POOR COPY

Dept. Public Works

The Gleaner.

JAS. H. CROCKET, Proprietor. FREDERICTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1886. VOL. II, NO. 124

Professional Cards.

JAS. T. SHARKEY,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
Solicitor for Canadian Reporting and Collecting Association
AND FOR
The British American Mercantile and Enquiry Association
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Sept. 17, 1885.—1yr

J. H. BARRY,
BARRISTER-AT LAW,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE:—FISHER'S BUILDING, Up-Stairs.
FREDERICTON.
December 12, 1883.

William Wilson,
SECRETARY-TREASURER, YORK,
BARRISTER
AND
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CONVEYANCER, Etc.
QUEEN ST. - - FREDERICTON
OFFICE: OPPOSITE POST OFFICE
ACCOUNTS COLLECTED, LOANS NEGOTIATED.
Sept. 10, 85.—1 yr-t

H. D. CURRIE, D. D. S.
SURGEON DENTIST.
First Door Below People's Bank, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.
OFFICE HOURS:
6 A. M. TO 1 P. M.; 2 TO 5 P. M. AND 7 TO 9 P. M.
May 14, 1885.

Dr. McLEARN
Physician & Surgeon,
OFFICE: CARLETON STREET,
NEXT ABOVE N. B. RAINSFORD'S OFFICE.
At Barker House after 9 p. m.
Fredericton, Jan. 29th, 1885.

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,
Fredericton, N. B
J. A. Edwards,
PROPRIETOR.
FINE SAMPLE ROOM IN CONNECTION.
—ALSO—
A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE.
Coaches at trains and boats.
25, 1882.

Barker House,
QUEEN STREET,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Extensive Improvements Completed,
making hotel one of the best in the province.
FRED B. COLEMAN, Proprietor

Barker House Stables.
COACHES AND CARRIAGES
Furnished with all possible despatch.
Horses Boarded
At Moderate Terms.
JOHN B. ORR,
PROPRIETOR.
Fredericton, Sept. 17, 1885.—1 yr.

Miss Annie Louise Lugrin,
TEACHER OF
MUSIC.
(Pupil of Madame de Angelis, Boston.)
TERMS:-$20 Lessons, - $7.00.
RESIDENCE:—Corner York and Brunwick Streets, Fredericton.
Fredericton, May 9, 1885.

LOOK HERE.
For a Large Variety of
White Dress Shirts
from 75 cents up,
GO TO
C. H. THOMAS & Co's
Fredericton, Sept. 19, 1885.

Business Cards.

Kelly & Murphy,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES
AND
SLEIGHS.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Old Carriages Bought and Sold and Exchanged for New.
FACTORY:
MAIN STREET, PORTLAND, ST. JOHN, N. B.
J. KELLY. C. MURPHY
July 11, 1885.—1yr.

F. J. McCAUSLAND.
Just Received
A Very Large Assortment of New, Thick
Watch Crystals
which I will sell and adjust in watches at very reasonable prices.
Opposite Normal School,
Next door below J. J. Weddall's.
Nov. 3, 1885.—1 yr-t

T. W. GREGORY,
ENGRAVER, &c.,
MONOGRAMS RAISED AND SUNK IN GOLD OR SILVER.
STEEL STAMPS AND STENCIL CUTTING
SEALS FOR WAX OR PAPER.
JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.
Queen Street
Fredericton, Nov. 7, 1885.

This space is reserved for
R. C. MACREDIE,
PLUMBER, GAS-FITTER
and TIN-SMITH.
Queen Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, *or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence.* 169 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (10 Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

ESTABLISHED 1832.
J. McGOLDRICK. T. J. MORGA
John McGoldrick & Co.
Importers and Dealers in
Ingot Copper, Pig Iron, Scrap Iron, Old Metals, Paper Stock, Woollen Mill Supplies, Etc.
Office, 161 Mill Street; Store, 105 to 111 Mill Street, Portland, N. B.
BUYING AGENTS
SPRINGDALE PAPER MILLS
Sept. 24.—tw

THE KEY TO HEALTH.
BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS
Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.
T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you *free* a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making *more money* at once than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine
114-26

TEA. TEA. TEA.
COFFEE. COFFEE. COFFEE.
If you want a good cup of Tea or Coffee you can get the right article at a reasonable price, at
YERXA & YERXA'S.
Price of our Black English Teas, from 20 cts to 45 per lb.; Best Formose Oolong 50 cts, Best Japan, 60 cts.
Coffee, from 15 cts up to 35. We sell Chase & Sanborne's Standard Java.
We are still selling Molasses at the old price, 35 cts per gal. FISH—We have a fine lot of Bay Herring at $1.50 per half Bbl.
YERXA & YERXA, Two Doors Above People's Bank.
Feb. 16, 1886.

Auction Sales.
JOHN WOODWARD,
Auctioneer,
OFFICE AND SALES ROOM,
Coy's Block, Queen St.
SALES OF FURNITURE at Rooms or Residence. Stocks of Goods of all kinds, Bonds, Bank Stock, Real Estate, Houses, Horses, Carriages, &c. Cash advances on goods placed with me for sale. Prompt settlements a special feature of the business. All transactions confidential. I am prepared to attend to sales in city or county.
JOHN WOODWARD, Auctioneer.
Fredericton, May 5th, 1885.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to AUCTION SALES of all kinds.
Sales of Furniture at residences or otherwise — General Merchandise — Real Estate —Equity and Mortgage sales—Houses—Horses—Carriages &c., &c.
CHARGES MODERATE.
BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.
RETURNS PROMPT.
Can be found at Residence [over Messrs Gregory and Blair's office] Queen Street, next below Queen Hotel, or at Legislative Library.
H. G. C WETMORE.
Auctioneer.
N. B. Having a Commission from the Government, and Licenses from City and County, I can auction anywhere in York County.
May 2, 1885. H. G. C. W

AGENTS FOR
MITCHELL, VANCE & Co., NEW YORK, GAS FIXTURES

G. & E. Blake,
PLUMBERS
AND
Gas Fitters,
177 UNION STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
Drain Pipe, Tile Pipe, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead and Pumps.
Water and Gas Fittings always on hand. Public and Private Buildings fitted up in the most approved manner.
Estimates Furnished.
Country Work a Specialty.
July 11, 1885.—1 yr.

M. A. FINN,
IMPORTER OF
Wines, Liquors
—AND—
CIGARS
Cor. Prince William and Princess Streets,
Saint John, N. B.
April 15, 1883.

McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT
Dunbar Shingle Machine,
which took First Prize at the Dominion Centennial Exhibition at St. John
STEAM ENGINES, MACHINISTS' TOOLS
—AND—
Agricultural Implements a Specialty.
Received the only Diplomas on MOWERS and RAKES granted at the Provincial Exhibition, St. John, 1880, and also at the Dominion Centennial, 1883.
Post Office Box 164.
Telegraphic address, McF. T. & A., Fredericton. Sept 17 1yr

"Golden Fleece."
BARGAINS
—IN—
JACKET & ULSTER CLOTHS.
The Subscriber has on hand a Large Stock of
LADIES'
Jacket AND Mantle CLOTHS
In Colored and Black for Winter wear, which he intends to dispose of
AT HALF PRICE.
Parties desiring an article of this kind will find it to their advantage to call at the
"GOLDEN FLEECE.
Also, a lot of
Ladies' Jackets,
ULSTERS
—AND—
Knit Vests
—AT—
HALF PRICE.
T. A. SHARKEY.
Fredericton, Oct. 24, 1885.

Just Landing:
ONE CAR LOAD
(1,500 BOXES)
BANGOR ROUND ROCK SALT.
The above salt is manufactured from Pure Bonaire Rock Salt.
The best in use for dairy purposes as it is the strongest and purest known.
G. T. WHELPLEY.
Fredericton, Feb. 16, 1886.

SUPERIOR
CONDITION POWDERS!
Prepared and Put Up by
D. J. STOCKFORD,
Driver and Trainer of Trotting Horses,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
THESE POWDERS are compounded from the very best ingredients known to pharmacists, and have been used for forty years by the manufacturers father, Mr. GEORGE STOCKFORD, who was a breeder of thorough-bred horses and livery stable keeper, at St. John, N. B. In my experience I have never found any but the most beneficial results to attend the use of these powders. It is the BEST POWDER and the only one in the market that can out speed and win a race of heats from the following ailments:—
Distemper, Loss of Appetite, Discolored Urine, Skin Eruptions, Coughs, Colds, Worms, Pink-eye, Horse-ail, Thick-Wind, Heaves and Roughness of the Coat.
THESE POWDERS are not a Cure-all but are the only ones in the market that can down a fever, for speed or distance. My friends have been brushing and speeding at me three years to start them
IN THE "FREE-FOR-ALL,"
and I have concluded to enter them with the rest now in this class, and I think that before the race is finished that the others will think it is a very warm bowl of milk that I have. This POWDER
IS NOW READY,
and waiting for the judges to tap the bell. They are put up in 1 lb packages at 50 cts. per package, or 1 dozen packages for $4; and will be sent to any address on receipt of price.
D. J. STOCKFORD, Fredericton, N. B
REFERENCES: I. R. Golding, Geo. I. Gunter, John B. Orr, George Lee and Wm. S. Goodspeed, livery stable keepers, of Fredericton, and Ald. C. H. Thomas and Jas. H. Crocket.
Fredericton, Jan. 12, 1885.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Attorney General Blair's Masterly Speech.

Full and Complete Answers to the Charges of the Opposition.

[Conclusion.]

We will now pass from that branch of the case and come to Mr. H A Cropley. The honorable gentleman took occasion to name over eight or ten sums received by Mr Crocket for printing. Let us see whether Mr Cropley is not able to make a fairly respectable showing. I find that he received warrants for $46.22, $52.28, $150, $100, $127.50, $200, $350, $300, $55.59, $390.84, $250, $332.15, $396.54, $20, $56.25, $353.50, winding up with $550, or a total of $3,730.87 in that one year.

I do not read all these items for the purpose of complaining that the money was improperly and dishonestly paid. I make no such charge.

Mr Wetmore—It was not all for printing.

Hon. Mr Blair—The hon gentleman appears to derive satisfaction from the fact that it was not all for printing, that a portion of it was for binding. I will inform the hon. gentleman, what more was paid for printing so that I do not think he can gather much comfort from that. I read over these figures, not for the purpose of making a complaint but for the purpose of showing that the same style of argument, the same style of charge and complaint now emanating from the opposition benches against this Government, can be brought home to themselves to an extent much greater than against the present Government. I have offered them to show what force really attaches to that class of arguments. Why, sir, it is possible to take up the public accounts of any government this country ever had or ever will possess and string together a lot of items thus expended, but unless the accuser can show that these charges have been improperly paid, or that the services for which they were paid, were unnecessary, there surely can be no force or significance in the mere retailing of them or the endless repetition of them to the House. Sir, I will now submit, particularly for the contemplation of the Ex-Surveyor General and his leader, the following payments for printing to the Maritime Farmer Office in the year 1882: $153, $500, $498.70 $66, $1,000, $170.01, $63.70, making the very handsome little sum of $2446.41. You will see, sir, that my hon. friends must have been much embarassed between the two newspapers, according to their own style of argument, which they had to subsidize out of the public funds—a difficulty which the present administration have not so far experienced. Those little items when all added together amount to $8830.03. And, sir, those items are largely in excess of the gross totals which the hon. gentlemen point to with so much emotion as spent by us and when we come to include all the members of this compact as it may be called, because they have associated the names of Messrs. Lugrin, Crocket, Gregory and Blair as forming a sort of company, what do we find? Permit, me sir, to constitute a firm composed of Frazer, Wetmore, Winslow, Cropley, and all of the Wetmore name (laughter), and allow me to add all the amounts together and I find we must add $1200 as the retiring allowance of Mr. C P Wetmore, $612.50, the amount Mr. H G C Wetmore received, and I might go on to other connections of the family which I do not desire to mention, but the emoluments of which added to the amounts I have given, will make up

THE SNUG LITTLE TOTAL

of $12,800. Now, sir, I hope hon. gentlemen are satisfied that this mode of criticizing this Government is open to us as against them if we chose to use it, and that they will not fail, henceforward, to appreciate the fact when these gentlemen are crying out in such a sympathetic way for a more economical administration and demanding that they should be transferred to the treasury benches to carry out these reforms, they may very well be judged as to how they would deal with the finances of the Province, from experience they have afforded us in the past.

Coming to another charge against the Government the leader of the opposition preface it by saying that it was a question of such intense gravity that he thought every gentleman ought to give it serious consideration. His charge against us was that of violating the independence of Parliament Act, in one of its distinct provisions in the purchase for the asylum annex in the vicinity of the City of St. John from the member for the City and County of St. John before me. Well, sir, let us refer to the statute and see what the statute says, and then see what the Government did in connection with this matter of

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM FARM.

We will see whether, when you examine this transaction, in the mind of any reasonable man we are open to the imputation of having violated the provisions of the statute either in letter or spirit. At the session of the Legislature in 1884, the Government announced its policy to be this, that instead of adding another wing and therefore a further amount to the cost of the present Lunatic Asylum, they would procure lands outside suitable for the erection of buildings with the view of furnishing employment to many of the inmates of the asylum who could be properly and profitably employed. The Legislature assented to that plan and gave us authority to expend a certain sum of money for that purpose. And when the Government came to deal with that subject the first thing they had to consider was the question of location, and they came unanimously to the conclusion, after looking over the whole subject in all its bearings, that the best policy would be to select a farm or farms as near as possible to the present Institution. We considered, sir, that if we selected a farm up the line of the I C R or along the line of the New Brunswick Railway there would be a great deal of expense attendant upon going from and coming to the Provincial Asylum. It would necessitate the travelling of the superintendent from day to day and his travelling expenses would be considerable, and the produce of the farm would require to be sent by rail at a considerable cost down to the central Institution. It would necessitate the carrying of milk from the farm every day, and taking it all together we concluded that it would be unwise to select a farm at any distance from the asylum, as we were convinced it would cost an additional sum of at least $1,000 a year. So we set to work to find where we could get a farm in the immediate neighborhood of the asylum, or at all events near enough for the purpose, and we found a very great deal of difficulty in purchasing such a farm as we required. People in that neighborhood were not as a rule anxious to sell, and others, who would sell, wanted a large price and finally, as the best arrangement that could be made, and in this we were assisted by the hon gentleman from Albert (Mr. Turner) and a gentleman in the Upper Chamber, we purchased Mr. R. C. Gregory's property and a portion of the property of the hon gentleman from the City and County of St. John (Mr. Quinton). In carrying out that arrangement the Government made the best terms it was possible to make. That is my opinion, sir, and if any gentleman in this House thinks there is any reason to doubt that the purchase was a judicious one, or to doubt that the terms were as favorable as could possibly have been made by any administration, all he needs to do is to enquire into the subject and such enquiry will remove his doubts. I saw it stated in the public press that we were paying the hon gentleman $13,000 for this farm. I also read the statement that a farm some little distance away from that one was sold for a very much less sum per acre than we paid Mr. Quinton and Mr. Gregory for theirs. I saw both of these statements in the press. The first statement is not true and the public accounts show it. We only paid Mr. Quinton $6,000 for his property the balance of $800 being for the crop. In regard to the other farm that was sold we made enquiries. There was a property there belonging, or supposed to belong, to a gentleman by the name of Olive. The property was very heavily mortgaged. The Provincial Secretary made enquiries to see if we could procure it, but the people who owned it were not in a position to dispose of it without bringing it to sale, which could not be done in time to have the necessary buildings erected. No Government would be willing to take the property on such terms as those, because after we had agreed to take the farm, when it came to be sold, perhaps it would bid it up higher, and we might have to pay a very much larger amount than the farm was worth. So that we were compelled to give up the Olive farm which our opponents say sold for a less sum than we gave for that which we purchased. It was sold for less, it is true, but it was mortgaged for an amount as large as the Government were willing to pay for it, and when the sale took place was bid in by the mortgagee for about one-half of the face of his mortgage. No person was willing to give the full amount of the mortgage and the mortgagee might have bid it in for $1, but that does not afford the slightest evidence of the value of the property nor the slightest justification for the statement that the Government might have procured it for less than they paid for the other property. I know that the Government purchased the property of Mr. Quinton and Mr. Gregory at a less price per acre than they could have got the property surrounding or adjoining them for.

Hon. Mr. McLellan—50 per cent less than in some cases.

Hon. Mr. Blair—Yes, I think the difference ranged as high as that. Therefore I say, sir, that upon the merits of the case, the action of the Government will stand the closest scrutiny and I invite these hon gentlemen on the other side, if they have any complaint to make regarding this transaction to definitely shape their complaint and they will have the fullest facilities afforded by the Government for investigation. We were not unmindful, sir, either, of the statute referred to, when this subject came up. I looked into the law carefully, to see whether within the scope and spirit of the act, there could be the slightest impropriety in the relation in which the hon. gentleman from the city and county of St. John stood towards the Government in this affair. I came to the conclusion that his case, as it applied to this purchase, was not within either the letter or spirit of the statute. Look at the act, section 23, chap. 4, Con. Stats., and you will see that it declares that no contractor with of under the Government or any surety of such contractor shall be capable of being elected or sitting in the House of Assembly while such contract is subsisting or such person has such interest therein. Mr. Quinton was not a contractor with the Government simply because he made a deed conveying his property to the Crown. I say, in my opinion, sir, that his case is not within the terms of this act. The leader of the opposition, sir, has called attention to another item in the public accounts, warrant No. 1040, which I think, speaking from memory, was for $582, and issued to the Receiver General to cover the expenses on the

DUNN PETITION OF RIGHT

and both he and his colleague from Northumberland, assume that this sum of $582 passed into the pockets of Mr. Gregory and ought to be added to the former warrants of $440 in all, making a sum of something like $1000, paid to Mr. Gregory according to the calculation of these hon. gentlemen. The information asked for by them in this connection will be furnished this House in a more formal way than I now furnish it as to what sums compose this item of $582. Let me for the present assure the hon. gentlemen that of that $582, not one dollar was paid to Mr. Gregory. I know it will calm the uneasiness of my hon. friends when I give them this information. So that when they recast their figures they will be kind enough to strike out that amount. I will explain to the House about the Dunn Petition of Right and it may take me some little time to do so. Some payments have been made upon it and some more payments will have to be made yet. I am sure it will be agreeable to the House to have set before them the history of this important case. When the present Government came into power, we were informed that a claim was being pressed on the Dominion Government for the payment of balances due as was alleged on this Tibbits claim which originated between 1840 and 1845 out of a question of disputed territory between the Provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec. During some years preceding the advent of the present Government to power a large sum of money amounting in all to something in the neighborhood of $19,000 had been paid by the Dominion Government, against the will, I believe, of the late Government, against their protest at all events, I think, to the claimants of the Tibbits and Glazier claims, and there was still a balance of $35,000 or $38,000, claimed by these gentlemen against the Dominion directly and really indirectly against this province. It was always felt by us that the Dominion Government, not this one more than its predecessor, had improperly paid these amounts, that it was the right of the Government of this country to have adjusted that claim and dealt with it, that it was an improper interference on the part of successive Dominion Governments, a usurpation of the rights of this province, in undertaking to adjust and pay a claim standing against the province and to arbitrarily charge this Government with the amount of the award. The late Government submitted, I suppose with all the grace possible, to these continued payments from time to time, but when we came into power we submitted our protest against the payment of this claim. The Governor General, on the advice of the Dominion Government, granted a fiat of right that allowed a petition to be filed with the Dominion Government for the purpose of trying out the claim against the Dominion for the same. When we were advised that this course was being taken in the matter we appealed against it. We said that the Dominion Government ought not to grant a fiat in the case, that we ought to be consulted and it ought to be left with us to settle this matter, that unless the Dominion Government were prepared to say we would not be chargeable with any amount they might in future pay with respect to that claim or with any amount which the courts might decree they ought to pay with respect to these claimants, we thought we ought to be left with the management and control of the case in our own hands. A very great deal of correspondence took place between the two Governments and they refused at first to give us control. We pointed out that it was an infringement of our rights; a violation of every principle of justice and fair play to this Province that the Dominion Government should undertake to settle demands against us or assume the control of litigation in such a case as this, because we felt as a Government, that if the control of litigation was allowed to be left in the hands of the Dominion Government, we had no guarantee of what the result might be. They had always shown a disregard for our rights in the past, and we did not know what attention would be given the matter in going through the courts. We respectfully, but firmly, demanded to have control of such litigation in future and finally the Dominion Government yielded to our demand and allowed us as a Government to take control of this litigation. Having thus obtained the control of the suit we take up such grounds in answer to the complaint of the petitioners as appeared to us to be proper under the circumstances, and the matter came on finally for hearing before one of the Judges of the Supreme Court sitting as judge in Exchequer and it was in respect of that hearing that a payment was made on account last year. As a result of the hearing before that Judge (Fournier) a decision was rendered against the contention of this Government. Then the question arose as to what course this Government should take. The amount of the claim was something like $35,000 or $38,000. Again we communicated with the Dominion Government upon the subject contending that, inasmuch as it was apparent that the chief ground upon which these parties claimed the right to recover was that the Dominion Government had made an order in Council allowing the claim, the Dominion Government ought to relieve us as a Government from all further responsibility, and informing them that if they did not see fit to carry on the appeal and relieve us we would feel obliged ourselves to do so. They refused to give us any assurance that they would relieve us from further liability; so that the only course for us in the public interest to pursue, rather than pay that sum out of the Provincial Treasury, was to take an appeal against Judge Fournier's judgment. The appeal in the first place before the Supreme Court at Ottawa, shortly before the last session of this House, convened I went up there myself to attend to that appeal and after I had waited some days, finally circumstances prevented the case coming on at the court, and the case stood over to the May sitting of the Supreme Court. Again I went up to argue the case on behalf of the Province. I did not send anybody else up as the late Government

POOR COP

did when they employed Mr. King and allowed him $900 to argue the penitentiary case, but I went up myself to argue the matter on appeal, and the result of the argument was that the

COURT SUSTAINED THE APPEAL

taken by this Government and gave judgment against the petitioners, and that judgment stands so to-day. Now, sir, included in that $582, concerning which the hon gentleman opposite have made inquiries, will be found the expenses incurred by me on the two trips to Ottawa that I have spoken of and will also be found the sums paid to agents and court fees paid at that time and subsequently to Messrs. O'Connor and Hogg, and the court fees of the case on appeal. The House thus finds that no portion of it was paid to Mr. Gregory as intimated. I hope the intimation I have given on this point will afford satisfaction to our friends opposite.

Mr. Hanington—Do I understand the Attorney General to say that we are not liable for anything further on that?

Hon Mr Blair—Yes, except for costs of our own side the grounds of the appeal were that there was no case disclosed against the Dominion. Our contention was that there was no liability at all on the part of the Dominion on the face of the case, and the court decided that there was no liability and gave judgment against the petition.

Mr. Hanington—Then it was not decided on the merits, but stands just as it did before.

Hon Mr Blair—That is not the effect of it at all. The petitioners have no claim. The Province of New Brunswick did not appear directly as a party to the suit. The suit was the petition of Wm Dunn, assignee of a number of claimants—Mr. Kilburn, of Kingsclear, Mr. Tibbits and others, I think, had assigned their claim to one Wm Dunn, of Montreal, and he was the assignee and recognized as such by the Dominion Government, which had passed the Order in Council I have mentioned, stating that there was this amount of money due to Wm Dunn as the assignee of these claimants by the Province of New Brunswick. That was the Order in Council the Dominion Government passed and we contended in our correspondence with them that it was improper for the Dominion Government to undertake to pass an Order in Council stating what amount of money was due by this Government to some other Government or individual, that it wou'd be a matter of simple justice to us to allow this Government to say what amount this province owed to anybody, and that nobody else had any right to make that declaration. The Petition of Right was maintained by this gentleman, Wm Dunn, against the Dominion Government. He set forth the whole case, the grounds of the claim itself, and also the fact that the Dominion Government had by Order in Council allowed this claim as a good claim; we set up that his case was not sufficient and he was not entitled to recover, and we took grounds before the Supreme Court that it was not in the power of the Dominion Government by Order in Council to make any liability against us and that it was not in their power, without any statutory authority, to make a liability against the Dominion Government itself—and the court sustained that contention.

Mr. Hanington—There could not have been much doubt about that.

Hon Mr Blair—Well, the counsel for the petition and gentlemen of standing they were too, took the opposite view. But let me ask why did the hon gentlemen composing the late Government leave this matter as a legacy for us. Why did not he protest and maintain that the Dominion Government ought not to make this Order in Council.

Mr Hanington—We did maintain it and protest against the whole thing over and over again.

Hon Mr Blair—Then my hon friend must have protested very weakly. I think he must have struck the Dominion Government with a feather; we succeeded in impressing them with the justice of our views, and I am sure had the hon gentlemen exerted their influence in that quarter they might even more easily have accomplished it.

Mr Hanington—What nonsense that is. It was not in Court in our time. Such rot!

Hon. Mr Blair—That is the forcible and convincing way in which the hon. gentleman answers our arguments. That is the style of language he employed in referring to our litigation a year ago. He said it was "all nonsense" then; every man in the country would consider us a laughing-stock in declaring that the Province had the right to legislate in connection with liquor licenses. He said, "what nonsense!" then, and now he brings forward that powerful argument again. I am sure that the House from its experience with the hon. gentleman has learned that some more forcible argument than this is necessary in order to carry conviction to any one's mind. The course I have described is the course we took with reference to this matter of the Petition of Right; and if any gentleman desires the correspondence brought down we will be most happy to produce it, and I think he will see that this Province has escaped a liability which, judging from past experience, had our friends opposite continued in power, it would in all probability have had to pay. No doubt they would have entered a protest as they did before, but the Province would have been charged with the amount all the same.

And now, sir, I will briefly allude to two or three minor matters which the hon gentleman from the County of Northumberland referred to. He dwelt at some length upon the department of the Surveyor General and also upon the management of the Department of Board of Works. I propose to leave my hon friend the Surveyor General to deal with the ex-Surveyor General and I think he will be able to make out a reasonable case in his own defence. I propose, also, to leave my hon friend, the Chief Commissioner, to deal with his own department further than to make this general remark that as far as the obligations resting upon this Province for bridges are concerned some of them are obligations which this Government have unquestionably inherited from their predecessors. And I know of no possible way to have escaped this expenditure, without violating the pledges made by our predecessors, and the House will admit that when a Government makes such pledges and assurances, it is

THE DUTY OF THEIR SUCCESSORS

if they reasonably can, to carry them out, and hon. members, some of them, will know that as soon as this Government came into power, we were fusiladed with inquiries by our friends opposite as to when we were going to build this bridge and that bridge, as though they were exceedingly anxious that their promises should be carried out and we did continue it and the result has been that during these few years very large demands were necessarily made on the department of the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works on account of these items. My hon. friend the ex-Surveyor General has stated that in the plans for the South West Miramichi Bridge, there was an error of some 50 or 60 feet in the length of the bridge and that, had the bridge been built according to the dimensions called for by the plans and specifications one of the piers would have been up in Wilson's field. If that is true, which I do not acknowledge, surely the hon. gentleman does not urge that against the Chief Commissioner; surely he knows that, that gentleman is not expected himself to measure the width of these rivers or the length of these bridges. I do not think the House will say, because a clerk in the department makes an error (and I regret to say they have been made too frequently), that the Chief Commissioner should be held responsible for it. We have made two changes in these officers. We have continued to employ the same engineer they employed. It has been said that he made a mistake of 80 feet in the length of the Fredericton Bridge. If he did make a mistake in reference to that bridge and in reference to the South West bridge, these were certainly mistakes for which the Chief Commissioner, could not in any sense be held responsible.

At the risk, sir, of wearying the house, I have endeavored to follow up and refute, to the satisfaction of the house, I hope, the various charges made by members of the opposition, and there are still two or three minor matters to which I will yet refer. The hon leader of the opposition has called attention to the circumstance that the public reports show that a warrant was issued for the reporting and publishing of the debates last session of $850, and has questioned my statement that there has been retained by the Receiver General a sufficient amount to pay the expense of publishing those debates. Hon members will find, on referring to the statements laid on the table to-day, a memorandum to the credit of the Province called "Sundry balances to the credit of Suspense Account," amounting to $194. That includes the amount reserved, as I have said, for that purpose. The Deputy Receiver General deemed it best to issue the warrant that way, and close the account, instead of issuing the warrant for $850—less the amount required to defray the expense of publication of the debates, thinking that he would be called upon every day for the sum so reserved. Sundry charges have also been made

IN RESPECT TO THE TRAVELLING EXPENSES

of the Executive. The hon member from the County of Northumberland has called attention to the fact that travelling expenses to the amount of $600 had been paid to the Chief Superintendent of the Board of Education this year. I may say that $200 was for the previous year, and $400 for this year, and in allowing $400, we were allowing precisely the same amount as was allowed to Dr. Rand, the ex-superintendent. He has referred to the fact that Mr. Thompson, Mr. Thomas Nesbitt, Mr. Henry Phair and Miss Thompson were employed in the office and that both of the latter were allowed for extra services. That is true, but the practice has been the same for many years. It is well known that at the end of the terms, twice a year, when the school warrants are being issued to the teachers, and returns come in, it is quite impossible to get through with that portion of the work in season, and within a short time after the term ends, without calling in additional aid, and Mr. Phair and Miss Thompson were so called into requisition. Mr. Phair and Miss Thompson had been in the office a good many years. We did not put them there but found them there and the present Chief Superintendent has continued to avail himself of their services. I do not see how the gentleman who says that these extras are unnecessary and ought not to have been incured, can reconcile such a statement with his own conduct in the late Government when these extra services were continually performed and paid for. Does the hon gentleman wish us to understand that this work was unnecessary, and that extra clerks were not required, or if not, what does he mean? I am quite unable to follow the drift of the hon gentleman in this discussion. Mr. Tibbits has been mentioned too as having received $100 for auditing the Auditor General's accounts. We all know that at certain seasons of the year, and particularly now when the Auditor General's accounts are closed up on the first day of January, and have to be ready for publication and printed by the time the House meets, it is necessary that he should have some extra assistance. He has had assistance allowed him necessarily by us and had it, necessarily I presume, by our predecessors, and the only difference is that Mr. Tibbits, who is a clerk in the Provincial Secretary's office is permitted, when not engaged with his ordinary duties, and I think he has done this work entirely at night, to perform these extra services for which he last year received the sum of $100. The Provincial Secretary just now reminds me that when Mr. Tibbits showed the length of time he had been engaged in these services, he claimed $200, but he only allowed him half of the amount and the result is that he will not be willing to do the services again for the same money we then pail him. The late government had Mr. Farrel employed in the same work. These, sir, are all the specific charges made against us so far as I have been able to follow them and I come now to the general complaint of the hon gentlemen, to a matter to which they all refer in all their speeches and which they consider, I presume, the most important matter which they can allege against the Government. The hon leader of the Opposition, in referring to the resolutions moved by me in 1881, as the platform of the then opposition, has ventured to state in this House that the Government have not reduced the expenses of administration one cent, and that statement was echoed, re-echoed and reiterated by the ex-Surveyor General. I am very glad that these gentlemen have taken up the subject of

THE OPPOSITION PLATFORM OF 1881.

I think the House will fairly accord to me the opportunity in discussing the question of this resolutisn, and of following the matter through in some details. I would place before the House first the position occupied by the Government and Opposition of that day. We have heard a great deal about falsification of pledges on the part of members of this Government, we have heard a great deal in respect to inconsistency, they have confronted us with this platform on more than one occasion. As it is important and desirable that this country should fully understand what this Government has accomplished in the face of the difficulties we have had to surmount, I think it is not unreasonable that the House should afford me the opportunity of putting this question squarely before it. In 1881, we sir, were addressing ourselves to the state of things which existed in 1881, and had existed previously and not to the state of things which existed three or four years later. At that time we moved a resolution in which we expressed our opinion that it was desirable that the Legislative Council should be abolished. We thought a reduction in the number of the members of the Executive might be effected; that the salary of the Lieut. Governor's Private Secretary might be withdrawn; that the educational system might be so managed as to be less burdensome on the Provincial exchequer; that there might be some reduction made in contingent expenses, and, generally, that the Governmental machinery might be run with less expense than up to that time it had been run. Here is the speech I made on that occasion and I would be glad if hon. members would compare what was said then with what has been now accomplished, and see whether it is possible for the leader of the opposition or any of his lieutenants or co-adjutors justly to make the charge of inconsistency or insincerity against me. Let them point to any Government that has ever had an existence in this Province, which has more honestly and in a more bona-fide and conscientious manner endeavored to carryout the opinions theyexpressed while in opposition. Now, sir, in the speech I made on that occasion in the ranks and on the platform of the opposition I said, if you can abolish the Legislative Council, you can save $12,000. If you exercise economy in the management of Government House, and in the expenditure for contingencies, I said, I think $20,000 a year might be saved in the expenditure of this country, and sir, when I spoke of the possibility of reduction in the

OUTLAY UPON GOVERNMENT HOUSE

what was the state of things existing? At the time these remarks were made the fact was that for the seven years preceding the Government of this country had spent $45,000 in the maintenance of Government House, or $6,500 a year, and I said I thought, and I think my opinion was entertained by a large number of gentlemen opposed to me, as well as those who were with me that a considerable reduction could be made in the cost of Government House. I said that in addition to this $20,000 that might be saved we might make the educational machinery less expensive to the province. Putting all these items together I said there could at all events be a saving, if these things were done, of fully $30,000. That was the speech I made at that time. I now, sir, want to compare the results of our administration with what we said then we thought could be accomplished. Some of the present Government did not agree with us. My hon friend from the County of Albert did not vote with us on that occasion. The hon Surveyor General was not then in the House. The Provincial Secretary did not vote with us, but those of us who were then in the opposition and are now in the Government have, so far as it was possible endeavor to convert our colleagues to our views. Sir, I think I will be able to show the House that we have made a record of which the Government need not be ashamed. (Cheers) In regard to the

QUESTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

I am not going to say very much. The leader of the Opposition says we have not abolished the Legislative Council and therefore ought to be condemned. And what is the position he occupies with reference to it? Why, he is an opponent of the abolition of the Legislative Council. One of the planks of his platform, if he be entitled to speak for his party, in opposition to the abolition of the Legislative Council. He is hostile to any change in the constitution of the Legislative Council. Well, then in what position is the leader of the opposition placed? Opposed to the abolition of the Legislative Council, believing that it would be detrimental to the interests of this country that abolition should take place, yet he calls upon this Government to abolish it and condemns us because we do not do that which he has said himself would be an injury to the country if we did do it! (Applause.) That is the consistent position he occupies. He would condemn us if we did and say that we were not entitled to the confidence of the country and condemn us if we did not because we were inconsistent. Condemnation awaits this doomed Government at the non gentleman's hands whichever way we turn. In fact he says (and the House will pardon the quotation)—

You can't if you will,
You must if you won't,
You'll be damned if you do
And damned if you don't.

(Applause and laughter.

That is the highly dignified and statesmanlike position the hon gentleman occupies. What support and sympathy can that gentleman claim as the leader of his party before this country? How can he ask the intelligent constituencies of this Province to support him when he has no better title to public confidence than that. Not that he is in favor of a particular policy does he appeal to them, but that the Government is inconsistent because they have refrained precisely from doing a certain thing which he says that in his judgment they ought to refrain from doing! (Applause.) But, sir, we have pursued the policy we indicated in 1881, not successfully, I regret to say, but at all events we have pursued it methodically and in a bona fide and regular way, and had we succeeded in effecting the abolition of that body, we would have made a saving of $12,000 a year in the government of the country. When we made the estimate in 1881 that $30,000 might be saved in government, we always included $12,000, the cost of the Legislative Council, and if we failed to abolish the Council, we would fail to save those $12,000. That would leave $18,000 in all, of savings to be made by us, to cover the whole ground contended for by us in opposition. We have got to account for $18,000 in order to show that we have carried out the economical policy which, when in opposition, we contended for. Then, they say, we ought to reduce the number of

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

This is a question that gives the hon gentlemen opposite great anxiety. Yet, sir, they, as an opposition, are no more in favor of a reduction in the members of the Executive Council than when they, as a Government, opposed the resolution we offered. The hon member for Westmorland is bitterly hostile to any such proposition. The ex-Surveyor General is opposed to it, and so is the leader of the opposition. As a party they are opposed to a reduction of the Executive Council. Then, if that, sir, is the position they occupy now, as it certainly was then, what force is there in the cry they make that we should reduce the number of the executive? I say, sir, they have simply asked us to do that which they themselves believed to be impracticable, and which they, having experience in government, said would be injurious to the best interests of the country. If they were the broad-minded statesmen, inspired by patriotic sentiments, that they claim to be, and if they felt they would like to see that done which the interests of the country demanded, instead of urging us to reduce the executive, and complaining of us for not doing it, we ought to be commended by these gentlemen for taking a course so consistent with their views, and so much in the interests of the people. How are we going to abolish the number of members in the Executive Council if the opposition continue the tactics they have? We know that various portions of the country are clamoring for representation. At this very moment the opposition are constructing for themselves a platform directly hostile to any such change. The ex-Surveyor General is actively engaged in the organization of a party in the county of Northumberland. He is seeking to form an opposition ticket in that county and has put forward the platform of his party and one of the planks in that platform, is that the county of Northumberland is not represented in the same influential manner that it formerly was in the Government because Northumberland has not now a departmental head among its representatives. A fine broad platform to erect surely! but how utterly inconsistent in them who assume to be in favor of the reduction of the Executive. It would be utterly impossible for the Government to conduct the business of the country to do otherwise than increase the number of the Executive if it was possible for them to do it without legislation, should such platform and policies be generally adopted throughout the province. If because a county once had a gentleman in the Government who had held a departmental office, that county should become hostile to the Government because it did not continue to be so represented, you would have no county willing to give a Government its support that did not have a departmental office among its members. The opposition platform of 1881 was opposed most bitterly by gentlemen in the late Government. They advanced strong arguments against it, strong enough to convince the majority of the House, and now entertaining the same opinions they did then, that this change would be very much against the interests of the country, they condemn us for not carrying it out. Well, so much for that, what else did we contend for in 1881? We refered to the necessary of a diminution in the expense of education to the province; with doing away with the salary of the Governor's private secretary, to the reduction of the cost of maintaining Government House and the desirability of affecting a reduction in the expenses generally. Well, sir, I am going to show some facts and figures as to our administration. I am going to show them in answer to the statements repeatedly made by the hon. member, that this Government has not reduced the expenses of administration one cent. What have we done? The hon. gentleman has stated that the

TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF THE EXECUTIVE

Council have exceeded those of the Executive during the preceding administration. This sir, is utterly untrue. I take the last year of that Government, 1882, and I compare it with our last year, 1885, and where does the difference lie?

Mr Hanington—You take one year.

Hon. Mr Blair—Yes, and I will take more years if you invite the comparison. I am taking a year that is not unfavorable as to the gentlemen opposite and comparing it with a year as unfavorable as any for us. I have not gone through the accounts of all the years but I carry in my mind the general details with regard to these and if the hon. gentleman desires all the years I shall be very glad to furnish them. I now take the year 1882, the year which preceded the election and I compare it with the year 1885 which precedes another election, a year which is neither higher nor lower to any extent than any year since we have had control of the administration. The travelling expenses of the Executive in 1882 amounted to $2946; in 1885 to $1172, a difference in favour of the present Government of $874. (Applause.)

Take the ex-Surveyor General himself as an example. In the course of his remarks I think the ex-Surveyor General criticised the travelling expenses of the present Surveyor General. He did not see why these immense sums for travelling expenses should not be reduced and pointed out what different members of the executive had spent. Well, sir, the travelling expenses of the present Surveyor General have never exceeded $450 and in 1882 the travelling expenses of the then Surveyor General were $900, and I think in some previous years, they were more. He spoke of

PUBLIC PRINTING

and said it ought to be put up to public competition; we ought to give everybody a fair show by inviting tenders. I find that the Agricultural Report for the last year of the late Government cost this Province $1405, and the amount was paid to Maritime Farmer Office, while that of 1885, printed at the Gleaner Office cost $1151, a difference of $250, in favor of the present administration. My hon. friend, sir, tried to convey the impression that the public printing was put up to public competition by the late Government but this was not the case. It was tried some years ago but these gentlemen abandoned that plan and I am not going to say they did so at any disadvantage to the country. While we ought to see that the amounts paid for printing, are not excessive for the work done we have not adopted and will not adopt a system of public tender. I take the hon. gentleman's own department in which he says the public printing is so outrageous now and I find that his own report cost $556 70 in 1882 and my hon friend only paid $450 for the same service in 1885. Among the matters which must be fairly considered as embraced in this resolution in 1881 would be the

ITEM OF CONTINGENCIES

which is a controllable expenditure. The Government very often are not able to reach other items of expenditure, but this is one which they can very largely control. We contemplated that in this resolution of 1881. During the four years from 1879 to 1882 inclusive the gross amount paid for contingencies was $57 137, an average of $14,309 per year. I do not take the year 1883 into the comparison because that was a mixed year—both Governments were in power part of the year. But I take the years 1881 and 1885 when the gross amount spent on contingencies was $24,500 or an average of $12,100 a year, exhibiting a saving of $2,150 in the item of contingencies alone. I take

THE ITEM OF POSTAGES.

In 1882 the gross amount for postages was $2,800; under the present administration we have got along with $2,500, a saving of $300, and I think we have answered our letters at least as promptly as our predecessors. I take the item of stationary; in 1882 they spent $2,576; in 1885 we spent $1,915, a saving of $661 per year. Take the item of telegrams. It cost our friends in 1881 and 1882, $3,843, or an average of $2,929 per year; it cost us in 1883 and 1884 two full years, $2,566 or an average of $1,283, a saving of $1,510 per year in the telegraphing line and yet they say that we have not effected a saving in any particular as we said we would do. I think I can show this committee that this government have made substantial efforts and achieved substantial success in carrying out the platform they advertised in 1881. I will show that we have exceeded the anticipations we formed in 1881, as to the amount of savings effected and at the same time I will take occasion to point to the attitude our friends opposite have occupied whenever these questions have come under the consideration of the House. Let me first refer to the Clerk of the Crown, which office we abolished at a saving to the country of $150. Did we meet with any sympathy from the hon gentlemen opposite in that measure? Has there been any occasion on which we have made reductions in which we have not been opposed. Has not the opposition persistently attacked the motives which they said were influencing us? When we proposed to abolish the Clerk of the Crown they tried to block the measure and declared that the government was inspired by feelings of personal antagonism to the gentleman who filled that office and that we were setting up the political guillotine to cut off the heads of officers in these departments because they were not friends of ours politically. When we proposed to do away with an unnecessary office did they come to our aid? No. They impugned our motives, they placed every possible obstacle in our way and did everything that they could to prevent us carrying out the reforms which we said we would undertake if we got into power. Then we cut down the salaries of the members of the government, some $1200 per year. At that time you know sir, how that proposition was ridiculed by the gentlemen opposite in this House. We reduced the salaries of Mr. Speaker $300, and we took the same amount from the salary of the President of the Upper House, making $600 in all in reduction of their salaries and those were matters we had mentioned when in opposition as proper subjects for economy. We claim, sir, to have made a substantial reduction in the

COST OF EDUCATION

to this Province. We did away with two school inspectors, which effected a saving of $2400, and the remaining inspectors have shown themselves able to perform the duties pertaining to their office which the larger number had performed. We have managed the funds of this Province so that we have realized about $800 per year for interest on deposits in the banks, while our predecessors allowed large sums of money to lie in the banks for certain periods for which the Province received no return. In accordance with our platform of 1881 we have endeavored so prudently and economically to manage affairs that we have arranged with the banks to pay us interest on the daily balances in their hand and we derive from $800 to $1,000 per year from that source alone. I think we are entitled to some credit for that. We have saved also, from the way we have looked after the Lunatic Asylum, the sum of $2000 per year. Taking the number of patients in the Asylum, and comparing the cost per head, we have made at least a reduction of $2000 in that direction.

A Voice—How did you do it?

Hon Mr Blair—We have done it, Mr. Speaker, by giving close and personal attention to the duties of the Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum. Let any one look over the records of that institution for former years and they cannot find that the members of the late Government, as Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum, ever had a meeting or paid the slightest attention to the business of that institution. We have looked into all the details of that service, and, by applying a rigid system of control, have succeeded in saving, and I think the estimate is moderate, about $2,000 per year. The old Government

SPENT IN EDUCATION ALONE,

up to the year 1882, $180,000, and the number of schools was not so great as they are at present. That was one of the subjects to which we applied ourselves vigorously—to see, if possible, if the Educational system could not be carried on as effectually as formerly at a less cost upon the Provincial revenue. When the old Government spent from $175,000 to $180,000 per year, there were only 1411 schools in the Province; to-day we are carrying on 1508, and I maintain, with an equal, if not with a greater degree of efficiency for a sum of between $10,000 and $11,000 less than our predecessors. We have certainly effected a substantial reform in that particular. We can point with pride to the reforms we have inaugurated in the management of the schools of this Province. We have abolished the ranking system, which was most inequitable in its results. We have ensured an equal distribution, over the whole country, of the grants for school purposes. We have largely aided secondary education and increased the number of Superior Schools. We have simplified the system and done away with many of the subjects of study which we thought were unnecessary in the Common School system, so that I think we may fairly claim that the present Board of Education, and the Chief Superintendent, have within the terms of the resolution moved in 1881, adopted a more practical, at all events, a system of education less burdensome to the revenue of the country than has hitherto prevailed. (Applause) Taking as I have said, the difference between what was spent by the late Government on Education generally, and the amount spent by us, you have a balance to our credit of $10,000 or $11,000, and exclusive of the salaries of the two inspectors dispensed with, amounting to $2400, there is a difference of at least $7000 in our favor. I point to that as one of the reductions contemplated by our opposition policy. We have also abolished the office of Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, whereby a saving of $900, has been effected. By giving personal attention to criminal prosecutions, and there has been a great many of them during the last two years, the Solicitor General and myself have saved the country at least $1500 a year, and, sir, our Government has done more. We have been enabled by our prudent management of the fisheries, which our predecessors neglected, to make a source of revenue which had not previously existed, and have thereby carried to the credit of the Province every year a sum of $2500, deducting all expenses. And sir, generally, I think looking over all the different services, you will perceive that the Government has handled them in a manner which gives evidence of a determination on our part to manage them economically.

You will remember, sir, that when hon gentlemen were in power,

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE

made a visit to our Province. They paid $16,000 to receive the Marquis and you know and the country knows, how that money, or a large portion of it, was spent. They seemed to be engaged in a confederated compact among themselves to see how, by the exercise of all the powers of human ingenuity, they could get rid of the largest amount of money in the reception of that distinguished gentleman. Well, sir, quite recently this Government received the Marquis of Lansdowne, not in the elaborate way our predecessors received their guest, but in a manner which left a favorable impression of our people and province upon his mind and $200 sufficed for this Government to receive and entertain that gentleman. Up to the year 1881, the year when we moved our resolution in favor of the reduction of expenditure in connection with Government House, it had cost the Government $6,500 a year for the purpose of maintaining Government House. We have cut the items down until between $2,500 and $2,700 on the average will be amply sufficient to pay all the expenditure and in fact we claim a saving of $4,000 per year as between the amounts then and now required, and while, sir, I am on this subject of the expense of maintaining Government House, let me say this, that while we have on this question had to combat the bitterest hostility of gentlemen opposite. It has been charged against me in this county by the opposition press that I am striking a blow at the interest of my own county. I have been struck at politically and personally in this constituency because of this policy by gentlemen who now raise the hypocritical cry that we have not carried out our reforms. You will remember how the opposition treated the bill to reduce their expenses introduced by us. How in the debates on the measure they turned to the galleries filled with my constituents and strove with desperate energy to arouse public feeling against me on account of it. These are the sham reformers whose whole cry now is the hollow pretence that we have not kept our pledges. These are the men who at every turn have done their best to paralyze our efforts and defeat the laudable objects we were striving to attain.

Well, sir, let me recapitulate the

SAVINGS OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

Clerk of the Crown, abolished....	$ 450 00
Deduction in salaries of Government and Speaker and President	1,800 00
Two Inspectors of Schools dispensed with.....	2,400 00
Deduction in cost of Contingencies	2,150 00
Interest on money deposited.....	800 00
Saving on Lunatic Asylum management	2,000 00
Saving on Education, exclusive of Inspectors as above.....	7,500 00
Reduction on expenses Government House.....	4,000 00
Reduction on Criminal Prosecutions.....	1,500 00
Fishery Leases.....	2,500 00
Salary of Government Private Secretary.....	900 00
	$26,000 00

And, sir, had we succeeded in abolishing the Legislative Council we would have effected a further reduction of $12,000, making a total of $38,000 per year. (Applause). I am sure, sir, we have fairly fulfilled our promises. We have made a record which I think the hon. leader of the opposition if he understands himself will hardly venture to attack again. Could we have abolished the Legislative Council we would actually have exceeded our anticipation. But we were not able to do that, and even taking that out of my calculation a decrease on the cost of Government of twenty-six thousand dollars has been effected. I hope these gentlemen, now that they have these figures, will rest content with the explanations which I have made and I think I may say fairly that it is a dead issue that these gentlemen should be so constantly crying out with reference to the performance of the expectations formed by us in 1881. Apart altogether from the financial aspect of the question, there is another point of contract between the two administrations. I want this country to understand what the difference is between this administration and its predecessors, its policy and that of the present opposition. I want the two placed side by side and the people of this country afforded a fair opportunity of making a choice between the two and I if with the record these gentlemen made in the Government and the record they have made in opposition, their course has been such as to commend itself to the country in preference to that of the present administration it will be for the people of this province to determine, only to them will we look for the verdict. But, sir, upon an examination of the record, I do not think the conclusion reached will be favorable to the hon. gentlemen oppposite. Let me refer, sir, to the

LEGISLATION OF THIS ADMINISTRATION

as compared with that of its predecessor. During the term they were in power they announced nine measures in their speech; five of them only saw the light, and of those five three only were passed, one of which was for the purpose of creating another County Court Judge in order that the ex-Provincial Secretary might retire into that snug place of repose. Nine bills announced in the speech represent the legislative work of the late Government, only five of which ever saw the light. Now, sir, not including the many bills we propose to lay before the Legislature this session, taking the three years we have been in power, we have been able to announce no less than sixteen measures in the speech, and I think all of them are measures of importance to the country and all have been carried with the exception of three. During the time we have been in power, as you are aware, sir, we have introduced a different policy with reference to the management of the public lands and with respect to fisheries. It was the practice of our predecessors to allow a person to buy fishery rights and when he got a grant of it to sell it for a large and much enhanced price. Under our system the fishery rights are reserved by the Crown and retained for the benefit of the whole country. I often think, sir, with indignation, if our predecessors had appreciated the value of these fisheries to the province, if they had laid their hands upon them and had not allowed them to be parted with for a mere pittance, instead of deriving a revenue of $3000 or $4000, the Province would now be realizing a sum of $8,000 or $10,000. But, unfortunately, the most valuable portion of these rights had been disposed of in the way I have mentioned before we came into power. We adopted a law with reference to the scaling of lumber providing that all scalers should

(Continued on 3rd page.)

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1845	$97,490.34
1855	2,850,077.56
1865	12,235,407.86
1875	72,446,970.06
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Premiums Paid,	4,410.00
Dividends Added,	5,353.00
Amount of Claim Paid,	7,353.00

J. W. FITZPATRICK, Travelling Agent. JOHN BLACK, Barrister, Agent York County.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY AT MODERATE INTEREST
JOHN BLACK, Barrister.

First Instalment of ROOM PAPER.

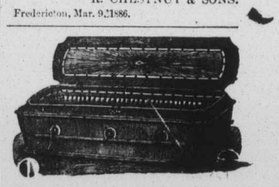
JUST ARRIVED:
A Fine Assortment of Gilt & Bronze Papers with Borders to Match.
Also: 10,000 Rolls Cheap Paper
From 5 Cents Upward.
To be Sold Wholesale and Retail.
BOOKS, STATIONERY and FANCY GOODS.
W. T. H. FENETY,
Opp. Officers' Barracks, Queen St.

A. H. Vanwart
HAVING PURCHASED THE
Ice Business
Lately managed by Henry Morecraft, wishes to inform all the latter's customers, and citizens generally, that he is now laying in a very large stock ready for the summer's trade, and will supply customers regularly and at moderate rates.
Send in your orders early.
A. H. VANWART.
March 11, 1886.

OPENED TO-DAY
MARCH 9th, 1886.
1 BBL. MIXED PICKLES.
1 BBL. CUCUMBER PICKLES.
1 " FRESH BAKED PEANUTS.
2 " ROUND PEAS.
1 " DRIED GREEN PEAS.
1 " PLATE BEEF.
2 " UNBREAKABLE CHIMNEYS.
1 " DRIED APPLES.
2 CASES EVAPORATED APPLES.
1 " PRUNES.
2 " POTTED HAM.
1 FRAIL CHOICE DATES.
Ans always in stock,
Apples and Canned Goods.
CANNED GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.
FOR SALE LOW:
Fresh Herring and Cod-fish,
Boneless Cod-fish and Haddies
Spiced Bacon and S. C. Hams,
Apples and Grapes,
25 BBLS. BALDWINS,
10 BBLS. BISHOP PIPPINS,
2 KEGS CHOICE GRAPES.
W. R. LOGAN,
Queen St., Fredericton.

WILEY'S DRUG STORE.
WARNER'S SAFE CURE,
WARNER'S DIABETES CURE,
WARNER'S RHEUMATIC CURE,
WARNER'S PILLS.
5 Gross DIAMOND DYES!
Just Received at WILEY'S Drug Store
Opposite Normal School,
Queen St. - - - Fredericton.
JOHN M. WILEY.

WHITING.
2 CASKS WHITING,
5 BBLS. WHITING.
15 BD. S. BOTTOM REFINED IRON.
1 DOZ. WAGON SCALES,
25 BOXES HORSE NAILS,
25 SETS WAGON AXLES,
20 SETS LID SPRINGS,
12 ELLIPTIC SPRINGS,
4 BDLS. SHEATHING,
12 DOZ. LANTERN GLOBES,
2 BBL. MACHINERY OIL,
1 DOZ. PURE COD FISH OIL,
10 KEGS FASHING NAILS,
13 " HORSE SHOES.
For Sale Low by
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.
Fredericton, Mar. 9, 1886.



Round and Flat Iron.
1 CAR LOAD IRON, just received.
Z. R. EVERETT.

Jackson Adams,
PRINCIPAL
Undertaker,
COUNTY
Court House
Square,
(Opposite
QUEEN Hotel!
FREDERICTON.

POOR COPY

Continued from 2nd page.)

pass a stringent examination. We did not propose that every person who could bring political influence to bear to secure an appointment should have the right to scale the lumber, but provided that he should pass an examination, receive regular appointment, and should enter upon the duties of his office under the solemnity of an oath, and by that means we have, I think, sir, secured a much more efficient staff of scalers. We passed an act abolishing the Clerk of the Crown; we passed an act providing for the protection of forests against fires; we amended the school law in some important particulars; we passed an act providing for the system of short-hand reporting, and we introduced measures to enlarge the franchise, relating to highways and the public health, the joint stock company act, as well as other measures which I need not detain the house to enumerate. All these acts go to show that, as compared with our predecessors, we cannot be chargeable with having been a neglectful, indolent, or do-nothing administration. Comparing what we have accomplished with what our predecessors did in the way of reducing expenditures, and in the introduction of useful legislation, I am willing that our record and theirs should, side by side, go before the people of the country.

WHAT IS THE OPPOSITION PLATFORM?

We have heard the leader of the opposition say practically that he was willing to make a blow at Responsible Government, that he was of the opinion that the House should be removed as far as possible from control over the Executive Government. We have heard him say that he desires that elections should be conducted upon Dominion lines, that the people should go to the polls without regard to the merits of this Local Government or that, but altogether influenced by their feelings towards the Dominion Government and the side of Canadian politics to which they may be attached. We have seen him show time to time again that he was willing that the Dominion Government should usurp the Legislative rights of this Province. We know that he was a party to that scheme by which (again striking a blow at responsible Government and the people's rights) the majority in the Legislative Council sought to oust the Government possessing though it did, and does the almost unanimous confidence of this House. We have heard him and his colleagues disclaim the principle that this Province should assert its rights upon the License question. We have heard him denounce our attitude upon many questions where conflicts have taken place between the Dominion Government and this Province. We have heard him and his friends practically admit that they were more desirous of conserving the interests of the Government at Ottawa than those of the people and Legislature of this Province, and, sir, I say this in no spirit of antagonism to the present Government at Ottawa. I think we have had some reason to complain, from a provincial standpoint, of the conduct of both political parties at Ottawa in the past. I trust we may not have so much reason to complain in the future, but when the occasion does arise let either Mr. Blake or Sir John McDonald be in power the country will feel, I think, it may more safely confide its interests to the keeping of this Government than it could to gentlemen opposite if they were in power. The opposition go before the country as apologists of the former regime, and, sir, as having inaugurated a new era, an era of economy, retrenchment and reform, maintaining the rights of the Province against Dominion encroachment, and of the people against designs aimed at their political life. We, sir, as a Government are going to the people showing them what we have done, what we have accomplished in the way of legislation, what we have achieved in the way of reducing the expenses in the various branches of administration, and with the assurance that whenever opportunity may afford us the power in future of reducing still further unnecessary expenses in any department of the public service that we are prepared to deal with it in a vigorous and effectual substantial way. We do not feel that we have performed all we may accomplish or that we should stay our hand with what we have already done, but, having given the best evidence of a disposition to deal vigorously with all these questions, we feel we can appeal to the people with some degree of confidence that what we have accomplished in the past will be accepted by them as an earnest of what we, as a Government, will accomplish in the future. I am as anxious, sir, as any of the gentlemen opposite to place our record before the country, and as ready to abide by its decision as to the conduct and policy merit of the two parties. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

THE GLEANER.

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Specimen copies sent free.
Remittances may be made in registered letter at our risk.
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Permanent advertising at the rate $120 a column per year.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1886.

THE LATE DISCUSSION.

When Mr. Adams undertook to "give the Attorney General the hardest day's work he ever had" he could scarcely have anticipated what followed his attack. If he had he would probably have remained silent. The late discussion had a splendid effect in the House and cannot fail to profoundly impress the country. Members who have given the administration a loyal support must have been delighted to hear the Attorney, and Solicitor Generals' reply to their assailants. There was no shirking. Every point was met and answered. The great majority of the members must have found in the speeches of the government members the fullest justification, if any justification were needed, other than their own good judgment exercised from time to time, of their political allegiance. Throughout the constituencies the speeches will be read with great interest.

A general election is at hand, and after the late debate there can be no pretence that the administration is not prepared to meet its opponents face to face and discuss principles or details. The result of the discussion is the complete collapse of the Opposition. Mr. Wetmore admitted as much when he conveyed his willingness to appeal to the constituencies on Dominion issues. He has nothing left. The old party is utterly discredited. A comparison of its methods with those of the present administration has shown the people what they escaped when Mr. Hannington and his colleagues handed over the seals of office. Mr. Wetmore has sense enough to see this. He knows that to ask the people to restore the Hannington-Adams regime is to court political oblivion, so he says to the government, "we can't successfully assail you for anything you have done." We cannot hope the electors to trust us after what we have done. Let us throw your record and ours both to the winds, and fight our next local battles upon issues that neither of us have anything to do with." But he will be disappointed. It is upon there own record that the government will appeal to the country, and that record was well explained in the late discussion.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE SCOTT ACT.

The representative temperance men who met in this city on Thursday last were unanimous that some machinery should be provided for the enforcement of the Scott Act, the only difference in opinion being as to the manner in which this machinery should be provided. Some thought that the Scott Act, being a dominion law, Parliament should prescribe the enforcing powers; others thought that the enforcement of law, being a matter of local police, the local legislature was the proper body to deal with it and ought not to surrender its right. The majority were of the opinion that the local legislature had the power and ought to deal with the subject. There was a general desire that the appointment of officers to carry out the law should be in the hands of the local government, but the conclusion reached was that a bill ought to be presented to the legislature without insisting upon this point. Many of those present feared the result of any legislation, because no matter what act is passed it is likely to become the subject of litigation. The question is a difficult one to deal with and while there can be no doubt that the temperance sentiment of the province demands the enactment of a measure providing for the enforcement of the Scott Act and the punishment of all illegal sales of liquor, there can scarcely be said to be a *consensus* of opinion as to the manner in which the subject should be dealt with.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

When Cornelius O'Flynn, of honored memory, was challenged to fight a duel he, being a very stout man and his challenger being a very thin one, insisted that the size of the latter's person should be chalked out upon his, O'Flynn's, body and that any shot outside of the chalk mark should not count. The O'Flynn of local politics is our friend Wetmore. He don't propose, if he can help it, to present all the accumulated wickedness of his party for the local Government to fire at when the electoral duel comes off next summer. He wants a part chalked off and no shots outside are to count. What he wants chalked off is the fact that he is a Tory.

Council of Physicians and Surgeons.

The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Council of Physicians and Surgeons was held on Thursday evening at the Queen Hotel. There were present Dr. Steeves, Dr. S Z Earle, Dr. J Z Currie, Dr. James Christie, Dr. H C Preston, Dr. Thomas Walker and Dr. T C Brown. Two members of the council were absent.

After the routine business had been transacted, a lengthy discussion followed upon the Medical Act that is to be submitted to the legislature during the present session. The Council recommended a few amendments to the Act which were ordered to be submitted to the government.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were:—
Dr. T C Brown, President;
Dr. J Z Currie, Registrar;
Dr. James Christie, Treasurer.

Answer.

Answer me this question, darling,
Only this and nothing more,
I beseech you, tell me truly,
When we're married, will you snore.
No, my dear, I promise you faithfully to relinquish that habit if you will buy me a new

Charter Oak Cooking Stove

and nothing more.

Organ Recital.

The organ recital at St Paul's church, on Thursday evening, was well attended, despite the many other attractions on the same evening, and an excellent programme of music was gone through. The music was first class in every respect, the singers from abroad, as well as local talent, acquitting themselves well. Prof. Bristowe performed excellent service at the organ.

Concert in the City Hall.

A concert, under the patronage of Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley, will be given by the W C T U, in the City Hall on Thursday evening, March 18th. Singers from abroad will take part in the concert. Proceeds to be appropriated towards paying off the debt on the hall recently purchased by the union. These entertainments are deserving of a large patronage by the citizens, as the object is a worthy one.

"What is good for a cold?" is a question often asked, but seldom satisfactorily answered. We can answer to the satisfaction of all, if they will follow our advice and try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, a safe, pleasant, and certain throat and lung healer. Sold by all druggists.

HANDY TO HAVE.—Every household should keep some ready remedy at hand for painful diseases, sudden attacks of inflammation and accidental injuries. Such a remedy is best found in Hagyard's Yellow Oil for internal and external use. It cures rheumatism, sore throat, croup, neuralgia, lame back, sprains, bruises and burns.

PROHIBITORY ALLIANCE.

Discussion on Scott Act Legislation.

Teaching of Hygienic Temperance in Schools—Resolutions Adopted.

At the closing session of the New Brunswick Probibitory Alliance on Thursday afternoon, the greater part of the time was taken up with the discussion on the

Enforcement of the Scott Act.

Mr Belyea, seconded by Mr Rowley, moved the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a bill be presented to the legislature now in session, to provide for the appointment of special officers to enforce the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 wherever enforced, or hereafter brought into force.

Mr Lugrin moved the following amendment:—

Whereas, In the opinion of this Alliance, machinery should be provided for the enforcement of the C T A, and other laws, restricting sale of spirituous liquors, and,

Whereas, The provisions of the liquor laws as they now exist, have proved inadequate for the purpose, therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Alliance an Act should be passed defining the power of city, county and municipal councils in that behalf, and providing for the appointment and pay of special officers for the enforcement of the C T A, and other laws restricting the sale of spirituous liquors, and

Further Resolved, That no action should be taken by the local legislature in respect to the sale of spirituous liquors, without provision being made for giving effect to the principle of the foregoing resolution.

In moving the amendment

Mr. Lugrin

said that he felt the Alliance should cast responsibility of legislation upon the Government of the country, and should be content to wait until a comprehensive scheme dealing with the whole subject of liquor laws could be prepared and submitted to the Legislature with a reasonable prospect of its passing. He felt that upon a short notice, and upon the eve of a general election, it was not reasonable that the Government and Legislature would grapple with so far reaching a measure. He thought any measure ought to provide for the enforcement of the law in counties where the Scott Act is not in force.

The measure prepared by the St. John Alliance appeared to him to trench upon the powers of Parliament, and if passed would involve the temperance party in tedious and expensive litigation.

Rev. Mr. Read

said that while he agreed with every word in the amendment so far as it related to the Canada Temperance Act, he thought the Alliance ought not to pass any resolution which contemplated the passage of a License Act. If it were not for this he would second the amendment.

Mr. McGill

said that he would second the amendment because it seemed to him to meet the case of Victoria County exactly.

Hon. Mr. Barbarie

said that the Alliance ought not to ignore the needs of counties which had not adopted the Scott Act. He was a prohibitionist, but if he couldn't get prohibition he would take what was next best.

Rev. Mr. McFarland

said that if he could get prohibition he would favor free rum. He thought the alliance should not recognize a license in any way even to the extent of asking the legislature to make provision in such an act for the enforcement of the C T A. He was not wedded to the St. John bill, and would be glad to have the assistance of the alliance in perfecting it. He thought some such bill should be passed in the interests of the promoters of the Scott Act in St. John, and he would not countenance anything which looked like delay.

Mr. Cushing

pointed out that the resolution sought to have the Alliance take the initiative, the amendment sought to throw the responsibility on the Government. He thought the Government was the proper party to assume the responsibility of such legislation, but at the same time he was not adverse to the preparation of the bill by the Alliance.

Mr. W. J. Robinson

said that the temperance people had better be content with what they had until a comprehensive measure could be prepared. He feared the result of tinkering with so vital a subject.

Mr. Thos. Pickard

took the same view. He thought it would be a great mistake to give the opponents of the Scott Act an opportunity to continue their obstructive tactics in the courts.

Mr. Graham

said that he wanted some authority given town councils to appoint officers. He didn't care who initiated the legislation.

Mr. Boyer

thought the Government should retain the power of appointing the officers.

Rev. B. N. Hughes

could see no reason why the Alliance should not countenance the passage of a license law.

Mr. Belyea

said that the main difference between the resolution and amendment was that the latter contemplated delay and the former affirmed the necessity of needed action.

Rev. Mr. McLeod

thought it very doubtful if the Alliance ought to recommend any legislation whatever.

Several other gentlemen spoke upon the subject.

The amendment was lost and the resolution carried.

On motion, Mr. Lugrin, Mr. Belyea and Rev. J. McLeod were appointed a committee to confer with a committee of the St. John Alliance.

Temperance in Schools.

On motion of Mr Cushing a committee was appointed to confer with the Board of Education concerning the teaching of hygienic temperance in public schools.

Messrs Cushing, Lugrin and the Rev Mr. Read were appointed such committee.

The Secretary was directed to issue a general call for the meeting of the Alliance in St John next July.

Alliance adjourned *sine die*.

Mass Temperance Meeting.

The public temperance meeting held on Thursday evening under the auspices of the Alliance was largely attended, Rev. Joseph McLeod presided. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev G W McDonald of Sussex. A choir made up of the members of several of the church choirs, under the direction of Mr. M. S. Hall, furnished some excellent music at the opening and during the evening. The chairman read a lengthy letter from Sir Leonard Tilley, who was expected to preside at the meeting, regretting his inability to attend, and extending his best wishes for the success of the meeting and the prohibition movement generally. Stirring prohibition addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. McFarland of St. John, Dr. Stockton, M P P., Rev. John Read, of Marysville, Mr. Thos. Pickard, of Sackville, Mr. W J Robinson, of Moncton, and Rev. J E Read, of Keswick. The speakers were unanimous in declaring that prohibition should be made the issue in all parliamentary elections by the temperance people throughout the Province. The meeting closed with the benediction pronounced by the Rev. B N Hughes.

QUEBEC.

Congratulations to Cardinal Taschereau.

Transfer of an Important Office to Montreal.

Louis Riel and the Fight at Duck Lake.

Special to Gleaner.

QUEBEC, March 13.—Archbishop Taschereau was the recipient of many congratulations yesterday upon his elevation to the dignity of Cardinal.

The French papers here protest vigorously against the transfer of the seat of Consulate General of France to Montreal, on the ground that Quebec is the Capital of the French Province of Quebec, and that as such it is entitled to have the flag of the mother country floating within its walls.

L'Evenement says that a party who has just arrived from the North West, and who saw Riel in prison at Regina asserts that the late rebel chief was wounded in the right hand during the fight at Duck Lake.

The local house has been called to meet on 8th of April.

It is expected that at the next Papal Consistory to be held in Rome, in June next, a Papal Nuncio will be appointed to visit Canada with an appropriate suite to assist at the installation of Cardinal Taschereau.

OVER NIAGARA FALLS.

An Unknown Man Throws Himself Head-First Into the Boiling Rushing Torrent of the Niagara.

Special to GLEANER.

NIAGARA FALLS, March 13—Yesterday word was spread around that a man had gone over the Falls. Upon enquiry it was learned that two gentlemen, while exercising Roadster, on Cedar Island, saw a man of about 25 years of age, rush towards the brink of the bank and throw himself head first into the boiling rushing torrent. He was dashed over the Falls, and his coat was torn from his body by the heavy volume of water. The overcoat turned inside out and was seen floating in the eddy in front of the Prospect House. No information has yet come to hand to lead to the man's identity.

Toronto News.

[Special to Gleaner.]

TORONTO, March 13.—The street car strike is ended.

Fred W Anderson, defaulting cashier of the Dominion Transport Company, has pleaded guilty to embezzling, and now awaits sentence.

COL. J. K. PHILLIPS

Knocked Down and Robbed and then Shot.

Special to Gleaner.

PORTLAND, OREGON, March 13.—Yesterday an attempt was made to blow up a Chinese wash house with giant powder cartridges. About midnight, Col. J K Phillips, commander of the first regiment of the State Military, was assaulted near his residence in the east of Portland by two men. He was knocked down and robbed and as he lay on the ground was shot, the bullet passing through one of his lungs. The wound will probably be a fatal one. Colonel Phillips, has been outspoken concerning outrages against the Chinese and the leaders of the mob have threatened his life.

The Stafford Company.

The famous Stafford theatrical company will appear in the City Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week in two great comedies. On Tuesday evening the comedy "A Great Divorce Case" will be produced. Wm. Stafford and Miss Evelyn Foster are assisted by John C Hall, and a strong company of comedy artists.

On Wednesday evening they will produce the comedy drama "Frou Frou." Sale of seats have already begun at W T H Fenety's books tore.

Teacher's Abroad.

A number of the city teachers went down to St. John yesterday for the purpose of inspecting the educational exhibit. The small boy, in consequence, was rejoicing over an extra holiday.

A GREAT AWAKENING.—There is a great awakening of the sluggish organs of the human system whenever Burdock Blood Bitters are taken. It arouses the torpid liver to action, regulates the bowels and the kidneys, purifies the the blood, and restores a healthy tone to the system generally.

At Government House.

The Lieut. Governor and Lady Tilley invited the following ladies and gentlemen to dinner on Thursday evening:—

Mr Justice and Mrs Wetmore.
Hon D and Mrs McLellan.
Hon R J and Mrs Ritchie.
Hon. G S and Mrs Turner.
The Speaker.
The President Legislative Council.
Mrs Temple.
Mr and Mrs W Pugsley.
Mr and Mrs Geo F Hibbard.
Mr and Mrs Burchill.
Rev J F and Mrs Alexander.
Miss Botsford.
Miss Ketchum.
Hon T R Jones.
Hon R Young.
Hon G F Hill.
Hon W Kelly.
Capt Rudyerd.
Mr A M Hill.

A number of the members of the Legislature and other invited guests will be entertained to a dinner on Tuesday evening next at the Government House.

Educational Exhibit.

The members of the government and some members of the House go to St. John this afternoon to view the educational exhibits. Owing to illness, Sir Leonard Tilley will not be able to attend.

The Short-Hand Art.

The verbatim report of the Attorney General's speech which is concluded in today's issue was stenographically reported for the GLEANER by Mr. F. H Risteen.

Baptist Tea Meeting.

The ladies of the Baptist Church are arranging for a tea meeting to be held in the vestry of the church on Wednesday evening, 17th inst.

Board of Agriculture.

There will be a special meeting of the Board of Agriculture on Thursday next.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Landry's Resolution on Execution of Riel under Discussion.

On Thursday afternoon the Commons Chamber was crowded with people to hear the discussion on the Riel question.

Mr. Landry of Montmagny, seconded by Mr. Labresse, both Bleus, moved that this house feels it to be its duty to express its deep regret that the sentence of death passed upon Louis Riel, convicted of high treason, was allowed to be carried into execution.

Mr. Landry made a lengthy speech arguing that Riel should not have been hanged being insane.

Sir Hestor Langevin replied tracing the story of Riel's arrest and trial.

Mr. Anyot, a seceding Bleu, followed, and attacked the Government for breaking faith in not bringing down papers. He spoke for four hours and concluded by stating eighteen reasons for supporting the motion.

OTTAWA, March 12th.—On Friday afternoon Joseph Royal, M. P. for Provencher, resumed the debate on Landry's resolution. His line of argument was favorable to the present ministry.

Mr. Gigault, a Bleu, condemned the execution of Riel.

Mr. Wallace, of York, described the murder of Scott and opposed the resolutions.

Mr. Cameron, a Liberal, spoke at some length in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Curran, of Montreal, will resume the debate this afternoon.

A SOURCE OF GREAT TROUBLE.—Probably the most prolific source of chronic ills is indigestion or dyspepsia, causing unhealthy blood. Yet taken in time it is positively curable. Burdock Blood Bitters has cured some of the worst cases known, even of 15 years' duration. If troubled with indigestion try it.

IN GOOD REPUTE.—James Murdoch, writing from Kinsale, says:—"B. B. B., as a remedy for diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, has an excellent reputation in this locality. I have used it, and speak from experience as well as observations. It is the only medicine I want, and I advise others afflicted to try it.

Married.

At the residence of the bride's father, on 24th Feb. by the Rev. F H Coy, assisted by Rev. Mr Whitman, Mr James A Graham and Miss Alferetta Hall, all of Bright York Co.

Died.

At his residence Knoxford, Car. Co., on Feb. 22nd, Enoch B Gallupe, aged 70 years. His end was peace.

New Advertisements.

Concert!

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF SIR LEONARD AND LADY TILLEY,
—IN—
City Hall,
Thursday Ev'g, March 18.

Some Excellent Singers from Abroad, assisted by our best local talent, have kindly consented to give a Concert in behalf of the building fund of the W. C. T. U.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, Concert to begin at 8.
Admission 25 cts., reserved seats 50 cts., for sale on and after Monday at M. S. Hall's bookstore.
Fredericton, March 13, 1886.

CITY HALL!
FOR TWO NIGHTS!
Tuesday AND Wednesday | MARCH 16 & 17.

Appearance of MR. STAFFORD and MISS EVALYN FOSTER,
Supported by John C Hall and a strong Company of Comedy Artists, under the management of Frank D. Hall.

2 GREAT COMEDIES. 2

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 16th, the Comedy in 3 Acts,
A Great Divorce Case!

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 17th, Augustine Daly's Comedy Drama,
FROU-FROU!

Both plays presented with every attention to detail.
Seats now on sale at Fenety's Bookstore at usual prices. 21 mar. 13.

This Space Belongs to
J. C. RISTEEN & Co.
THEY HAVE STEAM UP AND ARE READY FOR BUSINESS

WANTED.
10,000 CALF SKINS and 1,000 BEEF HIDES!
Highest Cash Prices Paid.
If you want to get the Highest Price for Calf Skins take off and take care of them according to the following directions:—

1st. Slit the skin from the brisket to the jaw, and skin down each side enough so that the throat can be cut without cutting the skin crosswise, as in this way the cheek of the skin can be saved, while, if it is cut in the least across the throat the head is worthless.

2nd. Slit the skin from the brisket to the tail.

3rd. Cut around the foot close to the hoof, and slit the legs from the hoof to the belly, taking care in slitting the leg to commence between the duclos and slit directly over the gambrel so that the leg when skinned will lay flat instead of leaving a pocket which cannot be finished into leather.

4th. Skin the head and legs carefully.

5th. Commencing at the head, so as to avoid cutting or scoring the butt, near the tail, draw or fist off the skin without any further use of the knife, thereby avoiding those holes, cuts and scratches that so much injure the skin. Some farmers use a windlass to draw off their dairy skins, others a horse; but two men (one stout man can do it) can pull off the skin very quickly.

6th. As soon as taken off lay the skin flat upon the floor in a cool place where the sun does not shine upon it, and cover it with a good coating of fine or coarse-fine salt. Coarse will do, but it is not good. Don't roll up the skin. Don't dry it, but let it remain green and when you take off the next, place flat upon the first, salting as before. Pile skin on skin in this way, and when ready to sell you will find them in nice condition and worth from 5 to 15 cents more than the same skins would have been if poorly taken off and cared for. USE SALT FREELY. What the skin does not require will shake off when you sell your lot and will answer just as well for the next skins you take off. Skins should not in warm weather, even when carefully put down as above directed, lay in salt over 30 days without handling, so as to expose to the air, but in handling be very careful to repack in the same manner as at first, adding a little fresh salt at each rehandling.

7th. When ready to sell send them to

Wood & Driscoll's
Meat Market, Fredericton, N. B.,
And you will find that a good lot of skins, well taken off and cared for as above directed, will be appreciated, and will bring the Highest Market Price.
WOOD & DRISCOLL will always pay highest market price Cash on delivery.
Correspondence with Butchers and Dealers solicited, and all Correspondence will be promptly attended to. Address
WOOD & DRISCOLL, Fredericton, N. B.
March 13, 1886.

Stoves! Stoves!
Just received, another lot of the Celebrated "CHATER OAK STOVES."
17 this time, making with stock on hand a full line to select from.
There never was a stove introduced into this market that has given such general satisfaction as the Charter Oak.
"DO NOT BE MISLED."
The wire gauze oven door takes the cake and is only found in the Charter Oak Stove.
R. CHESTNUT & SON, Agents.

Boards For Sale.
THE SUBSCRIBER has purchased the Open Air Rink, and he now offers all the boards and lumber of the rink for sale cheap.
A. H. VANWART,
Campbell Street.
Fredericton, March 11.

JOSIAH, LOOK HERE!
You shall not go out with me again with them clothes on,

You go right away to
W. E. SEERY
and have him make you a Fashionable Suit. He makes the BEST in TOWN, and don't you forget it!
Fredericton, March 11.

TEA. TEA. TEA.
JUST RECEIVED:
20 Half Chests TEA of Superior Quality. Price Low.
At W. H. VANWART'S.
Fredericton, Feb. 4, 1886.

TO LET.
THAT desireable residence situate on the corner of Queen and Regent Streets, at present occupied by Lieutenant Hemming. Apply to
J. A. & W. VANWART.
Fredericton, Feb. 27, 1886. Barristers.

TO LET.
THOSE Commodious Dwelling Apartments over the warerroom of D McCatherine, PHŒNIX SQUARE, now occupied by Mr. Henry Dewitt, being one of the most pleasant localities in the City, and well adapted for a private boarding house. Water from the City water-works on the premises. Good stabling attached.
Inquire at the clothing store of
THOMAS W. SMITH.
Fredericton, Jan. 30, 1886.

TO LET AND FOR SALE.
I HAVE to let, in the City of Fredericton, one flat, suitable for small family, situate on Queen Street, West End, Fredericton. Possession first of May.
Also, for Sale in said City, one Lot of Land, fine building chance, next above Mr. Chas. E. Smith's, on George Street.
Also, Four Building Lots on Little River Road, near Nashwaak Bridge, in Saint Mary's.
Also, Two Flats in a desirable locality, on Macklin Street, St. Mary's, a little below Bridge across St. John River. Rent moderate; immediate possession
Particulars on application.
CHAS. W. BECKWITH, BARRISTER,
City Hall, Fredericton
Fredericton, Feb. 3, 1886.

Dever Bros.
NEW
Carpets.
A Very Fine Assortment of
Brussels
—AND—
Tapestry
with AND without BORDERS.
Opened this day, March 6, 1886.
DEVER BROS.
Fredericton, Mar. 6, 1886.

SPECTACLES ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES

D. HARRIS, English Optician.
OFFICE: 52 Germain St., St. John, N. B., Near Market
Mr. Harris is enabled to suit perfectly even most difficult cases, and his stock being made up on purely Scientific Principles, he can, with confidence, submit them to his patrons
Office hours, 9 a. m., to 8 p. m.; Saturdays till 10 p. m. Nov. 2, '85. 1y

GRAND OFFER

To New Cash Subscribers to the Tri-Weekly "GLEANER."

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS,

IN FACT,

TO ALL our SUBSCRIBERS

KNIGHT'S History of England

(8 VOLUMES)

To be Given Away to Every Subscriber.

An Offer Within the Reach of All.

THE TERMS,

☞ To every new subscriber to the Tri-Weekly GLEANER who pays $3.85 in advance, we will deliver *free of any charge*, this Popular History of England.

☞ To every subscriber in arrears we will, on the payment in full of the arrears, together with 85 cents, deliver *free of any charge*, this Popular History of England.

☞ Every subscriber whose time is not quite up, but who may wish to secure this popular work, can do so by paying $3.85. This will entitle him as well to another year's subscription to THE GLEANER. THE GLEANER will be delivered in the city and Maryaville by faithful carriers.

☞ This offer can, of course, only remain open for a short time, as our arrangements with the publishers only hold good for short period.

☞ The Eight Volumes of Knight's History of England can be seen at this office at any time.

☞ The offer we make to-day, it will be observed, has an advantage over the general newspaper offer. We treat all subscribers alike, and don't overlook the claims of patrons who have been on our books for years.

Knight's History of England

[8 Volumes, Contains 1370 pages]

This celebrated history is very popular in England. It is pre-eminently the history for the people. Hume's cold and heartless scepticism manifests itself in his history. Macaulay's work is but fragmentary, being a continuation of Hume's—commencing with the accession of James II. Knight's is a thorough history, the work of a master among English writers. It contains about as much matter, printer's measure, as Hume's and Macaulay's histories combined. This history was written after Macaulay's, bringing events down, in present edition, to 1868. It is called "popular" because it is a history of the *people* as well as of the ruling dynasties. It is most highly endorsed.

A SPLENDID WORK.

C. P. BUSS, in Johnston's Cyclopædia, pronounces this history the greatest original work of Charles Knight.

ALLIBONE says: "Having long earnestly desired the appearance of a complete History of England and of *the English*—of the people as well as of their kings—of the customs of the fireside as well as the intrigues of the court—we acknowledge with gratitude the accomplishment of our wish in the 'History of England,' by Charles Knight, one of the first literary benefactors of his age."

Said LORD BROUGHAM: "Nothing has ever appeared superior, if anything has been published equal, to the account of the state of commerce, government, and society at different periods."

"The very thing required by the popular taste of the day."—*Edinburgh Review.*

"The best history of England for the general reader is Knight's *Popular History.* For a single history, which may serve for constant use and reference in the library, or for frequent reading, it is to be preferred to every other."—*Noah Porter* D. D., L. L. D.

"The best history extant, not only for, but also of the people."—*All the Year Round.*

"The last and greatest literary work of his life. The history will remain, for many a long day, a standard work."—*London Times.*

"This work is the very best history of England that we possess."—*London Standard.*

REMEMBER.—That this edition of KNIGHT'S HISTORY is not a hastily and imperfectly printed one, like many cheap books on the market. There is a cheap edition of Knight now before the public, in a single volume of which *eight entire chapters* are left out of the contents and many important errors are in the text. Nor have we cheapened the work by using thin, cheap paper, and printing from "second-hand" worn electrotypes. *It has been printed from new type, set up wholly for this work.* No American reprint will compare with this edition.

PRESS OPINIONS.

"This work is one of the most popular histories of England now before the public. It treats of the people as well as of the wars and doings of the kings, and is regarded as a fair, just, and valuable book, full of facts, reliable in its statements and just in its deductions. Its style is good, and altogether it is a work suitable for the general reader and necessary for the student. What cheap printing does is illustrated by the reproduction of this work. The selling price of the eight volumes, in the cheapest binding, was $18. Who would be without a History of England when he can get it in this way?"—*St. John Globe, St. John, N. B.*

"This is a fine opportunity for every family to obtain a very valuable work for almost nothing, and every one should send for it at-once."—*Christian Standard, Cincinnati, O.*

"It is doubtful whether so extensive a publication has ever before been pushed to completion in so short a time. . . . As now a perfect copy of KNIGHT'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND is within the easy reach of every man's purse, let all buy it."—*Christian Observer, St. Louis, Mo.*

"Advocates of cheap literature of the standard order must feel a debt of obligation to these publishers, who are doing so much to improve the taste of the public for good books. As to the value of the history itself, it is the work of a historian highly endorsed, who wrote of the people as well as of ruling dynasties, and for the people and not for a limited class. The work is popular in this country, and in its present form it should become a part of every household library."—*Daily Eagle, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

"We all know how difficult it is to get acquainted with the English people of the past reading Hume. KNIGHT writes for the great body of readers who are not interested in much that Hume says. Besides the latter does not bring us down to the present, and the 'continuations' of other writers are not satisfactory."—*Central Baptist, St. Louis, Mo.*

"This History is now meeting with an extensive sale among a class of readers hitherto unable to obtain it on account of the high prices asked. That it will continue to increase in popularity we have no doubt, as the merits of the book are of a high order, and the prices are extremely w."—*Eastern Argus, Portland, Me.*

Knight's History of England was retailed in the American market a few years ago for $18. We now put this valuable work within the reach of every family in this city.

Now is the time to subscribe for "THE GLEANER." It not only contains more news, better despatches, more general reading matter, and more editorial matter than ever before, but its arrangements for the publication of the debates and proceedings of the Dominion Parliament and the Local Legislature, which meet on the 25th of this month, are such as to give entire satisfaction to every reader.

If there are any of our subscribers who do not know the amount of their arrears, we will forward them a bill on application.

Receipts given for all subscriptions received

JAS H. CROCKET,
PROPRIETOR GLEANER
Fredericton, N. B

☞ PERRY DAVIS' ☜

PAIN-KILLER

IS RECOMMENDED BY
Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work-shops, Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals,
—in short, everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

TAKEN INTERNALLY MIXED WITH A WINE GLASS OF HOT MILK AND SUGAR, IT WILL BE FOUND A NEVER FAILING CURE FOR

SUDDEN COLDS, CHILLS, CONGESTION OR STOPPAGE OF CIRCULATION, CRAMPS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, SUMMER AND BOWEL COMPLAINTS, SORE THROAT, &c.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY, EXPERIENCE HAS PROVEN IT THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND BEST LINIMENT ON EARTH IN REMOVING THE PAIN ARISING FROM

SPRAINS, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SWELLED FACE, TOOTHACHE, BURNS, FROST BITES, &c., &c.

25cts. per Bottle.

☞ Beware of Imitations. ☜

CAMPBELL'S

CATHARTIC COMPOUND

is effective in small doses, acts without griping, does not occasion nausea, and will not create irritation and congestion as do many of the usual cathartics administered in the form of Pills, &c.

Ladies and Children having the most sensitive stomachs take this medicine without trouble or complaint.

CAMPBELL'S CATHARTIC COMPOUND is especially adapted for the cure of

LIVER COMPLAINTS AND BILIOUS DISORDERS.
FOR ACID STOMACH AND LOSS OF APPETITE.
FOR SICK HEADACHE AND DYSPEPSIA.
FOR CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.
FOR ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STATE OF THE STOMACH.

This medicine being in liquid form, the dose can be easily regulated to meet the requirements of different persons, thus making it equally well adapted to the use of the little child as to the adult. Put up in three ounce bottles, and sold by all dealers in family medicines.

Price Retail, 25 Cents.

CAMPBELL'S

TONIC ELIXIR

This agreeable yet potent preparation is especially adapted for the relief and cure of that class of disorders attendant upon a low or reduced state of the system, and usually accompanied by Pallor, Weakness and Palpitation of the Heart. Prompt results will follow its use in cases of Sudden Exhaustion arising from Loss of Blood, Acute or Chronic Diseases, and in the weakness that invariably accompanies the recovery from Wasting Fevers. No remedy will give more speedy relief in Dyspepsia or Indigestion, its action on the stomach being that of a gentle and harmless tonic exciting the organs of digestion to action and thus affording immediate and permanent relief. The carminative properties of the different aromatics which the Elixir contains render it useful in Flatulent Dyspepsia. It is a valuable remedy for Atonic Dyspepsia, which is apt to occur in persons of a gouty character.

For Impoverished Blood, Loss of Appetite Desponderncy and in all cases where an effective and certain stimulant is required the Elixir will be found invaluable.

In Fevers of a Malarial Type, and the various evil results following exposure to the cold or wet weather, it will prove a valuable restorative, as the combination of Cinchona Calisaya and Serpentaria are universally recognized as specifics for the above-named disorders.

Sold by all Dealers in Family Medicines
Price, $1 per Bottle, or
Six Bottles for $5.

Davis & Lawrence Co. (Limited)
SOLE AGENTS,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

C. B. C.

Canadian Breakfast Cereals.

A Delicious Food. Try it.

TO BE HAD AT

W. H. VANWART'S

Fredericton, Feb. 4, 1886.

Nails. Nails.

250 KEGS NAILS and SPIKES.
For sale low.
mar9 Z. R. EVERETT.

Just Received:

A LARGE LOT OF

Mattrasses

SPRING

BEDS,

FURNITURE!

AT LOWEST PRICES.

LEMONT & SONS.

Fredericton, Feb. 27, 1886.

JUST ARRIVED:

Gingham Shirtings,

Knitting Cottons,

Corsets,

Jerseys,

Irish Tweeds,

Scotch Tweeds,

Serges,

Canadian Tweeds,

White Shirts,

Unlaundried Shirts.

—x—

J. HASLIN.

Fredericton, Feb 23, 1886.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a *free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of *Nervous Debility*, loss of *Vitality* and *Manhood*, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed envelope mailed free, by addressing

VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

FEBRUARY 11th.

WHITE COTTON,

Grey Cottons,

ST. CROIX SHIRTINGS.

Morse, Kaley & Co's

KnittingCotton,

BEST in the Market!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

HAMBURG

EMBROIDERINGS,

Better Value than ever.

JUST OPENED

—AT—

J. J. WEDDALL'S

Fredericton, Feb. 11th, 1886.

Look Here!

For an Assortment of

Fall and Winter GLOVES,

—IN—

Buck, Antelope, Kid or Knit

at a low price, go to

C. H. THOMAS & Co's

Fredericton, Sept. 19, 1885.

TWO MARES FOR SALE.

Black Mare, "Jennie Tylor,"
Bay Mare, "Kitty Parker"

"JENNIE TAYLOR" is a jet black mare, foaled 1878, stands 15½ hands high and weighs 1100 lbs. She was sired by "Col. Taylor," an inbred Hambletonian. She is kind in harness, single or double, and without any special handling, for speed, has shown miles in 2.51, 2.52 and 2.53; half miles in 1.23 and 1.24; and quarters frequently in 40 seconds. This mare would make an excellent family or brood mare.

"KITTY PARKER," is a bay filly with black points, foaled Oct. 3rd., 1884. She now weighs 650 lbs. Sired by "Brightmont," he by "Concentration," by "Constellation," by "Almont." Kitty's dam was the black mare, "Queen Vic," formerly owned by Mr. C. H. Lugrin. "Vic" was one of the best mares I ever drove. "Kitty" is beautifully gaited and trots fast, and from her breeding should make a good one.

Particulars furnished on application to

W. P. FLEWELLING.

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 9, 1886.

Look Here!

For a Good Single or Double-Breasted

Cardigan Jacket,

CHEAP!!

GO TO

C. H. THOMAS & Co's

Fredericton, Sept. 19, 1885.

1886

CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

TENNANT, DAVIES & Co.

ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THEIR

FUR GOODS, WOOL GOODS,

AND SEVERAL OTHER LINES OF WINTER GOODS AT GREAT REDUCTIONS TO CLEAR.

TENNANT, DAVIES & Co.,
DIRECTLY OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL,
QUEEN STREET, - - - - FREDERICTON

☞ Agents for the celebrated M. R. & A. DOLLAR SHIRT and the New York Domestic Paper Patterns.

Fredericton, Jan. 16, 1886.

Ungar's Steam Laundry,

32 Waterloo St., - St. John, N. B.

HAVING opened a Branch office in this city, parties desiring work done will please leave orders at our office

SHARKEY'S BLOCK, QUEEN ST.

GOULD'S American Dye Works,

AND HAT FACTORY.

All kinds of dyeing and cleansing done in first-class style.
Felt Hats dyed and altered to any desired shape and color at 50 cts. each. Samples may be seen at Laundry Office.

Fredericton, Nov. 7th, 1885

WINTER

—AND—

CHRISTMAS GOODS!

GENTS' SNOW EXCLUDERS,	LADIES' FANCY OVERBOOTS,
" FANCY OVERBOOTS,	" PLAIN do.
" MANITOBA do.	" ALASKA do.
" ALASKA do.	" AMERICAN do.

—ALSO—

Boys,' Misses' and Children's **OVERBOOTS,**

All Very Cheap!

GENTS' FINE BALMORALS. GENTS' FINE CONGRESS, GENTS' DANCING PUMPS, GENTS' FANCY SLIPPERS.

Cheap For Cash!

☞ BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE, TRY

J. B. McALPINE.

Fredericton, Dec. 5, 1885.

An Immense Stock

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

Now on Exhibition at

Lottimer's Shoe Store!

WINTER STOCK About Complete!

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he is now showing the Largest Stock of

BOOTS. SHOES. OVERBOOTS.

Moccasins, Larrigans, &c.,

To be found in the city of Fredericton. Don't fail to give him a call.

A. LOTTIMER

CUSTOM TAILORING.

LATEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PLATES RECEIVED MONTHLY.

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT TO BE FOUND IN FREDERICTON.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED, TURNED OUT PROMPTLY AND AT LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

JOHN G. GUNN,

Next Door below Maritime Bank

QUEEN STREET, FREDERITON.

Fredericton, May 9, 1885.

FALL AND WINTER 1885—6.

On hand at the

"IMPERIAL HALL."

A Very Fine Assortment of CLOTHS, comprising SUITINGS in

Diagonals, Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds

OVERCOATINGS

—IN—

Naps, Worsteds, Tweeds, Meltons and Diagonals.

A choice lot of IRISH TWEED from the Shannon Mills, in

ATHLONE, FRIEZES AND IRISH SERGES,

which, for strength and durability, cannot be beaten.

The above will be made up in First Class Style, at the very shortest notice.
Fashion Plates received monthly. Gent's Furnishing Goods &c., always in stock. Call and see prices before buying elsewhere.

THOMAS STANGER,

Opposite Post Office, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B

Fredericton, Sept. 17th, 1885.

RELIABLE

Fire Insurance.

The LANCASHIRE Fire Insurance Company

CAPITAL,	$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND,	$3,000,000
DEPOSITED WITH DOMINION GOVERNMENT,	$100,000

THE SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE CO'Y, OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

ESTABLISHED 1824

CAPITAL,	$30,000,000
TOTAL ASSETS,	33,636,835
INVESTED FUNDS,	13,500,000
ASSETS IN CANADA,	225,000

AGENTS:

Gregory & Gregory.

OFFICES,

Carleton Street, Fredericton, N. B

May 7, 1885.

E. CLARK

Hats, Hats, Hats.

SPRING STYLE.

Caps, Caps, Caps.

FUR AND SCOTCH CAPS will be sold low to make room for New Stock now arriving.

A good stock of RUBBERS on hand and more coming.

OVERBOOTS

Will be sold at Reduced Prices.

Please call, ask the price and you will buy every time.

Don't Forget

E. Clark's,

Next door below Geo. Hatt & Sons.

Fredericton, Feb. 2, 1886.

PHILIPS BROS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Boots & Shoes

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Main Street,

PORTLAND, N. B.

July 11, 1885.—1 yr.

A. LIMERICK & CO.

Temperance Hall Building, York St., Fredericton, N. B.

Gas Fitters and Plumbers.

Just Received: A Large Lot of

AMERICAN

HOT AIR REGISTERS

In Different Sizes which will be sold at Bottom Prices for Cash. Also, Sole Agent for

THOMAS EDWARDS' Patent

Chimney Cowl,

Which is Guaranteed to make any chimney draw under any circumstances. Warranted to give satisfaction or no pay. Always in stock.

A. LIMERICK & Co.

Fredericton, September 8th, 1885.

WE SELL

POTATOES,

Spilings, Bark,

R. R. Ties, Lumber, Laths,

Hay, Eggs, Produce.

Write fully for Quotations:

HATHEWAY & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

22 Central Wharf, BOSTON.

Members of Board of Trade, Corn and Mechanics Exchanges

Landing To-day.

500	Bbls.	PEOPLES',
250	"	PURITY,
250	"	DIAMOND,
1125	"	HARVEST MOON

80 Bbls. SUGAR.

FOR SALE LOW.

A. F. Randolph & Son

Fredericton, Feb. 23, 1886.

New Brunswick Railway Co

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS.

IN EFFECT OCTOBER 12, 1885.

Eastern Standard Time.

—:LEAVE FREDERICTON:—

6 20 A. M.—Express for St. John.

8 00 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction connecting there with train for St. Stephen, Houlton, Woodstock, Presque Isle, Grand Falls and points North.

10 50 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction, connecting there with train for Bangor and points West, and for St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton and Woodstock and for St. John.

3 20 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East.

—:ARRIVE AT FREDERICTON:—

10 20 A. M.—From Fredericton Junction and St. John.

2 40 P. M.—From Fredericton Junction, Bangor and points West, and from St. Stephen, Houlton and Woodstock.

5 50 P. M.—From Fredericton Junction, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, Presque Isle, Grand Falls and all points North.

7 30 P. M.—Express from St. John.

—:LEAVE GIBSON:—

6 50 A. M.—For Woodstock and points North.

—:ARRIVE AT GIBSON:—

4 20 P. M.—From Woodstock and points North.

H. D. McLEOD, Supt. Southern Division. | F. W. CRAM, General Manager.
J. F. LEAVITT, General Pass. and Ticket Agent.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 9th, 1885.

Northern & Western Railway.

WESTERN DIVISION.

A MIXED TRAIN for passengers and freight will be run daily (Sundays excepted),

Between Gibson and Bolestown.

LEAVING GIBSON at

8 00 a. m. (local time), and arriving at Boiestown at 12 00 noon.

Returning, will LEAVE BOIESTOWN at

12 30 p. m., and arrive at Gibson at 4 30 p. m.

THOMAS HOBEN,
Train Manager

Dec. 31, '85.

Equity Sale.

There will be sold at

Public Auction

—ON—

MONDAY,

The twenty-sixth day of APRIL next, at twelve o'clock noon, in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Saturday, the nineteenth day of December last past, in a cause wherein Willard Kitchen is plaintiff, and William Dolan and James Dolan are defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Barrister, the mortgaged premises described in the said Decretal Order as:

"ALL the right, title and interest of the said "defendants, William Dolan and James "Dolan, in and to a certain indenture of lease "bearing date the twenty-eight day of July, in the "year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred "and seventy-three, and made between Richard "Dunn of the one part, and the said defendants "of the other part, together with the leasehold "land and premises described in the said indenture as all that certain piece and parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Fredericton, "the County of York, beginning at a point distant "thirty-three feet from the centre of the highway "leading from Fredericton to St. John, on the "lower side of a reserved road as now laid out "running from the said highway to the railway; "thence along the said private road one hundred "and thirty feet, or until it strikes the railway "embankment; thence along the said railway embankment down river one hundred and ninety-"two feet; thence in a line parallel with the said "reserved road one hundred and thirty feet, or "until it strikes the said highway; and thence "along the said highway one hundred and ninety-"two feet to the place of beginning; and comprising the lot as now fenced and occupied by the "said William Dolan and James Dolan."

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitors.

Dated this eighteenth day of January, A. D. 1886.

H. B. RAINSFORD, Plaintiff's Solicitor. | GEO. F. GREGORY, Barrister.

NOTICE!

THE REVISING OFFICER for the Electoral District of York County, in the Province of New Brunswick, appointed under "The Electoral Franchise Act," hereby gives notice that he has completed and published, in the manner directed by the said Act, the first general list of voters for the said Electoral District, and that he will hold a sitting pursuant to the said Act, for the preliminary revision of such list, at the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the said County of York, in the said Province, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on Tuesday the sixth day of April, A. D. 1886. Any person objecting to any name on the said list may, at any time before the said day, and any person desiring to add any name thereto, or desiring otherwise to amend the same, may, on or before the twenty-ninth day of March, A. D. 1886, deliver to the said Revising Officer, or mail to him by registered letter, at his office, in the City of Fredericton aforesaid, or place of address being the said City of Fredericton, a notice in writing, in the form for that purpose contained in the schedule to the said Act, as nearly as may be, setting forth the name or names objected to, and the grounds of objection, or the name or names proposed to be added to the list, with the grounds therefor, and particulars of the qualification and residence of the persons whose names are proposed to be added, or the particulars of any other proposed amendment, and the grounds therefor; and every such notice must be signed by the person so giving notice, and must set forth his residence, occupation and post office address. In the event of the person so giving notice objecting to the name of any person already on the list, the person so objecting must also deliver to or mail to the last known address of the person whose name is objected to, by registered letter, and at the same time as the notice is given to the Revising Officer, a copy of the notice given.

Dated this twentieth day of February, A. D. 1886

JAMES ALFRED VANWART,
Revising Officer for the Electoral District of York County, in the Province of New Brunswick.

T. O'Brien & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS,

Stationers and Newsdealers,

53 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B

A FULL LINE OF THE LEADING

Catholic Publications

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF

Crucifixes, Crosses, Beads, Water Fonts, etc.,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Mar. 6.