

General Business. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000. We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company...

General Business. HAY FOR SALE. A few cars choice pressed. HAY FOR SALE IN CAR LOAD LOTS. M. C. W. FITCHIT

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

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, N. B. - MARCH 11, 1886. Stumpage. The bad effect which might be expected to follow in logical order on the outrageous mal-officiousness of the Newcastle advocates for a reform in the stumpage regulations is beginning to show itself in other parts of the Province.

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

Sled Shoe Steel, CAST STEEL, IRON AND CHAIN, always on hand. J. R. GOGGIN, General Hardware Merchant, Chatham, N. B.

Commissioners. We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prices drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented at our counters.

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

"Little Giant" THRESHING MACHINES. With Last Improvements. Also the improved "Benjamin." Every mach warranted. Write for circular and prices to SMALL & FISHER, WOODSTOCK, N. B.

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

Property for Sale. THE Subscriber offers for sale that valuable property lately occupied by Mr. A. S. Templeton, situated on Upper Water Street, Chatham. The main building is fitted up for a shop and dwelling, and the barn and other out-buildings are in good repair.

SALT. LANDING EX SHIP 'CHARLES,' 2,200 Bags Lpool SALT. GEO. S. DEFOREST, 13 South Wharf

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

F. W. RUSSELL. PORK, FLOUR, MEAL, MOLASSES, TEA SUGAR and a full line of choice family Groceries, Crockery Glass and Earthenware, and Shoes, Hats, Ties and Scarfs, and ready-made Clothing.

FOR SALE. Wesleyan Church Property. This lot has a frontage of 93 feet on Canal St. and 10 feet on Duke St., and will be sold with buildings &c. as they now stand.

COAL. Anthracite Coal. In broken, stove and chestnut sizes. ALSO - IN YARD - 200 tons old mines Sydney coal, best English house coal and Ligon coal. For sale cheap.

Frederickton Letter. The opening of the Legislature was as brilliant as a gathering of well-dressed ladies, a very numerous military staff, a tremendous crowd of all sorts and conditions of men, women and children and a Lieutenant-Governor in a most brilliant Windsor uniform could make it. The appearance of ladies in full dress at the opening of the House is somewhat of an innovation, but Lady Tilly, who is very popular with both the fair and the sterner sex, having intimated her wish that as many ladies as could make it convenient would come in full dress, her desire was gratified to a moderate extent, and although this sort of thing does not justly coincide with my democratic notions I am sure the scene presented in the Council Chamber was very pretty.

FOR SALE. At the Chatham Carriage and Sleigh Works, a Lot of DOUBLE and SINGLE. Truck Wagons. Also a few double and single second hand driving WAGONS. To be sold cheap. A. ROBINSON, Oct. 3-1m. JOHN HAVILAND.

Freeman's WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Cure. Is a safe, sure, and effectual Destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

Steam Tug for Sale. STEAM TUG ALIDA, (now running in Halifax Harbor) built in Philadelphia; Hull, Boiler and Engine in good order. Has been thoroughly overhauled in October. Engine 20220. Also one Steam Pump, Steam Hoist, 25 feet Section Pump of Galvanized Iron and Metal Flanges and Strainer complete, having been used but once. One small Vertical engine, new. Apply to R. J. GIBBY, Halifax.

JUST RECEIVED. 10 BARRELS Malaga Grapes, 1 CAR LOAD CHOICE WINTER APPLES, 1 MIXED CAR CANADIAN APPLES ONIONS, CHEESE, ETC. ETC. BOTTOM PRICES. D. CHESMAN, SAMPLES / DOMINION Horse Liniment.

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1st PRIZE Silver MEDAL. CHATHAM, N. B. Special Notice. International Steamship Co'y.

THE BEST LATEX REMEDY before the public for Eczema, Scabies, Soreness, Sprains, Swellings, and Stiff Joints. Scurches, Cracked and Chapped Hands, Itching Sores, Scalds, Burns, Stomachic, Flatulency, Puff Swellings, Swellings and Bruises of all kinds. Will eradicate Lumps on the Head and Neck of Cattle; will cure Cuts and Burns upon the Human Body, also, Frost Bites, Chills, and Salt Rheum. Sold wholesale by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie and Retail Trade.

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one by the Attorney General in which he opposed Mr. Wetmore down finely, the Opposition stood up to be counted, and their number was found to be eight, viz: Messrs. Wetmore, McLeod, Adams, Colter, Park, Humphrey, Perley and Black. Mr. Hanington and Dr. Black and Dr. Lewis were absent. How they might have voted if here is a matter of conjecture, but probably the two first named would have voted for the amendment.

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

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

The Opposition seemed to feel satisfied with the reception of their two proposed amendments and they wasted no more time, wit or breath over the address, which passed forthwith. To-day the House has been discussing in committee a bill brought in by Mr. Pagsley to allow women to vote at school meetings and to act as School Trustees. Nearly every member seems to be a woman's rights man in this matter. Mr. Pagsley is one of the new members. His speeches, so far, have been clear and forcible. He possesses a very good faculty in expressing himself and will, no doubt, make a good member. They talk about a short session, but for my part, I think it will drag out the regular forty days. There will be a good deal of talking to the country, you know.

Mr. Burchill on Mr. Park's Amendment. We published, last week, a synopsis of Mr. Burchill's remarks on Mr. Park's stumpage amendment to the Address. Our correspondent has sent a fuller report of these remarks. Mr. Burchill said,—"Before speaking to the amendment before the House I wish to say that I regard this matter of stumpage as one of great importance, not only to the county I have the honor of representing, but also to the different counties throughout the province. It is one, in which I am, therefore, deeply interested, and which I would like to see discussed in a non-party spirit. But I believe that the course of two of my hon. colleagues in connection with this matter is not with the hope of helping the lumbermen of the north but with the hope of injuring myself with my constituents, and with the hope of putting other lumbermen in a false position. My honorable colleague who has moved the amendment sought to misrepresent my position at the County Council and also endeavored to put the resolution of that important body in a false light before the House. It is true that I favored a reduction of stumpage and I believe the reduction can be made if those who pretend to be friends of the lumbermen do not destroy the chances of a reduction by their attempts to embarrass the Government and some of their Northern Counties supporters. Did not my honorable colleague who has now moved this amendment say before the Northumberland County Council that the matter should be discussed in a non-party spirit? He certainly did, and I agreed with him in that statement. Now how does he reconcile his statement there with his conduct in the House? Surely he does not hope that his course in moving his resolution will accomplish what he pretends to say he is anxious to bring about—a reduction of the stumpage. Besides, sir, the honorable gentleman does not properly state the facts in connection with the Council's resolution. That resolution did not condemn the Government for its rate of stumpage, but asked the Government firmly and respectfully to consider the grievances of the Northern Counties in this matter. With the permission of the House I will read the Council's resolution. [Mr. Burchill then read the resolution adopted by the Municipal Council of Northumberland on the stumpage question.] It seems to me that certain Miramichi lawyers are anxious to form themselves into a kind of salvation army on this question. They pretend to say that their course is in the interest of the

County they represent. To my mind their great desire is to make capital for a request they are having circulated in their own behalf throughout Northumberland. I promised at the County Council meeting to do it in my power to have the stumpage reduced. I will carry out my promise to the very letter, and will act at the proper time. I hope and believe the Government will be able to reduce the stumpage. In the meantime I will vote against the amendment on the ground that it seeks rather to injure the Government than to aid them in an effort to reduce the stumpage. In conclusion, I must say that I heartily approve of the 10 years' system, and believe that it is popular all over the Province.

[See Third Page.] Hon. Mr. Blair said he was extremely well pleased to find that the effect of the speech made yesterday by the hon. member from St. John. That speech seemed to have paralyzed the ranks of the opposition yesterday, as not one of them were then able to make a reply. He was pleased to see the hon. gentleman from Northumberland, after a night's repose, attempt to make a review of the conduct of this government. If, after hearing not the half truth, as stated by the ex-surveyor general, but the actual facts, the house and people were prepared to condemn the government, he was willing to bow to the decision. All the statements made could be answered. It was refreshing to hear the last speaker posing as an economist and declaring that he was prepared to lend a helping hand to the government in their strides towards improvement. He could not forget how the first steps of the government for reform, the reduction of their own salaries, had been met with the sneers of the opposition. The hon. gentleman who pretended to know only blue ruin for the province ridiculed the idea of the government applying the pruning knife at the heads of departments. They now think economy a good cry with which to go to the country, and on that cry hope to launch themselves into the treasury benches. The government could point with pride to their record. He was prepared to admit that he had formed opinions when in opposition that he had since been obliged to modify in reference to some of the services. This, too, had been the experience of an hon. gentleman from Westmoreland, who had been elected on the cry of economy. That hon. gentleman had been obliged to state frankly to the house, after two or three years of experience in the government, that promises were more easily made than executed. He (Hon. Mr. Blair) did not pretend to say that he did not mean all he had said about economy when in opposition, but, like the hon. member referred to, he found difficulties when he attempted to carry out his program. The attitude of the honorable member from Northumberland, to-day, was not in keeping with his threat of last night. The charges could be easily answered, and he promised to answer every one of them. The hon. gentleman from Northumberland says his remarks are not intended as an attack on the government; yet the remarks have been taken down in shorthand for circulation all over the country. The ex-surveyor general thinks that something should be done to avert the approaching calamity. Why was he not alarmed at a time when a worse state of affairs existed? The provincial secretary has shown that the provisions of this government for the different services are more liberal than those of the old government. He had also shown that the revenue would exceed the expenditure by more than \$3,000 this year, and that in addition the government has been able to reduce the debt by \$30,000. If the hon. gentleman who now sees only blue ruin is sincere, what must have been his mental condition during the years he has been in the government? In 1878 there was a deficit of \$55,000 over and above the receipts. Still the hon. gentleman from Northumberland was not alarmed and was willing to throw overboard the pledges he had made his constituents and go into the government he had been elected to oppose. In 1879, the deficit was increased to \$80,000, but in 1880 he would do the old government the credit of saving \$6,000. In 1881 what do we find? A deficit of \$37,000, and in 1882 the old government were face to face with a deficit of \$30,490, the total deficit for the four years being \$215,000, with only one little bright spot in all that time. Comparing that condition of things with the present, is it unfair to conclude that if the mind of the last speaker be filled with alarm it is for election effect? We have not only been able to keep the expenditure within the income, but we have also been able to pay off a large share of indebtedness. The opposition did not say some years ago "you will have to cut down the grants for schools, bridges or other public services," nor did they proclaim that the country was on the eve of bankruptcy.

Mr. Hanington—I do not say so now. I will say that the present government has been awfully extravagant and disappointing. Hon. Mr. Blair—In 1882, when the floating indebtedness was \$321,000, what was the anxiety of the hon. gentleman? Did he then think his government was extravagant? How, then, can he have the audacity to say that this government is extravagant? If this government is extravagant then the old administration was grossly so.

Mr. Hanington—That is your excuse. Hon. Mr. Blair—I do not say that, but the statements to the effect that this province is not in a good financial condition must not go abroad uncontradicted. They are calculated to hurt the financial condition of the country since this financial statement came into power? Keen, already, business men know how to value the financial obligations of the province. We can point with pride to the fact that our bonds bearing six per cent bearing 13 to 20 per cent premium, while the four per cent bonds are selling at par. The government had reason to be gratified at the knowledge that the bonds of this province are considered in the financial markets as valuable as the bonds of the Dominion government.

Mr. Hanington—So they were when you took office. Hon. Mr. Blair—That is not so. The statement that this government was unworthy of public confidence was not supported by the slightest title of evidence. The statement has been made that no honest man could support this government. Notwithstanding that it has the confidence of a large majority of the people's representatives and despite the fact that it is supported by men of the highest integrity, and of as true independence as any who have ever held seats on the floors of this house. He was not aware that the government has ever been accused of any corrupt act. He was not aware that it had been charged with any scandal. He was

not aware that any committee had to be appointed to investigate the conduct of any of its members, nor had the opposition been able to charge against any of them that they had filched the public lands of the province. The statement that no honest man could support this government was a disreputable one. When such statements go to the country he was desirous that the real facts should be known. Then, if the verdict should be adverse to the government, he would be satisfied. It was true that this government got from the Dominion \$30,000 a year that the old one did not receive, but that was not the result of any superhuman effort on the part of the old government, but as a consequence of the readjustment of the claims of the different provinces. While we have gained in that item, we have lost as great an amount from other sources. Take the item of territorial revenue, for instance. The average receipts during 1881 and 1882 were \$147,000. During our term of office the average from this source has been only \$112,000 or \$113,000. The opposition will attempt to say that this falling off in territorial revenue is due to mismanagement of our crown lands in the matter of stumpage. Such a statement cannot be borne out by facts. Has the matter of stumpage reduced the revenue of the N. B. Land Company or the revenue of the N. S. Land Company? In 1878 or 1879 the stumpage charged by the government was much lower than the present rate and the revenue was only \$75,000 from this whole source, yet no one was attempted to say that this falling off was due to the mismanagement of the crown lands department. He was not prepared to adopt the principle put forward by the leader of the opposition in reference to the holding of biennial sessions of the legislature. It had been adopted by some districts in the United States where the legislatures continue in session some three, four, five and six months. This government believes in closer connection with the people than a session every two years would imply. We apply ourselves vigorously to work; we have our estimates and our reports ready at the earliest possible moment; we have succeeded in reducing the length of sessions from 50 to 60 days, as was the state of affairs under our predecessors, down to 30 and 35 days. One of the hon. gentlemen of the opposition, who talked about economy and predicted blue ruin, did not object to the appointment of three shorthand reporters on the courts. In fact it was a pet scheme of the honorable gentleman to have them appointed, and it was a well known fact that some of the opposition had advocated increasing the amounts for certain services when the items were being considered in supply. The leader of the opposition appeared surprised to learn that the government had not put a larger sum in the estimates for expenditures on account of elections. It may be that he can discover some reasons why the vacancies in the legislative council were filled, when, as they were filled. He may remember that steps were taken last year to put this government in a dilemma. How? By a scheme of incubation, hatched by the members of the opposition and hon. members in the other chamber. The opposition chose the other chamber as the place in which they attempted to defeat the government. They acted in concert with members of the irresponsible body. They acted with men whom they knew to be hostile to this administration and sought by undue and improper means to destroy this government. They planned their scheme so well, to their minds, that they are said to have actually parcelled out the different offices in the government. The word went round that this government was to be defeated. By whom? The people's representatives? No; for the government enjoyed the confidence of at least two-thirds of the members of this House. Then by whom? By a scheme hatched between the opposition and the legislative council. Supply was delayed and other business of the country was interrupted. It therefore became necessary to appoint to the legislative council men who would assist the government in carrying on the affairs of the country. We made a bona fide effort to frustrate the schemes and we appointed to the council members from this house, in whom we had the fullest confidence. We were not able to create the vacancies in this house. We were not afraid to go before the electors of York, Westmorland and Kings. In York the hon. leader of the opposition strove hard to prove that we had done a dreadful thing in connection with the filling up of the vacancies in the council. He got his answer in the return of Mr. Wilson. The government were prepared to take the full responsibility in connection with the filling of the vacancies, and are prepared to do the same should a similar emergency arise. How do the opposition propose to shorten the session? Look at the record of this government and the old one in this connection. In 1877 the house was called on Feb. 8th and the estimates were not presented till Feb. 23. In 1878 the house met on Feb. 25th and the government were not ready to go into supply till March 20th, or 20 days later. In 1880 the house was not called till March 9th, and it was April 7th before the estimates were ready. We all know the private bills are delayed. It therefore devolves upon the government to have their measures ready early. A glance at the dates mentioned will show how unfair the St. John Sun is in finding fault with this government for not summoning the house earlier. We see that the old government had on one occasion called the house as early as Feb. 8, and on another as late as March 9. Invariably the work of the country was delayed on account of the Government not having their measures ready. This government has adopted the custom of calling the house for the latter part of February. Why then? Because they desire to have the reports ready, and be in a position to proceed with the business of the country.

Hon. Mr. Blair—Where is the board of works' report? Hon. Mr. Blair—It is ready, and is not already on the desks of hon. members, it will be this afternoon. We are thus able to have members proceed immediately with public business, and not keep them waiting for the government statement, reports, etc., for 25 days, as the old government had done and this, too, in the face of the fact that our fiscal year does not end till December 31st, two months later than that of the old government. With two months less time to prepare our reports and bills, we are ready to enter upon the business of the country almost immediately after the house opens instead of having to keep members idle for nearly a month, as was the rule under the old government. This was an answer to the taunt of the hon. gentleman from Westmoreland when we took office, that we were all novices. He (Hon. Mr. Blair) believed in preserving all the forms of the house, in reference to the time that had to elapse between the first, second and third readings of bills and the forms in reference to notices of motions. Such forms had been designed, no doubt, in the interest of the public good, and he was not inclined to depart from them.

Taking up some of the charges of the opposition, he would first deal with the item of interest. They complained that some \$8,000 or \$9,000 interest due on bonds maturing Dec. 31st, 1885, should have been paid that year. If the provincial secretary had not dealt fully with that matter, it was because he had considered that the opposition had at least a certain amount of intelligence. They must have known that the coupons of bonds held by different persons, and maturing to wards the close of the year, are frequently not presented for payment until the next year. In 1885 the interest on bonds due in 1884 was not presented earlier, and so it will be in 1886 in reference to the interest due on bonds in 1885. It is a fact that cannot be contradicted, that the moment a coupon is presented at either the Bank of New Brunswick, in St. John, or the People's Bank, in Fredericton, the amount is promptly paid. There is no disposition to withhold payment one moment after the interest is due. In his declaration about the blue ruin of the province, the leader of the opposition had a good deal to say about the hand-book. The hon. gentleman had not a tar to drop, and he never remembered having seen him in a happier mood than when he saw, or pretended to see, disaster overtaking the province. The hand-book had been delayed, but would be ready for the colonial exhibition. The delay was caused on account of some of the copy that had been sent by the gentlemen who had compiled the book to hon. members of the house in different parts of the province, for the purpose of making corrections, saving, for instance, Mr. Blair, in his hand an almost completed copy of the book, which would be found to reflect credit upon the gentleman who compiled it. It gave much valuable information about the province, contained a good map and had many engravings of interest. The ex-surveyor general thinks the work unnecessary, but he (Blair) was prepared to put his opinion against that of his hon. friend. Papers supporting the opposition had called loudly for such a book, and they and the last speaker could settle the question as to whether or not it was necessary. Between themselves, The cry that Mr. Lugin has got this sum, and that on account of the hand book, is not correct. He has received last year and this year, \$550 for writing the book, and that he all he is to receive. The printing of the book is being done by a publishing house under an arrangement with the government, and he was not afraid to say that advances had been made to the publishing house as the work progressed.

Hon. Mr. Blair next took up the charges in connection with the fisheries department. The surveyor general would be able to treat of the matter fully, and he (Blair) would confine himself to some remarks. He thought the resolutions upon the Inspector of fisheries recalled, and explained the duties of the inspector in looking after the guardians on the different rivers and in other respects. An inspector was necessary in order that the government might be able to know the value of the fisheries. Who was a more fitting person to appoint than Mr. Phair? The latter and Judge Steadman had been completely ignorant of the rights of the province in this fisheries matter. That having ended in a verdict for provincial rights, it was only fair and just, an expense being needed, that Mr. Phair should be appointed. He had not been paid as much as the opposition tried to make it appear, and his salary had been reduced by \$200. The amount paid for the expenses of the margin when the expenses were taken out. The item for extra inspection of rivers, over which no white man had ever before acted, had been included in the estimates. Mr. Phair had been retained in the educational office because the old government had placed him there. Had this administration removed him from that position, the opposition would still have had fault to find. The leader of the opposition found fault with the salary of \$400 to Mr. Gregory for criminal business at Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska counties. It was not that the amount was too high, but it was the attitude of this government in having a criminal business officer. When the old government was in office his honorable friend was not so particular, for we find that he was the recipient of a salary of \$400, and in the same connection with the consolidation of the statutes and other services. It was the inconsistency of the government in having a criminal business officer. The latter fact that he was associated with men who had been elected to condemn the government of that day, and who were immediately afterwards appointed, regardless of the promises they had made to their constituents. He (Mr. Blair) was willing that his conduct should be made a matter of public record, and that the gentleman who had held the office of attorney general for so many years before. He was anxious to know when he had said the attorney general and solicitor general should do all the criminal business of the country, and that the government under no circumstances should employ outside attorneys. During the long years that the office of attorney general was held by the friend of the leader of the opposition, he only knew of one case—that was a homicide—where the attorney general conducted a case, running up into the thousands, in connection with the consolidation of the statutes and other services. 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