UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER ONE-QUARTER OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

To Continue Until January 1, 1895.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Attested as follows:

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

G T Early
M A Isabelle
C E Dubuclet
Commissioners.

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

R M Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk.
Jno. H. Connor, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.
Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

THE MONTHLY $5 DRAWING,
WILL TAKE PLACE
At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
Tuesday, April 11, 1893.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$75,000 is	$75,000
1 PRIZE OF	20,000 is	20,000
1 PRIZE OF	10,000 is	10,000
1 PRIZE OF	5,000 is	5,000
2 PRIZES OF	2,500 are	5,000
5 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	5,000
25 PRIZES OF	300 are	7,500
100 PRIZES OF	200 are	20,000
200 PRIZES OF	100 are	20,000
300 PRIZES OF	60 are	18,000
500 PRIZES OF	40 are	20 000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$100 are	$10,000
100 do	60 are	6,000
100 do	40 are	4,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 Prizes of	$20 are	$19,980
999 Prizes of	20 are	19,980
3,434 Prizes,	amounting to	$265,460

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets at $5; Two-Fifths $2;
One-Fifth $1; One-Tenth 50c;
One-Twentieth 25c.

Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in fractions for $50.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

IMPORTANT.

SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS, on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.
Address PAUL CONRAD,
New Orleans, La.,

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing, in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST

ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the Supreme court of U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force UNTIL 1895.

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President; that it is endorsed with the signatures of Generals G. T. BEAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, and W. L. CABELL, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters.

There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it, and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertsed chance for a prize.

SALESMAN Wanted—Salary and expenses paid. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

Pulp Wood & Logs Wanted.

The Pulp Company, Chatham, will pay $2.75 per cord for good, clean, sound spruce in 4½ or 9 foot lengths and not less than 6 inches in diameter, delivered in their mill yard.

They are also prepared to make contracts for logs to be delivered at Chatham during the season.

Porticulars on application.

MARITIME SULPHITE FIBRE CO. LTD.
L-10 Chatham, N. B.
4th January, 1893.

4 CORDS IN 10 HOURS,

Send for Free Illustrated catalogue, showing testimonials from thousands who have saved from 5 to 8 cords daily. It saves down trees, folds like a pocket knife, weighs only 11 lbs. easily carried on shoulder. One man can saw more timber with it than two men with a cross-cut saw. $7,000 in use. We also make larger-sized machines to carry 1 foot saw. No duty to pay, we manufacture in Canada. First order secures the agency. FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO. 341 to 349 Sc. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

DOAKTOWN GRIST-MILL.

The subscriber has made arrangements with the Canada Eastern Railway Company by which wheat, barley, corn or buckwheat grain to be ground will be conveyed from different points and returned at following rates:

		per 100 lbs.
Between Chatham and Doaktown,		6½c. each way.
" Quidnacci "	"	6 " "
" Chelmsford "	"	6 " "
" Blackville "	"	5 " "
" Up "	"	4½ " "
" Blissfield "	"	3 " "

The grain will be taken from the station to the mill and returned free of charge and receive prompt attention.

HARVIE DOAK.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To Ignatius Redmond, of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, farmer, and Cecily Redmond, wife, and to all others whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twenty Second day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty Five and made between the said Ignatius Redmond, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, farmer, of the one part and Harriet Jane Irvine of the same place, widow, of the second part: which mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of the County of Northumberland, on the Third day of October, A. D. 1885, in Volume 94 of the County Records pages 38 and 39, and is numbered 34 in said volume. There will in pursuance of the said Power of Sale and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction on Monday, the First day of May next, in front of the Post Office, Chatham, in said County, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said Indenture mentioned and described as follows, namely:—"All and singular that certain "piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying "and being on the west side of the Great Road "(leading from Chatham to Richibucto) in the said "Parish of Chatham, bounded as follows, to wit:— "On the east by the said Great Road leading from "Chatham to Richibucto, on the north by lands "formerly owned by the late George Cripps. On the "west by lands now occupied by George Searle, and "on the south by lands also occupied by the said "George Searle, which said piece or parcel of land "and premises was conveyed to the said Ignatius "Redmond by Thomas Hart and Johanna Hart, "severally and containing six acres more or less," Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, members, privileges and hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any manner appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof &c. of the said Ignatius Redmond and Cecily his wife, of, in, to or upon the said lands and premises and every part thereof.

Dated the Thirteenth day of December, A. D 1892.

L. J. TWEEDIE, Soy. for Mortgagee. MARY HARRIET LETSON, Sole Executrix of the late Harriet Jane Irvine.

SMELT SHOOKS
for sale by
GEO. BURCHILL & SON.
Nelson, 25th Nov.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - MARCH 23, 1893.

Canada Humiliated.

Whatever Sir Charles Tupper may have learned during his residence and experiences in London as Canadian commissioner, it is painfully evident that he is yet as deficient as ever in the essential quality of diplomacy, while, whatever of his objectionable qualities he has rid himself of, he still retains all of his old-time presumption. The proposed treaty, between Her Majesty's government and France, in the interest of Canada, was one in the negotiation of which Sir Charles should have been particularly careful, for the reason that the mother country, while she was fully secured in a position amongst the most favored nations under the new French tariff of last year, had permitted the Dominion to be discriminated against. The boasted solicitude of Britain for the interests of her colonies seemed to count for nothing in connection with that most important change in the fiscal policy of France—the country which, next to Great Britain itself, was the best market for the lumber products of Quebec and the maritime provinces, to say nothing of the immense trade of the Dominion with it in canned food products. The fact that Canada had, thus, been left to look out for itself, and that the policy of Great Britain has been entirely in keeping with its traditions in such matters, ought to have put Sir Charles Tupper on his guard against the left-handed assistance which he was to expect from British sources in his endeavor, under instruction from the government at Ottawa, to improve Canada's position. It seems, however, that in carrying on negotiations with the view of placing Canada on the footing of a favored nation, he permitted the French negotiators to circumvent him in a way that demonstrates his unfitness for first-class diplomatic service, as well as his blundering presumption in exceeding the authority with which he was clothed by the instructions of the government at Ottawa. Not content with practically giving France its own reciprocal terms in articles specified, he, with the assistance of Lord Dufferin, the present British ambassador in Paris, agreed to a clause placing that country on an equal footing with any nation with which Canada might in future make a treaty for preferential trade. It will be remembered that Sir Charles is the leading Canadian public man in the impracticable scheme of Imperial federation, and this clause is doubtless designed to make it impossible that Canada shall have the fullest reciprocity with the United States, which we all so earnestly desire—for under it any trade concessions made to the United States by Canada would, as a matter of right, be shared in by France also. The effect of such an arrangement would be to paralyse Canada in its efforts to obtain reciprocity with our neighbors on this continent, and it seems to have been entered upon by Sir Charles Tupper in the interest of himself and his Imperial Federation associates.

The next move appears to be his practical closing of the matter in some way, without the sanction of the Canadian government. This he had no authority whatever to do, and while the Ottawa Ministry seems to be to blame for neglecting to instruct him by cable that the draft treaty was objectionable, Sir Charles made a cardinal blunder in not awaiting such instructions before committing this country to such a one sided arrangement. Between the two—Sir Charles Tupper and the government—Canada is made a laughing-stock of amongst the nations.

The work of Sir Charles Tupper in England has not been, at any time, commensurate with the cost of maintaining him there, and he appears to have fully embraced his first opportunity for making a colossal blunder. Minister Foster, whose ready tongue has taken the place of that of Sir Charles in the House of Commons, is also in a very questionable position, from which the task of extricating himself is yet before him. The situation is a humiliating one for Canada, and those responsible for creating it should be held to the strictest account by parliament and the country at large.

About Public Printing.

The righteous soul of the St. John Sun is much moved because, according to the New Brunswick' auditor-general's report, about twenty individuals, firms and incorporated companies have been paid an aggregate of $12,492.09 for printing, lithographing, advertising, etc., during 1892, for the government at Fredericton. The same paper, however, views with perfect equanimity the fact that the Dominion auditor-general's report shows that the Sun publishing company, alone, was paid $13,870.05 for printing and advertising for a similar period, chiefly for the Intercolonial Railway. The printers of the province have long realized that the Sun and Moncton Times are permitted by the Dominion government to monopolise the patronage in their business which should, in all fairness, be more evenly distributed. The dominion auditor-general has complained of the fact that the bills for work done in the Sun office is not permitted to go through his office for audit, and the reason may be assumed to be because the prices charged would not be passed by that official. Under these circumstances it might be expected that the Sun, in its usual fault-finding with the local government, would have the prudence to stop short of the printing accounts.

There was considerable excitement at a late monthly of St. George's Society, Toronto, owing to a motion being introduced to request Mr. Goldwin Smith to resign because of his annexation principles. After a good deal of heated discussion a compromise motion denouncing the professor and his views was unanimously adopted.

[Written for the Advance.]

Woman's Rights—By a Woman.

At the present time, Woman's Rights is a subject which is looming up on the political horizon all over our land. Already, the suffrage has been granted for municipal and school elections in a good many parts of the Dominion; and this causes us to give our earnest attention, and most careful thought to the subject, in order that we may know what Woman's Rights really are.

There are those who say that the time has fully come, when woman's slavery should be over, and that she should be free to come forward and take her rightful place in the economy of the nations. In the past, we all know, her place was that of slave of man: she was his inferior, socially, morally, and intellectually and treated little if any better than his favorite animals. Now, a new and glorious day has dawned. The partial failures in securing all rights, but prove the greatness of the desired reform, for every one admits that all great reforms have been growths.

But, we ask, in what is this glorious future predicted for women to consist? We are met with the question: Are you satisfied with your position? Do you never feel your whole soul in revolt at the injustice being done to women on every hand, as well in the high places of the land, as among the unlearned and illiterate? After a hard struggle the doors of the universities were opened to women to take the higher education necessary to fit her for the learned professions. And what then? When she has attained to the very highest rank as a student, she goes forth and is able to command only about 75% of the wages that her fellow students of the male sex receive. Is this not injustice?

To this we may say, that the majority of the men, who have spent their time, energy and money in taking up a higher education are but preparing themselves to battle with the world, and wrest from it a livelihood,—not only for themselves but for wives—possibly, some of these very young ladies who have felt themselves so injured. The very name husband or house-band implies the idea of the breadwinner. One does not expect to find the man at home caring for the house and babies, while the woman is out earning the wherewithal.

But, it is objected, these women are able to earn their own living without the assistance of the men. They do not need to marry to get a home. They are quite able to provide homes for themselves, and that too without the care and responsibility entailed on them of having husbands and children. But are the minority to rule? It is true that according to reported statistics there are 700,000 more women than men in the world, but while, as a number, this sounds large, it is comparatively small when we consider the total population, amounting to nearly 1,500,000,000, or less than one in every 2,000 persons, the number of infants and widows, and persons who, for various causes would not marry—such as inmates of nunneries, and sisterhoods. Then, take the remainder, and a large proportion must and will marry, becoming wives and mothers. A few there are, and a few there always will be, who will not marry, but they are the small minority.

But, it is urged, while, in times past, a large proportion of women have married, give them equal rights and chances with men, and they will not fail in taking their places. It will be found that nearly all of the better class of women will not marry. Marriage will be relegated to the lower classes.

It may then be asked: What shall we expect future generations to be? The character of the children, influenced so much, as we know it to be, by that of the mother, must of necessity fall to her level, and as the standard is thus lowered, generation after generation, how long will the deterioration go on? Indeed, how long will it take for the species to die out? No! There must always be mothers found for the next generation—mothers, too, with suitable education and training. The late Poet Laureate puts it this way—

"I, to herd with narrow foreheads, vacant of our glorious gains,
Like a beast with lower pleasures, like a beast with lower pains
Mated with a squalid savage: What to me were sun or clime?
I the heir of all the ages, in the foremost files of time."

Of course, it may seem rather hard to compare our lower uneducated classes, with the squalid savage, but the idea is the same. A man does not want to feel that his wife is inferior to himself, but that she is his equal, his help-mate, only not a man—a woman. Such being the case I don't see the injustice in the inequality of wages mentioned.

In the lower walks of life, as well, the same inequality is felt. The merchant engages his clerks, male and female, but, alas, for the poor women, who toiling early and late the same as their controers, receive about one-third less wages for their work!

True, there is a marked difference in the wages paid to the male and female clerks in stores and offices; but to what does this tend? Is it not to lower the wage of the men by widening the constituency from which employers may engage their clerks? If the women would be content to remain in the womanly sphere of the house and home, with its various employments, and where she was never more needed than at the present time, would it not be for the true advancement and help of her sex? It is true that there are some brave-hearted women, who are forced by circumstances to face the world and earn for themselves and those depending on them a living, and if it were only these, all this great furor would not have been raised. Every man would have risen in the might of his manhood, and exerted himself to secure for her every possible advantage. This does not suffice, however. A goodly number of our ablest women have taken this platform and are not satisfied with any other plane of education or labor than that occupied by the men. The result, we regret to say, is that they have unsexed themselves, and, alas! this seems to be the ideal of the "advanced" Woman.

Attractions of Northern New Brunswick.

Strangers who visit Northern New Brunswick often say that outsiders—and especially people in the southern parts of the province and the United States—are not sufficiently informed of the attractions of the Miramichi and North Shore, generally, for tourists. This is, doubtless, true, but when there are thousands of regions of less merit which are persistently advertised, while this is not, it is not to be wondered at that it remains comparatively unknown to those who would visit it if they only knew what they would find. We do not know a better all round country for the sportsman and tourist. The fishing season will not fairly open until the middle of May and will not be fully on until the middle of June, but it will be only a few weeks until we shall have shooting for wild geese, black ducks and sea fowl all along the coast and in our numerous bays; and we believe that if these game-grounds and the unfailing sport they yield every year, both spring and fall, were more widely known, large numbers of "gunners" would become annual visitors.

One drawback, heretofore, has been the fact that United States sportsmen and anglers have found the journey to the North Shore, by way of St. John, long and tedious, but the Canada Eastern Railway has removed much of that objection, as it offers a route which saves them 75 miles or more of travel. Now, instead of the north-bound sportsman or tourist from the United States going from Vanceboro to St. John and thence via Moncton to his destination, he leaves the C. P. R. train at Fredericton junction and comes north via Fredericton and the Canada Eastern. The distance table stand thus:—

Fredericton junction to Chatham via Fredericton and Canada Eastern Railway	139 miles
Fredericton junction to Chatham via St. John and Intercolonial Railway	214 "
Difference in favor of Canada Eastern route	75

The time tables of the summer season, which are made up in April, show about two hours' difference in running-time by the respective routes, while the scenic attractions are decidedly in favor of the Canada Eastern. These advantages apply to travellers bound to the Nepisguit, Jacquet, Restigouche and other northern points equally as well as to those for the Miramichi, Bartibog, Tabusintac and other local ones.

For the information of those who are getting up their sporting programme for the coming season, it may be mentioned that next after the wild goose and sea-fowl shooting, which begins about 10th April and lasts until the middle of May, comes the great attraction of sea-trout fishing, the principle points for which in this region are Indiantown, or tide head, on the Southwest Miramichi; the Ox Bow on the Little Southwest, and the foot of the Rough Waters, on the Nepisguit. At the latter place the fish arrive about 15th May and the schools run until the middle of June. At Indiantown and the Ox Bow the run is generally on from the 1st to the 15th of June. The fishing is free to all-comers and there is room for dozens of anglers at each place. The trout are a sure crop every season and run all the way up to five pounds. They are in prime condition, being just in from the salt water, are taken with the fly and are the gamiest of their kind. In the fishing at Indiantown more or less salmon are taken. Indeed, in an experience of eighteen years, we have never known them to fail to be mixed up and taken with the sea trout, so it is well for anglers' gear to be equal to the emergency.

One year at Indiantown the writer varied his experiences by killing an eight pound bass off the mouth of Indiantown brook with a red fly.

Our game fisheries of the summer are the salmon and trout which last until 15th August and 15th September respectively. Striped bass are also plentiful but their capture is prohibited after March 1st—a most absurd regulation in its present form. Salmon-fishing is confined to the larger rivers—the Miramichi, Nepisguit, Jacquet and Restigouche—but trout are in all of our streams. They abound in the salmon rivers named, but Cain's river, the Tabusintac, Bartibog, Tracadie and Pokemouche are famous for yielding the largest and best fish. It is said of Cain's river and Tracadie that the trout are so plentiful late in June and in July and August, that anglers get surfeited very quickly. We know by experience that this is true of the Tracadie but not having fished Cain's river we cannot speak so positively about it.

Little needs to be said concerning the Miramichi as a summer resort. We have no big and expensive seaside hotels, the cost of living at which is calculated to mar the pleasure of guests other than those who are very wealthy, but we have the loveliest of sand and gravel beaches on our coast, backed by a great variety of landscape, with convenient mackerel, bass, cod and other sea fishing; bays as favorable for yachting and rowing as any on the continent, all of which may be enjoyed by those who can make their summer homes at farmers' and fishermens' comfortable houses, where the fare is wholesome, if not of the most varied and expensive kinds, the treatment hospitable and honest, and the surroundings in other respects entirely unobjectionable.

The Local Legislature.

The estimates for the current year—embracing sums not otherwise provided for—were submitted by Mr. Mitchell on Tuesday of last week. The items are:—

Equity chambers, St. John, $150.
Equity chambers, St. John, janitor, $208.
Judges' chamber and law library, St. John, $450.
Expenses imported horses, $500.
Encouragement of dairying, $6,000.
Contingencies of the legislature and public departments, $12,000.
Education, school houses poor district, $1,000.
Fisheries protection, $1,000.
Free grants act, $5 000.
Legislative librarian, $500.
Insurance on library, $50 00.
Books, etc., $500.
Assistant clerk of Assembly, $300.
Secretaries of committees and engrossing clerks, $1,100.
Chaplain, $80.
Sergeant-at-arms, $140.
Doorkeeper, $70.
Messenger, $70
Five messengers, $262.50.
Two pages, $70.
Law clerk, $1,000.
Lunatic asylum maintainance, $45,000.
Natural history society, $125.
Public health contingencies, etc., $1,100.
Public hospitals, $4 300.
Public printing, $11,000.
Public works, roads and bridges, $165,000.
Steam navigation, $8,000.
Legislative buildings and offices, $3,500.
Government house $300.
Normal school, $3,500
Lunatic asylum, $4,000.
Miscellaneous expenses of departments, $2,850.
Reformatory for boys, completing building $1,500.
Refunds crown lands, $200.
Surveys and railway inspection, $1,500.
Undiscovered expenses, $2,000.
Grand total, $289,625 50.

Dr. Stockton, who formerly advocated the pushing through of supply at the earliest possible stage of the sessions objected to the budget being proceeded with on the ground that the auditor-general's report had not been long enough in members' hands.

Hon. provincial secretary Mitchell, however, made his budget speech, dealing exhaustively and ably with the subject. Referring to the increase in the debt he said it was due to payment of

SUBSIDIES ON NEW RAILWAYS

and necessary expenditures on public works and bridges. During the past year the total expenditure on current revenue account had been $676,482.97, and the total receipts had been $652,668.99, leaving a deficit of $23,813.98. It would be remembered that last year he had called the attention of the House to the disappointing character of

THE CENSUS

returns by which, instead of an estimated increase of nearly 40,000 people, which would have given us an increased per capita allowance of about $30,000, it appeared that the increase had only been sixty or seventy souls. The statisticians had now got it down finer still, and the exact increase was only 30 souls, giving us an increased revenue of $24 where $30,000 had been expected.

THE DEFICIT.

When the ordinary estimates were brought down last year a deficit was estimated of $17,685.73. Supplemental estimates went to swell this amount by $20,799 50, so that the total estimated last year was $38 485.23, but legislation had been adopted imposing taxes upon corporations and also succession duties from which the province had received the sum of $22 410 80, so that the real estimated deficit would be somewhere in the neighborhood of $16,000. To this again should be added the expenses for the elections, $6,789 73, which had not been foreseen, so that on the whole the actual deficit for the past year was about $900 more than had been anticipated. The amount deposited to the credit of the sinking fund, $8,595.85, would go to decrease this total deficit. Mr. Mitchell went over the items of expenditure in detail.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

Referring to the estimated receipts for the present year, Mr. Mitchell said there was estimated from Dominion subsidies $483,569 68; from territorial revenues, $170,000. Last year the estimated territorial revenue was $125,000. The government expected this large increase because of the

ENLARGED TIMBER CUT

and the sale of timber berths on the expiration of the present leases. Supposing the licenses were not about to be renewed, the government would have calculated upon at least $135,000 this year from territorial revenue of all kinds. In 1883 the sale of timber berths realized something like $47,000. He thought, therefore, that $35,000 from this source this year, bringing the total estimate up to $170,000, was not an unreasonable expectation. The other estimated receipts were: Fees, provincial secretary's office, $7,500; agricultural department services and sales of horses, $2 000; lunatic asylum admissions, etc., $2,000; private and local bills, $300; taxes incorporated companies, $22 000; taxes life insurance agents, $400; succession duties, $5,000; miscellaneous, $1 000; making a total of estimated income, $693,769.68.

EXPENDITURE.

Coming to the items of proposed expenditure, he said it was thought the administration of justice would cost this year; $15,008. This was owing to the fact that it was in contemplation to employ an additional stenographer for the courts, as the present staff was hardly able to perform the work. It was also intended by the government to codify and amend the stenographic act, and to make provision for stenographic reporting in the county courts in certain cases. By this means the administration of justice would be facilitated and litigation made cheaper.

AGRICULTURE.

The expenditure upon agriculture had been placed at $24,150. It was the intention of the government to actively pursue its policy in regard to dairying. The progress made last year had been most encouraging. In the English market New Brunswick butter and cheese had taken a very high price.

A SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION.

The estimate for contingencies was $12,000, which would be a substantial reduction upon the expenditure for 1892, owing to the abolition of the legislative council. The expense for the deaf and dumb institution would be less than the previous year, as the maintenance of the school would now fall upon the county school fund. The total estimate for education was $175,019.48, an increase over the past year rendered necessary by the greater number of schools. The expenditure upon the Halifax blind asylum would henceforth form a part of the grant for education.

FISHERIES AND GAME.

For fishery protection the appropriation was the same as last year. For game protection it was $250. The surveyor-general had prepared a consolidation of the game laws which would be submitted to the house. The estimate to meet interest on bonded debt was $111,000. The cost of legislation was placed at $19,742.50, as against a cost of $25,034 40 last year, a saving which was expected to result from the abolition of the legislative council. For lunatic asylum and Natural History Society no change was made.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The item of public health had been placed at $2,100. It was to be hoped that this amount would be sufficient. If cholera should visit our shores a large expenditure would perhaps be necessary to grapple with it. Something over a month ago delegates from the different provincial governments had been invited to meet with the minister of agriculture at Ottawa to discuss this question. He (Mr. Mitchell) was present on behalf of this province. The dominion government proposed to establish health stations at Quebec, Halifax and St. John and he had strongly recommended that a station be

LOCATED AT CHATHAM,

to command the northeastern section of the province.

The estimate for public printing was $11,000, as compared with $12,492 for last year, this decrease being due to the abolition of the legislative council. The estimate for public works was $192,150.

THE REFORMATORY.

One item of expenditure appeared for the first time in the estimes this year, which he had no doubt would be favorably received by the house, the grant of $3 500 in aid of a boys' reformatory. This was a matter which had been pressing upon the attention of the public for many years. Judges and magistrates in all the courts had frequently referred to it. It was a matter of great satisfaction to know that, through the intelligent and energetic efforts of Lady Tilley, provision has been made, to a large extent, to meet this want. Charitably disposed persons had placed large amounts at her disposal. The old penitentiary buildings at St. John have been secured from the dominion government, and are now in a very forward state of repair for the purpose of being occupied. The government were giving $1,500 to complete these repairs, and $2,000 for maintenance.

LUMBER LAND SURVEYS.

It would be necessary, Mr. Mitchell said, in explanation of the grant of $1,500 for surveys and railways inspections, to make some extensive surveys. It was regrettable that the government had not a larger amount at their disposal for this service. Every square mile of crown lands, as was pointed out by the lumber commission, should have its lines run. The estimate for stumpage collection was $9,000, which, with economical management, he thought would be sufficient.

A SURPLUS.

The total estimated receipts were, as he had said before, $693,769.68. The total estimated expenditures $663,404 98, leaving an estimated surplus of $30,364.70 for the current year. (Applause.) In conclusion, Mr. Mitchell said that he thought the government had fairly well provided for the different services of the country. It was a matter of regret that the interest charge upon the province should be so large. There were many directions in which the government would like to reach out to develop the industries of the province. Money might very well be expended in the effort to develop our mining industries. More money might be expended with advantage in aid of our agricultural industries. More money was required for the importation of improved stock, both sheep and cattle. He trusted that, as in the past so in the future, the government would continue to deserve and receive the support and confidence of the representatives from the different counties of the province. (Applause). "I thank the house for the courteous attention they have paid to my remarks, and will move that you do now, Mr Speaker, leave the chair."

MR. POWELL CRITICISES.

Mr. Powell followed. He had listened with pleasure to the provincial secretary, who, making allowance for the politician, was quite fair in his statement of his case. He had nothing to complain of in the tone of the secretary, which was

ALWAYS ONE OF COURTESY.

He differed from the secretary, however, most radically as to the financial situation of the province. If the net indebtedness of the province at the end of 1891 compared with the net indebtedness of the province at the end of 1892 showed an increase, it was useless for the secretary by any manipulation of figures to attempt to say that there was a surplus on the year's operations.

Mr. Powell then proceeded to argue that the increase of debt was greater than the secretary had stated, but said a government was not necessarily to be condemned simply because of an increase of debt. Credit should be given for

THE IRON BRIDGES CONSTRUCTED

but not too much—only the difference between these and wooden bridges. Next year, unless some radical remedy were applied, the province must go in debt $42,000, in matters of ordinary expenditure. To sum the whole matter up during the triennial period, ending the 31st day of December, 1893, the province shall have plunged into debt to the amount of $600,000; and at the most favorable calculation be then plunging into debt at the rate of $40,000 per year. The government should grapple with the question immediately, boldly and patriotically. If the equilibrium between expenditure and revenue cannot be attained by simply pruning the expenditures in a rigidly economical manner, and taxation must be resorted to, then by all means let the government be bold and resort to it. Let the government

APPLY THE PRUNING KNIFE.

Begin with themselves. We do not need seven members of a cabinet. Let each member represent a constituency of 20,000, or if the house like, 15,000 or 10,000 each. He mentioned these as instances which would make a saving of nearly $10,000 Go through the expenditures of the province. Let the government prune whatever they can. A saving of $20,000 could be easily effected. He would leave to other members of the house the discussion of the details of what could be saved.

HON. MR. WHITE.

Hon. Mr. White replied in defence of the government's policy and pictured Mr. Powell as entering upon the discussion of provincial expenditures as a Moses of finance who was to lead the people into a land flowing with milk and honey. After all, his friend Powell had

PROPOSED ONLY TWO ROADS

to reduce expenditure. He had said that the number of the executive should be reduced. He had fortified this by the statement that in the British cabinet there were 16 members; he had not stated that while the cabinet as distinguished from the government contained only the number he represented, yet the British government is composed of a vastly larger number, and that only a minority in point of number of those who compose the government form the cabinet proper. After all, the true question to be considered is not how many members form our government, but how many men, whether in or out of the government, did it require to do the work that was to be done. No saving for instance could be effected by abolishing the office of solicitor general if it was necessary to employ some person to do the work. The hon. member, before he can make any point of this description, must show that unnecessary men are employed, whether members of the government or departmental officers. The hon. member's other proposal was a reduction of the membership in the house to 20 or even less. He had referred to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, but he had not told the house that whereas the indemnity paid to the members of this legislature is but $300 a year, that paid to the members of the Ontario legislature is $800, while those of Quebec received $600, as did those of Manitoba; and the fact was, that outside of the small province of P. E. Island, the members of this house are paid the smallest amount of any of the provinces.

ADVANTAGES OF LARGE MEMBERSHIP.

There were many advantages in having a house of large membership. The country was better represented, and in the multitude of counsellors there was wisdom. All that the honourable gentlemen had suggested, if accomplished in the full, would only save the province a few hundred, or at most thousands of dollars. If a goverment was to be found innocent or guilty simply upon the question of whether the public debt had increased, then the goverment at Ottawa of which the hon. gentlemen had been for many years a warm supporter must be found wanting. He could hardly therefore credit the hon. gentlemen with sincerity in this argument, much less with believing that it could produce the desired effect in the house.

DR. ALWARD.

Dr. Alward said it was a matter of regret that members had not had more time to look into the public accounts before being called upon to discuss them, and he proceeded to discuss the public debt and various expenditures at length

IN COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The motion that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair was then put and carried, after which the house went into committee of supply, with Mr. Killam in the chair.

There was an evening session, when Dr. Alward moved an amendment to the item of $1,100 for three engrossing clerks, and there was a breezey little discussion, during which

HON. MR. TWEEDIE

poked fun at the learned doctor. "He reminds me" said the Surveyor-General, of a little story I heard some time ago of a celebrated French Baron who was dining with a lady in England, He was not very well acquainted with the English language. During the course of the dinner, the lady said: 'Baron will you take some filberts?' The Baron said: "Non Merci, madam, I am today what you call in English 'off my nut.'" Now, I think that describes the mental condition of my hon. friend with reference to this item.

TWO OPPOSITIONISTS VOTE WITH GOVERNMENT.

Dr. Alward was opposed by Messrs. Allan and Shaw, after an explanation by govern speakers that the only additional expenditure involved was $200, which was to be divided between two of the engrossing clerks for attendance upon the general committees. The item was then carried, as were several other items, including that of public printing and $1,000 for the law clerk

Further consideration of supply was made the order of the day for Wednesday.

THE GREAT AND BY ROADS GRANTS.

On the consideration of supply being resumed on Thursday Dr. Alward wanted to know why the great and by-road grants had been amalgamated. Formerly, he said, there had been two items, one of $70,000 for by-roads and another of $95,000 for great roads and bridges.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said that it was proposed to pay the money for by-roads and great roads and bridges through the chief commissioner's office, instead of having the $70,000 paid through the provincial secretary's office as formerly.

Answering Mr. Alward, Hon Mr. Emmerson said it was not intended to lessen the sums for by-road purposes to any of the counties—in fact, he could see reasons why it might be necessary to increase them.

Mr. Shaw was glad to hear that there was to be no lopping off in the by-road appropriation. There was no service so much appreciated as the by-road service if the money was properly expended.

Mr Dunn of St. John made some excellent suggestions in reference to the improvement of roads and Hon. Mr. Hill spoke at length upon the importance of taking into consideration the question of improving the method of applying the by-road money and the system of road-making generally.

Mr. Flewelling said that the fact that provision was made to pay interest on roads and bridges out of the appropriation for that service was not such a bugbear as the opposition would try to make the people believe.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell said, regarding the school grant, the subject was under the consideration of the board of education and no doubt an equitable arrangement would be arrived at.

Hon Mr. Blair expressed the pleasure he had felt at listening to the practical remarks of the hon. members for Charlotte (Hill) and St. John (Dunn). The government had long been conscious of the difficulties which surrounded this subject. He was decidedly in favor of the suggestion to employ a competent man in each district to employ men by the day to do the work on the roads. The only difficulty was that in some sections antagonism would be aroused among people who wanted the by-road money spent among them more than they wanted good roads. The road and bridge expenditure was the one great disturbing feature of our provincial finances. If any means could be devised of meeting the wishes of the people on this subject, deficits would be almost unknown. He had hardly expected the leader of the opposition to condemn, as he had, the government because they were not intending to expend as much as they were making it appear they proposed to expend. If that argument meant anything it meant that the government, in that gentleman's view, should have added $20,000 more to the appropriation.

Mr Dunn thought that money would be saved to the province if one commissioner were given the charge of a considerable part of road making in each district.

After further discussion by Messrs. Stockton, Blair, Powell, Pitts and others, the item was passed; also the item for expenses of public works department ($2,850.)

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

On the item for maintenance of lunatic asylum, $45,000.—Hon. Mr. Mitchell said the present number of patients was 451.

Mr. Stockton said the method of arriving at the average per capita cost since and including 1891 was different from former years, and while he did not object that it was an improper method, there should be some reference to the change in the report.

Hon. Mr. Blair said the death rate was larger in 1892 than in 1891. It had come to be the practice in certain counties to send people of advanced age to the asylum who ought not to be there at all. This added to the expense of the institution, and it was unfair for the municipalities to throw this burden on the province. If this practice continued the municipalities would be made to bear the expense. In no province of Canada did the government keep up the roads, build the bridges and at the same time maintain the lunatic asylum. The Nova Scotia government only paid $12,000 a year towards its maintenance, while this province paid $45,000.

PITTS STILL AT LARGE.

Mr. Pitts said public opinion in St. John was that the asylum was not well nor economically managed. Dr. Steeves and his son formed a sort of family compact. Dr. Steeves was investing in provincial bonds and no doubt the money was coming out of the province. The inspections were largely a matter of form.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell said the reduced fees indicated less patients admitted, which surely was not a matter of complaint. It might indicate that there were a good many people outside of the institution who ought to be in it. (Great laughter.)

Mr. Stockton thought that patients improperly certificated could be reported to the government for removal.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell said it was exceedingly difficult to tell whether a patient was a dangerous one or not. The superintendent had a large responsibility thrown upon him in many cases.

Hon. Mr. Blair thought the only adequate remedy was to make the municipalities bear the burden.

The item passed and committee rose with leave to sit again.

MR. SIVEWRIGHT

presented a petition from a number of electors in Gloucester asking for a