arrays himself against them. This self-constituted champion of the lumbermen declares, at the very outset, that he will have no assistance from any one who will not declare himself opposed to the general policy of the Government and willing to hand over the seals of office to the Opposition without knowing what new regulations would be adopted. It was plain to every one that his object was not to make a point in favor of the lumbermen but to score one against his colleagues from the County who support the Government. The members from the North Shore Counties saw through his game at once and although they all took occasion to declare their intention of using every legitimate means of meeting the wishes of the lumbermen, they did not consider that the best way to accomplish this object was to vote against the Government upon a square non-confidence motion.

Mr. Burchill, in particular, defined his position very plainly, making a capital speech, in which he showed very clearly the insincerity of Mr. Park's course. So transparent was the object of the resolution that it received no support outside of the straight opposition party, the vote being precisely the same as upon the previous amendment. And this is the way it will always be so long as Messrs. Park and Adams continue to be actuated solely by a desire to embarrass Messrs. Gillespie and Burchill. I would not be surprised if, before the session is over, these gentlemen find a way to set themselves right before their constituents.

The opposition seemed to feel satisfied with the reception of their two proposed amendments and they wasted no more time, wit or breath over the address, which passed forthwith.

To-day the House has been discussing in committee a bill brought in by Mr. Pugsley to allow women to vote at school meetings and to act as School Trustees. Nearly every member seems to be a woman's rights man in this matter. Mr. Pugsley is one of the new members. His speeches, so far, have been clear and forcible. He possesses a very good faculty in expressing himself and will, no doubt, make a good member. They talk about a short session, but, for my part, I think it will drag out the regular forty days. There will be a good deal of talking to the country, you know.

OBSERVER.

Fredericton, March 1 1886.

Mr Burchill on Mr. Park's Amendment.

We published, last week, a synopsis of Mr Burchill's remarks on Mr. Park's stumpage amendment to the Address. Our correspondent has sent a fuller report of them as follows: Mr, Burchill said,—

Before speaking to the amendment before the House I wish to say that I regard this matter of stumpage as one of great importance, not only to the county I have the honor of representing, but also to the different counties throughout the province. It is one, in which I am, therefore, deeply interested, and which I would like to see discussed in a non-party spirit. But I believe that the course of two of my hon. colleagues in connection with this matter is not with a view of helping the lumbermen of the north but with the hope of injuring myself with my constituents, and with the hope of putting other honorable members from the northern part of the province in a false position. My honorable colleague who has moved the amendment sought to misrepresent my position at the County Council and also endeavored to put the resolution of that important body in a false light before this House. It is true that I favored a reduction of the stumpage when I spoke before the Council. I am still in favor of a reduction and hope and believe the reduction can be made if those who pretend to be friends of the lumbermen do not destroy the chances of a reduction by their attempts to embarrass the Government and some of their Northern Counties supporters. Did not my honorable colleague who has now moved this amendment say before the Northumberland County Council that the matter should be discussed in a non-party spirit? He certainly did, and I agreed with him in that statement. Now how does he reconcile his statement there with his conduct in the House? Surely he does not hope that his course in moving his resolution will accomplish what he pretends to say he is anxious to bring about—a reduction of the stumpage. Besides, sir, the honorable gentleman does not properly state the facts in connection with the Council's resolution. That resolution did not condemn the Government for its rate of stumpage, but asked the Government firmly but respectfully to consider the grievances of the Northern Counties in this matter. With the permission of the House I will read the Council's resolution. [Mr. Burchill then read the resolution adopted by the Municipal Council of Northumberland on the stumpage question.] It seems to me that certain Miramichi lawyers are anxious to form themselves into a kind of salvation army on this question. They pretend to say that their course is in the interest of the County they represent. To my mind their great desire is to make capital for a requisition they are having circulated in their own behalf throughout Northumberland. I promised at the County Council meeting to do all in my power to have the stumpage reduced. I will carry out my promise to the very letter, and will act at the proper time. I hope and believe the Government will be able to reduce the stumpage. In the meantime I will vote against the amendment on the ground that it seeks rather to injure the Government than to aid them in an effort to reduce the stumpage. In conclusion, I must say that I heartily approve of the 10 years' system, and believe that it is popular all over the Province.

[See Third Page.]

Hon. Mr. Blair said he extremely well pleased to find that the opposition had partially recovered from the effect of the speech made yesterday by the hon. member from St. John. That speech seemed to have paralyzed the ranks of the opposition yesterday, as not one of them were then able to make a reply. He was pleased to see the hon. gentleman from Northumberland, after a night's repose, attempt to make a review of the conduct of this government. If, after hearing not the half truth, as stated by the ex-surveyor general, but the actual facts, the house and people were prepared to condemn the government, he was willing to bow to the decision. All the statements made could be answered. It was refreshing to hear the last speaker posing as an economist and declaring that he was prepared to lend a helping hand to the government in their strides towards improvement. He could not forget how the first steps of the government for reform, the reduction of their own salaries, had been met with the sneers of the opposition. The hon. gentlemen who pretend to now see only blue ruin for the province ridiculed the idea of the government applying the pruning knife at the heads of departments. They now think economy a good cry with which to go to the country, and on that cry hope to launch themselves into the treasury benches. The government could point with pride to their record. He was prepared to admit that he had formed opinions when in opposition that he had since been obliged to modify in reference to some of the services. This, too, had been the experience of an hon. gentleman from Westmoreland, who had been elected on the cry of economy. That hon. gentleman had been obliged to state frankly to the house, after two or three years of experience in the government, that promises were more easily made than executed. He (Hon. Mr. Blair) did not pretend to say that he did not mean all he had said about economy when in opposition, but, like the hon. member referred to, he found difficulties when he attempted to apply the practical test. The attitude of the honorable member from Northumberland, to-day, was not in keeping with his threat of last night. The charges could be easily answered, and he promised to answer every one of them. The hon. gentleman from Northumberland says his remarks are not intended as an attack on the government; yet the remarks have been taken down in shorthand for circulation all over the country. The ex-surveyor general thinks that something should be done to avert the approaching calamity. Why was he not alarmed at a time when a worse state of affairs existed? The provincial secretary has shown that the provisions of this government for the different services are more liberal then those of the old government. He had also shown that the revenue will exceed the expenditure by more than $3,000 this year, and, that in addition, the government has been able to reduce the debt by $30,000. If the hon. gentleman who now sees only blue ruin is sincere, what must have been his mental condition during the years he was in the government? In 1878 there was a deficit of $55,000 over and above the receipts. Still the hon. gentleman from Northumberland was not alarmed and was willing to throw overboard the pledges he had made his constituents and go into the government he had been elected to oppose. In 1879, the deficit was increased to $89,000, but in 1880 he would do the old government the credit of saving $6,000. In 1881 what do we find? A deficit of $37,000, and in 1882 the old government were face to face with a deficit of $30,490, the total deficit for the four years being $215,000, with only one little bright spot in all that time. Comparing that condition of things with the present, is it unfair to conclude that if the mind of the last speaker be filled with alarm it is for election effect? We have not only been able to keep the expenditure within the income, but we have also been able to pay off a large share of indebtedness. The opposition did not say some years ago "you will have to cut down the grants for schools, bridges or other public services," nor did they proclaim that the country was on the eve of bankruptcy.

Mr. Hanington—I do not say so now. I will say that the present government has been awfully extravagant and disappointing.

Hon. Mr. Blair—In 1882, when the floating indebtedness was $321,000, where was the anxiety of the hon. gentleman? Did he then think his government was extravagant? How, then, can he have the audacity to say that this government is extravagant? If this government is extravagant then the old administration was grossly so.

Mr. Hanington—That is your excuse.

Hon. Mr. Blair—I do not say that, but the statements to the effect that this 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 13 to 20 per cent. premium, while the four per cent. bonds are selling at par. The government had reason to be gratified at the knowledge that the bonds of this province are considered in the financial markets as valuable as the bonds of the Dominion government.

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

Hon. Mr. Blair—That is not so. The statement that this government was unworthy of public confidence was not supported by the slightest tittle of evidence. 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 it supported by men of the highest integrity, and of as true independence as any who have ever held seats on the floors of this house. He was not aware that the government has 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 committee had to be appointed to investigate the conduct of any of its members, nor had the opposition been able 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 such statements go to the country he was desirous that the real facts should be known. Then, if the verdict should be adverse to the government, he would be satisfied. It was true that this government got from the dominion $30,000 a year that the old one did not receive, but that was not the result of any superhuman effort 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 revenue, for instance. The average receipts 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 falling off in territorial revenue is due to mismanagement of our crown lands in the matter of stumpage. Such a statement cannot be borne out by facts. Has the matter of stumpage reduced the revenue of the N. B. Land Company or the revenue of the N. S. Land Company? In 1878 or 1879 the stumpage charged by the government was much lower than the present rate and the revenue was only $75,000 from this whole source, yet no one attempted to say that this 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 to the holding of biennial 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 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 blue ruin, did not object to the appointment of three shorthand reporters of the courts. In fact it was a pet scheme of the honorable gentleman to have them appointed, and it was a well known fact that some of the opposition had advocated 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 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 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 men who would assist the government in carrying on the affairs of the country. We made a bona fide effort to frustrate the schemes and we appointed to the council members from this house, in whom we had the fullest confidence: We were not afraid to create the vacancies in this house. We were not afraid to go before the electors of York, Restigouche and Kings. In York the hon. leader of the opposition strove hard to prove that we had done a dreadful thing in connexion 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 similar emergency arise. How do the opposition propose to shorten the session? Look at the record of this government and the old one in this connexion. In 1877 the house was called on Feb. 8th and the estimates were not presented till Feb. 23. In 1878 the house met on Feb. 28th and the government were not ready to go into supply till March 20th, or 20 days later. In 1880 the house was not called till March 9th, and it was April 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 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 had on one occasion called the house as early as Feb. 8, and on another as late as March 9. Invariably the work of the country was delayed on account of the Government not having their measures ready. This government has adopted the custom of calling the house for the latter part of February. Why then? Because they desire to have the reports ready, and be in a position to proceed with the business of the country.

Mr. Hanington—Where's the board of works' report?

Hon. Mr. Blair—It is ready, and if not already on the desks of hon. members, it will be this afternoon. We are thus able to have members proceed immediately with public business, and not keep them waiting for the government statement, reports, etc., for 25 days, as the old government had done and this, too, in the face of the fact that our fiscal year does not end till December 31st, or two months later than that of the old government. With two months less time to prepare than our predecessors had, we are ready to enter upon the business of the country almost immediately after the house opens, instead of having to keep members idle for nearly a month, as was the rule under the old government. This was an answer to the taunt of the hon. gentleman from Westmoreland when we took office, that we were all novices. He (Hon. Mr. Blair) believed in preserving all the forms of the house, in reference to the time that had to elapse between the first, second and third readings of bills and the forms in reference to notices of motions. Such forms had been designed, 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 $8,000 or $9,000 interest due on bonds maturing Dec. 31st, 1885, should have been paid that year. If 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 bonds 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 was not paid because the coupons had 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 contradicted. that the moment a coupon is presented at either the Bank of New Brunswick, in St. John, or the People's Bank, in Fredricton, the amount is promptly paid. There is no disposition to withold 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 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, put would be ready for the colonial exhibition. The delay was caused on account of some of the copy that had been sent by the gentlemen who had compiled the book to hon. members of the house in the different counties, for the purpose of making corrections, 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 compiled 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 prepared to put his opinion against that of his hon. friend. 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 necessary, between themselves, The cry that Mr. Lugrin has got this sum, and that on account of the hand book, is not correct. He has received last year and this year, $550 for writing the book, and that he all he is to receive. The printing of the book is being done by a publishing house under an arrangement with the government, and he was not afraid to say that advances had been made to the publishing house as the work progressed.

Hon. Mr. Blair next took up the charges in connexion 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 explained 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 might be able to know the value of the fisheries. Who was a more fitting person to appoint than Mr. Phair? The latter and Judge Steadman had been compelled to litigate the rights of the province in this fisheries matter. That litigation having ended in a verdict for province at rights, it was only fair and just, an inspector being needed, that 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 has 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 gone, 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 position the opposition would still have had fault to 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 was too high, but it was the attitude of this government his honorable friend objected to. When the old government was in office his honorable friend was not so particular, for we find that he was the recipient of sums running up into thousands, in connection with the consolidation of the statutes and other services. It was the inconsistency of the government the leader of the opposition complained of. The latter forgot that he was associated with men who had been elected to condemn the government of that day, and who immediately joined the administration, regardless of the promises they had made to their constituents. He (Mr. Blair) was willing that his conduct should be compared with that of the gentleman who had held the office of attorney general for so many years before. He was anxious to know when he had said the attorney general and solicitor general should do all the criminal business of the country, and that the government under no circumstances should employ outside legal assistance. During the long years that the office of attorney general was held by the friend of the leader of the opposition, he only knew of one case—that was in Charlotte—where the attorney general conducted a criminal prosecution, and in that case he had outside help. This talk of the opposition about criminal prosecutions was made for electioneering purposes. What were the facts? During the past year he had attended 19 different courts and the solicitor general 22 or 23 courts. He did not know how much this saved to the province, but it must have been over $2,000 a year. Why had he not attended the courts up river? It was because, when the courts at Victoria and Madawaska were sitting, he was attending courts at Restigouche, Gloucester and Kent. Why had he not attended the court at Carleton? Because at that time he was conducting the business of the crown at the court in Charlotte. The leader of the opposition had made these charges all over the country, and had received the same explanation as now given, but still the same charges are repeated. The items for the messenger to the secretary of the board of agriculture were next explained at length, and the public accounts were referred to in support of the statement that the old government had paid a like sum for a similar service. The attempt to prove that Mr. Lugrin had received sums improperly was disreputable, in view of the fact that the opposition should know that the officer was simply the channel through which several items of the public service were paid. The warrant had been made out in the name of the secretary as had been done for several years past. He could understand the anxiety of his hon. friend from Westmoreland in reference to the $41 paid Mr. Lugrin in connexion with his visit to the state fair in the interest of the province. Well might his hon. friend ask the fare between Fredericton and Bangor in connexion with that item of $41. He remembered that his hon. friend and another gentleman had once taken a trip to Ottawa and extended the t