New Advertisements.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiano State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings them. selves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

emuregin

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

our counters. R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank. PIERRE LANAUX.

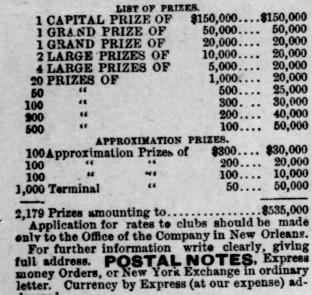
Pres. State National Bank A. BALDWIN Pres New Orleans National Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1868, for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000— to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been add-By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A. D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State. It never scales or postpones Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the Grand Quarterly Drawings regularly every three months (March June, September and December.)

SPENLDID OPPORTUNITY WIN A FORTUNE FOURTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS D. IN THE ACA DEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY APRIL 10,1888 215th Monthly Drawing Capital Prize,\$150,000 Notice. - Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves \$5. Fifths, \$2. Tenths, \$1.



M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D, C. Address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize.

REMEMBER That the payment of all Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and Ihe Tickets are Signed by the President of an institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.

THE Canadian Fireside

(ILLUSTRATED),

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE for the LEISURE HOUR. No. 1, Vol. 1, of THE CANADIAN FIRE-SIDE will be issued on 15th January, 1888,

and subsequently on the 1st of each month.

It will contain 32 Pages. 80 Columns, of first-class reading matter, suitable for binding in yearly parts, printn good paper, from new type. Subsciption Price 50c. per

annum. Post Free. WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY CANADIAN

One Copy Free to any one getting up a Club of Five Subscribers, at 50 cents each. Ten Subscribers. Two Copies, and so or

CONTENTS: A new Story in every issue. Selections from the best European and American publications (credited); Humorous paragraphs from 'Punch,' 'Judy,' 'Grip,' Texas Siftings,' 'Puck,' 'Life,' 'Sport,' 'Epoch,' &c.; A Letter (monthly) from Bill Nye, the giant humorist of the 'New York World' (New York Texas) Postry Original and salested. (illustrated), Poetry, Original and selected; The Field, Farm and Garden; Poultry, Pets, Pigeons and Cattle; The Ladies, the Nursery, and Children's Corner; The Queen, and Royal Descendants, to date: Royalty and Nobility—their movements; Stations of the British Army and Navy, revised monthly; Headquarters of the Canadian Active Militia (125 battalions,

The Subscription price of the CANADIAN FIRESIDE will not cover the expense of paper and printing. We depend ubon high-class advertisements, of which a limited number only will be inserted. Rates on application.

The CANADIAN FIRESIDE will be a first-

class Magazine in every respect, at a nom inal subscription. Single Copies Those not wishing to subscribe can have a sample copy, and their name and address inserted in the Agents Directory (a limited number of columns reserved) for

W. BENNET, & Co.,

Publishers and Proprietors of the *Canadian Fireside,' 459 St. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL Subscriptions invariably in Advance.

Scott's Emulsion. Northrup & Lyman's **EMULSION PURE** Cod Liver Oil

Estey's Iron & Quinine Tonic Nasal Balm, Shiloh's Couga Cure, Tamarac Elixir Cin-

galese Hair Renewer THE MEDICAL HALL. J. D. B. F. Mackenzie. Chatham, Feb. 7, '88

NEW METHODIST CHURCH. ST. LUKE'S.

Persons wishing to rent PEWS or SITTINGS of doing so every Wednesday evening between and 7.30 oclock, when the Church will be epen and anofficial in attendance. Persons wishing Prussia overwhelmed and humiliated was enough to make one shudder. Bittings should apply early as mos of the seats pre now engaged,

GEO WHITTAKER, for Truestee | the governments of Austria and Prussia | feel that when you refuse it is for his

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - MARCH 15, 1888 Our Angling Attractions.

There is much to be said in favor of the stand taken by the Trout-Protecting Association of St. John in reference to the local government policy, under which a large number of our best anglers are being deprived of their accustomed fishing privileges. There is, of course, no question as to the right of the Government to keep whom they please from enjoying the privileges which our public domain affords, but there is strong popular sentiment against the policy of placing these privileges in the hands of the few, to the exclusion of the many, and, thus, rendering the country so much the less worth living in.

It may be argued that because but marched on Paris and compelled the lessees of our trout streams are largely non-residents of New Brunswick, the policy of establishing exclusive proprietorship on our rivers is to be commended, because these lessees and their friends are thereby induced to come to the province and spend money; but we think it will be found that when our trout streams were open to the public-even though their merits were but imperfectly known-they were the means of bringing many more tourists us than they can possibly do now, when it is known abroad that many of them are in private hands. and can be fished by the privileged

It ought not to be said that revenue derived by the government from trout stream leases -- apart from considerations of policy-is a reason of any appreciable weight for closing such waters to the public, and it does not seem that it is sound policy to close them. It cannot be successfully contended that, apart from its natural advantages, New Brunswick possesses attractions superior to other places within easy reach of and open to its people. know, in fact, that far too many of the latter are yearly leaving the province and obtaining homes elsewhere. It is quite clear, we think, that as the privileges which are the heritage of the people are curtailed or withheld from them-barriers placed between them and their accustomed pastimes and pleasuresthey will be the more inclined to grow dissatisfied with the country. It was this aspect of such matters that led us, a few months since, to enter a protest against the leasing of the goose and duck-shooting grounds REMEMBER That the presence of of Miscou Island at Mal Bay, simply because we knew it was those very shooting-privileges which materially assisted in making the people of the locality contented to live in a district possessing few other attractions. It is no exaggeration to say that there are thousands of men of all ages in the provincemen engaged in all pursuits-who spend the few summer holidays they can ill afford to spare in the inevitable struggle with "hard times," upon our trout streams. It is the annual holiday time which they look back upon with pleasure and forward to with the most sanguine expectations of enjoyment. These are not able to purchase the monopolies which it is the government's present policy to create, and it is no small discouragement to them to know that their accustomed grounds are no longer the privilege of all; and if some of them will, in

the country is no longer worth living in, it need occasion no surprise. Whatever may be said in favor of leasing our salmon streams-and that should be done only when will secure better protection against long and eventful life has driven, bulillegal fishing than the government can give-we cannot help thinking that the extension of the policy to trout-streams is a mistake. At all Company Officers, and Addresses: Household Recipes and Varieties: Family matters and Wholesome Advice. generally, to whom the privileges of our rivers are dear through old associations and the manly tastes and instincts which always characterise the sportsman, should, at reasonable cost, have the right of rod and line

their disappointment, conclude that

The Death of Kaiser Wilnelm.

Many ages have passed away since palace of San Souci. the Counts of Hohenzollern swept down from their mountain stronghold Bringing up Children Rationally. in the Swabian Alps and assumed the It is as natural to a child to be hap-Burgraviate of Nuremburg, but no py as it is to a fish to swim. But for member of their line has had a career this they need a certain amount of "letmore romantic than he who on Friday ting alone." It is a great mistake for last laid down both crown and sceptre parents to hamper their children with at the command of a monarch more foolish restrictions. We pity the little powerful than himself. The story of B's, our next-door neighbor's children the great Frederick's career is the hisfrom the bottom of our heart. There tory of a great political and military is a picket fence in front of the house. genius who schemed and plotted to bring about the events that enlarged and they are scarcely allowed to go near it, lest they should climb and hurt the boundaries of Prussia and made themselves. They cannot climb a tree him and his times so famous. William. for the same reason. They may not on the other hand, although taking a skate or swim, or have a gun. The prominent part in the history of his country, was not the great, political or parents have made cowards of them all. military genius that step by step with the exception of little Bessie, who brought it successfully through revoluis the most daring little mischief that tion and wars which at last terminated ever wore a sun-bonnet, and she has in that magnificent coronation scene learned to be deceitful and plays all her which made the King of Prussia Emmad pranks well out of sight of peror of Germany, in the palace of the her parents' eyes. We caught her the French Kings on the 1st January, 1871. other day walking the railing of a Upon the 22nd March, 1797, the Embridge that crossed the track of a railperor William was born, and a few road a hundred feet below. The railing months after his father, Frederick Wilwas not a foot wide, and she triumphliam the Third, ascended the throne of Prussia. At that time Napoleon Bonaparte was at the zenith of his power and | while the train was passing under.

by defeat lie at his mercy. This state Don't fancy your boy is made of glass.

of affairs had been brought about by Grant a reasonable request, and let him

uniting and forming an alliance some own good. Between the Jellybys and five years before which had for its ob- the Gradgrinds of life, children have a office was. ject the stamping out of the French re- hard time of it. The youngest child volution and placing that country once needs some sort of agreeable occupation, more under the rule of a Bourbon and a certain amount of physical free-King. Owing to the military genius dom. There is nothing more painful of Napoleon, who by that time had beto young people than to feel that life is come the foremost man in France, the one dull routine, and that "nothing ever happens," as we once heard a disarmies of the allies were not only defeated but Austria and Prussia were in consolate lad remark. their turn invaded and conquered by the armies of the French Republic. in "Woman," March, 1888.

From "Helps and Hints to Mothers.

House of Commons.

The anguish and death of his heroic

mother, Queen Louise, upon whom

Napoleon heaped insult and slander

when she appealed to him for mercy for

her bleeding country must have made

an ineffaceable mark upon the memory

of the future Emperor King. After

that came Napoleon's fearful Russian

campaign and his terriffic struggle to

repair that fatal blunder. His efforts,

lowever, were in vain as Prussia and

Austria once more took the field and

with the assistance of the Bussian

forces not only defeated him in battle

him to resign his crown and retire to

Elba. Young Prince William was 17

years of age when his regiment march-

ed in triumph through the streets of

Paris. He, however, did not long re-

main in the French capital as his regi-

ment was ordered to Berlin to partici-

pate in the solemn festivals of victory

celebrated in honor of the success of the

Napoleon from Elba was followed by

the Belgian campaign and Waterloo

which brought banishment to Napo-

Prince William it 1829 was married

to Augusta, daughter of the Dake of

Saxe-Weimar, and from that time for-

ward he commenced to take an active

part in Prussian politics, chosing the

side that was opposed to the granting of

further political liberty to the people.

cended the Prussian throne but his

ministers succeeded in dissuading him

from granting to his subjects the boon

struggle between the two parties pro-

duced the revolutionary movement of

1848 which resulted in King Frederick

William making peace with his people

and his brother, Prince William fleeing

to England to escape the vengeance

the liberal party by whom

His absence in England did no

time, was sweeping over Europe was

nowhere more violent than it was in

Germany. In every one of the many

their governments for a larger measure

of liberty. The idea of German unity

seemed upon the eve of being realized

when the Parliament of Frankfor

Prussia the imperial crown, and which

from fear of Austria and the rest of En

rope he refused to accept. His brothe

was for the reason that he considered

won it for themselves by victory, and i

himself consented to receive the crown

of United Germany in 1871, his corona-

equivalent to such a ceremony on the

agents were given him, Bismarck and

Von Moltke, the first and astate and

daring minister and the other a mili-

tary genius of the first order. Bismarck

used the King's love of war to further

his schemes for the agrandizement of

Prussia and Von Moltke carried out the

tic imagination of Germany, enabled

appeal to the patriotism of his sub-

William died without children,

it a humiliation to his family to be o

William approved of his refusal but

offered Frederick William IV.

parliamentary government. The

In 1840, Frederick William IV.

Prussian Armies. The return

leon and peace to Europe.

OTTAWA, MARCH 7. On motion to go into committee of sup

ply, Hon. Mr. Mills moved an amend ment declaring that it was the duty of the government to remove all legal impediments to the successful working of the Canada Temperance act.

Sir John Macdonald said the impediments to the working of the Scott act had not been pointed out. He believed the act was working well. He decrecated the introduction of this question into politics. Hon. Mr. Laurier supported Mr. Mills' motion, stating that impediments in the

way of the successful working of the Temperance act had been repeatedly latter he was acting in an unwarrantable pointed out by the Dominion Alliance. Mr. Jamieson said he was a temperance man, but did not think he was called upon to support Mr. Mills' motion Mr. Macdonald (Huron) said that the government had only to say the word and all the difficulties in the way of the work-

ing of the Scott act would be speedily re-

Mr. Freeman, said the temperance question should not be thrust forward when the government did not want it. (Cheers

and laughter. Sir Richard Cartwright ridiculed Mr. Freeman's objection to the motion on the ground that it was not safe to entrust temperance legislation to "a lukewarm and unfriendly body." The lukewarm ed. (Laughter.) In 1878 every Tory in parliament and in the country insisted take up and deal with the question of prohibition, but now these men showed their honesty and sincerity by permitting the present government to shirk their duty al

Hon. Mr. Foster said that the Scott act was defective when passed. He urged that the resolution should be rejected, because it was a motion of non confidence, Mr. Davies pointed out that Mr. Foster was a backslider on the temperance ques-

he was most cordially hated and detestcalm the hostility of his adversaries, and tion. A few years ago he was lecturing they would not consent to his return until after he had given a solemn pledge the temperance question was above all of adhesion to the constitution which politics, and that it was the duty of the they had wrung from his brother. Or government to enforce the Scott act. his return he was sent with an army When Mr. Foster went into the governcorps to put down the insurrection in Baden, and the capitulation of Rastadi principles. The once great apostle of won him the "Order of Merit." The revolutionary tempest, which, at this sake of office.

> Mr. Haggart said crime had increased in his country since the Scott act was adopted there.

The house then divided on Mr. Milis' states the people were struggling with motion, which was defeated by 109 to 56. Mr. Wright (conservative) voted for the amendment and a number of liberals and nationalists from Quebec province against ion it. The house then went into committee of supply and passed the estimates providing for interest on the public debt. after which the house adjourned.

MARCH 8. In the house of commons, to-day, Sir Hector Langevin in reply to Mr Perry said that it was not the intention of the government to place any sum in the esfered the Imperial crown by as popular timates for the purpose of improving comassembly. In his opinion kings either munication with Prince Edward Island or received their authority from God or of fulfilling the terms of union with that province. was as the conqueror of France that he

Sir Charles Tupper presented the fishery papers, with a copy of the proposal made by himself for extended trade retion in the Palace of Versales being lations and the reply of the American commissioners thereto

Mr Davies said he understood from the In January, 1861, King Frederick statements made by Sir Charles Tupper some days ago that a lengthy discussion kind fortune made William King of took place on his proposal and wanted to know why the report of that discussion Prussia. To carry out the great poliwas not brought down. tical and military career upon which Sir Charles Tupper said the papers he was so shortly to enter two supreme

brought down contained all information it was intended to submit about trade re-Hen. Mr. Mitchell said the protocols

submitted contained no information and asked if the proposition made by Tupper was covered by the vague terms of the

plans with unerring skill. Of few Sir Charles Tupper said the proposal ideas, but cruel and iron-like in applifor extended trade relations had been cation, the Emperor in the course of his made in bold terms and it was open to the American commissioners to ask for lied and whipped into submission all details, but they met the proposal with his adversaries both at home and the answer that they had no power to abroad. A series of successful camdiscuss such a question. paigns which dazzled even the phlegma-

Hon. Mr. Mitchell had no doubt from what had been stated by the American commissioners that the finance minister him under the mask of a continuous had argued the trade question at considerable length, and the country had a jects, to preserve in tact a defiant and right to know whether the proposal, he highly centralized authority. Sadowa made was confined to reciprocity of natuand Sedan were the excuse for broken ral products or whether it was contempromises and open violations of the plated to throw open the markets of both constitutional laws of the land. Yet history, which too often delights in the

The speaker ruled that the matter could not be discussed

incomparable and picturesque will not improbably decide that William I., as The house then went into committee on soldier and ruler has been a worthy supply. On the item providing for the successor of the great Hohenzollern salary of deputy commissioner of patents. whose spirit, it is said, still haunts the Hon. Mr. Mills pointed out that the individual who was going to profit by the creation of the proposed new office was Richard Pope, late clerk of the crown in chancery, who was thus being rewarded by the government for his criminal malfeasance in office. If the government had any regard for their duty or public decency, that official would have been dismissed instead of being promoted.

Sir John Macdonald said that when the bill creating a deputy commissioner o patents came up the matter could be dis-

Hon Mr. Mitchell thought it was an outrage to entrust this man, who had been arraigned for malfeasance in office. with such important duties as those that would devolve upon the commitsioner of consequence of this training is that their patents. Cases sometimes come before the patent office involving hundreds thousands of dollars, and who could have confidence in this man? If he made the blunders in issuing patents that he had in gazetting election

returns, it would be serious business. Sir Richard Cartwright said it had been of returns had acted under instructions and one mile from his tilt. from the government. The fact that he was to be promoted and have his salary Bay, was on a visit to some friends in

antly told us that she had walked it increased confirmed the suspicions then Gaskiers, and while returning to her On the item to provide for salary of overtaken by a storm and lost on the way,

Sir John-Mr. S. E. Chapleau. handed over to a man who was, not long ago, dismissed from the public. works department for revealing secrets of the de-

partment to a contractor? Sir John-He was not dismissed. Hon. Mr. Mills -He was forced to re-

sign for his misconduct. Sir John-If that is so we should let the item stand until all the facts are before us. The item stood. After passing some further civil service estimates the house adjourned.

MARCH 9. In the house of commons, to-day, Hor Mr. Mitchell said that he had heard that Messrs, Greenway and Martin had had an interview with the governor-general and asked whether he was acting on behalf of the government or only in his own person-

al interest. Sir Hector L: ngevin asked Mr. Mitchel to renew the question when Sir John Macdonald was present, and said the government assumed the responsibility for any acts of the gove nor-general.

Mr. Mitchell said the question whether he was acting in the interests of the cabinet or at his own motion. If the Sir John Macdonald said he was unaware

that such a thing had taken place, but the governor-general had a right to back whom he please l. Hop. Mr. Laurier said they would hold the government responsible for any acts of

the governor-general. Hon, Mr. Mitchell asked if it was true that Newfound and had been officially in-

vited to join the Canadian confederation. Sir John Macdonald-It is true. Hon. Mr. Mi chell thought the house should have been informed of this matter

hefore it was made public. Sir Richard Cartwright said that in this matter, as in others, the house was being treated with sant courtesy. It showed that constitution al and parliamentary government which Mr. Freeman support- ernment was being lost in Canada. The first minister so med to do as he pleased, and acted as an autocrat. For all practi that it was the duty of the government to | cal purposes, it would be as well if the people, instead of sending 130 Conservative members to this house, would send 130 proxies to Sir John Macdonald.

item for judges' salaries a discussion took

The house went into supply, and on the

Hon. Mr. Laurier asked for the reasons or the dismissal of Judge Travis. of Cal-

Hon, Mr. Thompson said that on a report from Judge Taylor, a commissioner appointed to inquire into and report upon the house and country, telling them that Judge Travis' c se, the government had removed him. One of the charges against him was that he had imprisoned a Calgary newspaper publisher for commenting upon his decisions an had otherwise exceeded ment he had to swallow his temperance his jurisdiction. Judge Travis' action in relation to the revision of Calgary electortemperance was now an apostle for the al lists furnished ample justification for his dismissal.

> Sir Richard Cartwright said reprehensi ble carelessness was shown in the selection of Judge Travis. If he had to be dismissed after two years' trial he was astonished after what the minister of justice had stated, that Mr. Travis had not been made a revising barrister in general for the domin-

Mr. Davies sail that if the arbitrary and tyrannical conduct in regard to newspapers was a cause for dismissing a judge, the covernment ought to take some action in regard to the conduct of Judge Fraser of New Brunswick. He reviewed the course of the judge in the Westmorland election case, a. I thought that the newspaper commerts on his conduct were quite justifiable.

Mr. McNeill thought judges should not be criticized by the press. Sir Richard Cartwright thought it would be dangerous to place the judges above criticism

Mr. Wood, of Westmorland, offered exouses for Judge Fraser, and said that the press had treated him disrespectfully. Messrs, Jones (Halifax), Weldon, Welsh, O'Brien and Davies urged that there should be an equalization of salaries of judges throughout the dominion.

Sir Richard Ourtwright said that something should be lone to elevate the judiciary, as first-class lawvers would not accept appointments to the bench now. Hon, Mr. The mpson said that the whole question of judges' salaries was being con-

sidered by the government, After passing the penitentiary estimates the house adjourned.

OTTAWA, March 12. When the house of commons met to-day, Sir John Macd rald at once moved an adiournment out of respect to the memory of the late Hon, J. B. Plumb, speaker of the senate, who di suddenly at Niagara this morning. Sir hn expressed the opinion that, irrespection of party, all these who knew him mus; have admired his wonder ful ability and great command of informa-

tion. To him the loss was irreparable. Mr. Laurier seconded the motion to adjourn and agreed in what Sir John Macdonald had said. The late speaker was a hard fighter but very fair as a speaker.

Mr. Plumb left here on Friday in ex. cellent health, is tending to return to-day It is supposed that death was caused by apoplexy. It is said that Senator Allan. of Toronto, will be made speaker of the senate, although Senator Miller is pushing for re-appointment. An appointment wil probably be made to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Laorier, to-day, gave notice of a resolution consuring Speaker Onimet for undertaking :) dismiss the three French translators.

Mothers!

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constination, regulates the bowels. quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic. allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convasions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep-Castoria is the children's panacea-the mothers' friend, 35 doses, 35 cents.

Frozer to Death-a Woman Lost in a Snow Stom in Nefoundland.

St. John's, Murch 12 .- A man named Walsh, belonging to the Riverhead of St. John's, was found dead the other morning near the railway track, about two miles from his tilt. Another man, Puddister charged last session that the officer who by name, was discovered nearly dead, showed such partiality in the gazetting something like a mile from his companion

A woman from Holyrood, St. Mary's of course, was based upon the statements home, some five niles distant, she was clerk of the crown in chancery, Hon. Mr. about a mile and a half from her home Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

on the following Thursday.

Hon. Mr. Mils-Should that office be drowned by falling through the ice. The deceased was returning from school at the time of the fatal accident.

A young man, named Power, while entering his house on Saturday evening, was struck in the temple by a stone, shot from blast at railway, (rock cut six hundred feet above him) and was killed almost instantly.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 6. Mr. Morrissey presented the petition of D. J. Ritchie & Co., k. R. Call, Wm. Park and 175 others against the passage of bill authorizing the trustees of School District No. 7. Perish of Newcastle, to ssue debentures.

Hon, Mr. McLellan submitted a state ment of civic indebtedness of Northum berland municipality; also the annual report on agriculture.

MARCH 7.

The Budget Speech.

On the house reassembling the provincial secretary proceeded to deliver his budget speech, speaking as follows:-It becomes my duty now to give to the house a full and complete statement of the finaucial position of this province, comprising a glance at the year that has passed and a forecast of the year that is upon us. In doing so, I will try to be as brief as possible. Members generally are pretty well acquainted with the figures as they apply to the various services, but as there are few new members who may not be so well acquainted with the statements laid on the table of the house, it may be in order for me to make some explanations with regard to the manner in which these amounts have been expended. I think the showing we are able to make will and ought to commend itself to the approval of the house. I feel satisfied the exhibit made will bear the closest scrutiny from any hon. members who may desire to indulge in fair criticism. In certain service it is true, we have over expended, but i will appear. I think, that those amounts are very small and can be defended in every instance by the requirements of the case. In the past the members of the house have treated me with no smal courtesy in listening to my annual remarks upon the finances which, as I am not an orator, have been and will in this instance also be, of a more practical than ornamental character. That they will do so again I have no doubt, and I am equally clear

that the STATEMENT OF OUR TRANSACTIONS rust meet with general approval, if not the assent of every member of the house I feel that there will be a large majority at least who will agree with me that the government, in the best interests of the country, have dealt with its financial affairs as successfully as any other body of men could reasonably have done. Mr. McLellan then referred to the fact that many applications which had been for worthy objects, the government had been compelled to refuse from a consideration of the financial position of the province. These applications were not refused be cause there was any disposition to deal unjustly with any class or section, but because the finances would not admit their being entertained. He had nothing of much interest to present. The main question, after all, was what the government received, how they received it, what and how they expended it. Hon. members would then see just where every cent went to and if there were any over-expenditures, or some of them would have to take to themselves a portion of the blame, for, although strictly, no doubt the government was responsible for all expenditures, yet it was really the urgent solicitations of their friends that sometimes shoved the balance to the wrong side of the ledger. By reference to the statements submitted it would be seen that the estimated receipts \$662,508.86 were ex-

ceeded by \$3,310.48, while THE ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE has fallen short of the actual by \$5,896. 55 The over expenditure was therefore not very large. By reference to the public accounts it would be seen that the dedebentures \$11,624.09. Then the prov- from territorial revenue \$135,000: ince drew from the dominion government

discuss the various items in the adminiswhich it was impossible to calculate.

MATTER OF BEAR BOUNTIES

\$400 has been asked because no act was passed last year certain claims for bear killed in 1886 were expected, and was realised to the extent of \$242. The \$750 for the blind asylum, Halifax, the grant towards the support of pupils. Originally this province only paid \$120 per pupil, but after hearing the representations of president Fraser, it was concluded it would be only right and fair to pay \$150, the same as the government of Nova Scotia paid. The real cost to the management per pupil at the school was about \$220. The money applied in that direction was well spent.

The over expenditure for contingencies was only \$522.86, and that was explained very satisfactorily by the purchase of two type-writers and a small over expenditure in the house. Then came the item of the Fredericton deaf and dumb asylum. Last year there was a vote of \$2,500 made for that service, \$1,500 to go towards maintenance of pupils and \$1,000 as the annual installment of a grant in aid erecting new buildings No new buildings having been commenced the \$1,000 had not been called for, but the house would be asked to revote it this year.

The estimated EXPENDITURE FOR EDUCATION.

of the chief superintendent. The only excess was in the item of ordinary education, amounting to \$792.57, caused by a slight increase in the schools, necessitating more teachers. The amount asked for school houses in poor districts, \$2,143, had only been partly applied for, leaving

Mills asked who the new appointee to that Her lifeless body was found on a marsh | \$1,201 unexpended, which these districts | historical society, \$250, public printing. were entitled to have revoted to them A young man called John Quinlan was again at any time they wanted the money. | cluded \$800 for contingencies and print-The cost of running the executive government had proved to be \$570 less than the estimates. The government did not deserve a great deal of credit for this-probably if they had had a good chance they would have spent it all (laughter.) But they had spent as much of it as they could | favorable consideration of the house. consistently come to the conclusion it was necessary to expend (laughter.) The expenditure for elections, which was \$263. 96 less than estimated, was an item that never could be accurately gauged. There was an over-expenditure of \$537.75 on the Fisheries and London exhibition, which was caused by an increased amount paid Mr. Cornwall for a report that had been prepared, and also for extra services over and above the original arrangement. The free grants estimate was within the mark by \$813, which circumstance the Surveyor-General would be

> able to satisfactorily explain. The amount paid for interest on bonded debt was \$1,592.50 less than expected, because all the coupons had not been presented. There was a saving on legislative expenses of \$759.10, caused chiefly by the absence of two members, one in the legislative council and one in the as-

semlby. In the LUNATIC ASYLUM MAINTENANCE there had been a saving of \$1,389. only about \$95 or \$97 as compared with \$112 or \$125, which was due chiefly to the fact that some of the inmates were enabled had fallen short by \$379, because the connubial crop was less then usual. The to the New Brunswick Historial Society bouse. If we have made which, however, had not drawn the public health there was an unexpended that the year not having expired, the secretary of the board of health had not drawn his salary. Public printing showthe amount spent was considerably less than in former years, and was caused by the expectations of the government that a much larger saving could be effected not having been realized. In the

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. There was an over-expenditure of \$12,-000 due entirely to the destructive effect of the freshet of last spring upon roads and bridges throughout the province. There had been a slight excess in bye road expenditure (\$4,183) due to the fact that in making up the list for one of the counties one application had been overlooked. It must be distinctly understood, however, that the policy of the government was that there should be no over expenditures funds on crown lands had only amounted to \$20 instead of the \$600 estimated. Surveys and railway inspection had only cost \$1.262 instead of \$2,000, the amount estimated. Of the 7,000 asked for stumpage collection he understood from the surveyment. Unforeseen expenses showed an excess of \$1,049.79. An old daim of Messrs, Bond & Milden, contractors for building the exhibition palace in St. John had been settled for \$550, and the remade up by the grant of \$500 to the Woodstock exhibition and cost of conveyjudges. He thought the entire scheme as not but be looked upon as a favorable one government a fair and candid criticism. The government had done all that was

LESSEN THE EXPENDITURES in the different services. If members will turn to page four of the financial statement, they will notice the estimated rebenture account had been increased from ceipts for the present year are: Dominion subsidies, population \$321,233, at 80 centa of \$130.247.12. This increase was brought | ner head \$256,986.40. government and about by subsidy to the Caraquet railway legislative grant \$50,000, \$150,000 export to pass supply before the different acof \$20,000, to the Moneton and Buctouche duty indemnity, interest on balance of railway \$34,500; importation of horses, debt \$30,320.13 or a total from such committee. After hearing the report of \$30,000, less amount in 1886 from sale of sources of \$487,306 53. Then we estimate that committee, the house could more for the Fredericton bridge and lunatic the agricultural department we place asylum \$42,000, less amount paid in 1886 ordinary receipts at \$800, as services of future, and that there would be in-\$132,000, leaving \$9,441.28, making the horses: \$6,500 sinking fund and interest t tal increased indebtedness \$132.653.23. \$1.100 or a total from agriculture of \$11. From this should be deducted \$2.406.11, 400: lunatic asylum admissions are placed the decrease in the floating debt leaving a at \$2,000; fees on private and local bills. net increase in the debt of \$130,247.12. \$400 and miscellaneous receipts \$1 000 The hon, gentleman then proceeded to making a grand total of estimated receipts for 1888 of \$643. 606 53. Members would \$140,000 or \$150,000. He feared, howtration of justice. The amount expended be interested, of course, in knowing how did not reach the estimate by \$3,349.90, it was proposed to spend that amount. which was brought about by a decrease in | The printed financial statement would the expenditure for jury fees, an item give members an idea of the estimated expenditures for the present year. The cost On agriculture there was on expenditure of administration of justice was put down over the estimate of \$3,893.67. That at \$16,550. Of this sum the legislature grose from the fact that when the estimate | was only asked to vote \$450 for the equity was made the government omitted to chambers and judges' chambers and law take into consideration the cost of a barn library, St. John, the other sums which for the purpose of keeping the stock he read, being already authorized by law. horses. That had cost about \$2,609. Agriculture was put down at \$19,550, of There had also been an expenditure of which the house was asked to pass \$4,750 (Laughter). He again \$600 or \$700 for harness and wagons. In | for the expenses of imported horses and

> The sum of \$1,600 for the auditor general was authorized by law and needed no

ON ACCOUNT STOCK FARM.

explanation. The item of \$900 was for the blind asylum, Halifax: contingencies, five \$12,000: deaf and dumb institution, Fredericton, \$3,500, of which \$2,000 was already authorized by law; education was placed at \$169,122.48, of which members would be asked to vote \$1.878 on account of school houses in poor districts. The items, \$1,000 for elections and \$25,500 for law. The house would be asked to vote \$5,000 on account of the Free Grants act. The interest on the bonded debt was

put down at \$99,000. This was a large amount and, without wishing to shirk responsibility, he would say that it, being | such public works and railways. large, was no fault of the present administration. The \$2,500, put down as the expense of the law commission, would, he l thought, be sufficient. He thought the pressed by the hon, gentleman who had report of the commission would be found to be worth far more than it cost. The ber for Westmorland to give greater evitotal estimated expenditure for the legis- dence of good judgment than when he tolature was \$26,670, of which all was au- day complimented the provincial secretary thorized by law, except \$1.050 for libra- and the government upon the financial rian, insurance on library \$50 and books | showing of the province. (Laughter.) It \$500, as well as \$3,320 for salaries in the was a satisfaction for him (Blair) to know legislative council and assembly. For that the hon- gentleman was learning to lunatic asylum \$37,000 was asked, \$2,000 appreciate the labors of the government in of that sum being a revote for the annex. | guarding the interests of the province (in-The other estimated expenditures were creased laughter.) Indeed, he was proud marriage certificates registry, \$750; natur- to know that the hon, member for West-

\$12,000; public health, \$1,800, which ining: public hospitals, \$2,750. The latter sum included \$2,000 to the St. John hospital, \$600 to the Fredericton hospital, and \$150 to the hospital at St. Bazil. The grant to the Fredericton hospital he thought would commend itself to the Hanington-Hear, hear.

Hon. Mr. McLellan-By giving this grant to the Fredericton hospital we will be entitled to a certain number of beds in the hospital. That was very desirable considering the number of students who attend normal school and the university. He would like that the finances of the country would warrant making the grant to the St. John hospital double the sur proposed. At present it cost

THE CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. JOHN about \$5,000 for looking after patients from other counties. The commissioners of the St. John hospital never refused admittance to patients from outside coun-

Mr. Hanington-If they did they would not get the \$2,000 which they do from the

Hon. Mr. McLellan-Even then they would be saving \$3,000. Public works. \$121,120 was put down for ordinary and \$70,000 for bye-roads. In this connection he would say that full explanation would cost per head of maintaining the lunatics | be given if desired later as to how the was not so great as formerly, being now sum of \$9,500 for steam navigation was to be divided. The sum of \$95,000 was ask ed for the service of great roads and bridges. The other estimated expendito contribute to their own support by tures were: Rifle Association, \$300; reworking in the annex farm. The health | funds crown lands, \$600; surveys and railof the inmates was also improved by the way inspection, \$2,000; stumpage collecexercise they now received. The expen- tions, \$7,500; unforseen expenses, \$2,000, diture for marriage certificates registry making a grand total of \$642,587.77, or \$1.018.76 less than the estimated receipts.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I think I can safely Natural History Society had only received | say that my words, that we were in a one half of their usual grant of \$250, be-! position to make a fair showing, have been cause it was decided to give the other half | verified by the statement laid before the

amount but would do so this year. On they were made with due regard to the efficiency of the services of the country. balance of \$1,452,90 due chiefly to the fact I think I have been able to show that we have practised economy. We will try and do better when we get more money, and I may say that we expect more money. ed an over-expenditure of \$1,224,88, but | may tell the hon, member for Westmoreland, that something may come out of the Quebec conference, which will enable us to satisfy our friends as to railway and steamboat subsidies and put us in a

position to remove the stumpage. Mr. Hanington-Do you expect that in your time?

Hon. Mr. McLellan-Yes, I hope so. Hon. Mr. Blair (to Hanington)-Don't discourage us.

Mr. Hanington-I meant did you ex pect to be able to satisfy all. Hon. Mr. McLellan-Yes for one year do now leave the chair.

at least. I move Mr. Speaker that you Hon D. L. Hanington. said he had waited, with his usual modesin the bye road appropriations. The re- tv. expecting that some layman would follow the provincial secretary. None having done so, he felt that it was only just to the hon, gentleman who had taken his seat that he should say a few words. He was prepared to admit that during the past two or three years he had not or general that \$615 was still in hand, but followed closely the state of the finances it would all be required for the purpose of the country in detail. He had been and now stood to the credit of the depart- willing to leave that to younger memable aptitude for the work. He was not there to criticise the explanation of the provincial secretary. He was glad to hear the assurance of that hon, gentlecountry and he congratulated him, the house and the country upon the showing ing the stock horses there and paying the just made. He thought some of the expenditures a little excessive, but he did regarding the expenditure for I887 could not intend just now to discuss them in detail. He was glad to hear, notwithby those who were disposed to accord the standing the different cry of some friends of the government, that the country was in a fairly prosperous condition and that

> factory. It was pleasing to know that the expenditure for some of the services was to be increased. Some of the ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.

the finances of the province were satis-

would stand curtailment. The sum paid for public printing was too large. He doubted the wisdom of asking the house provincial secretary's office. \$6.500. In ly wished that the hopes of the provincial secretary would be realized as to the creased sums for roads and bridges. education and other public servises in cluding increased aid for railway enterprises. He had no doubt that the eastern extension claim would be settled, which would give the province an additional ever, that it would be a long time before the government would be able to realize

> ference, even if their friends were in power at Ottawa. Hon Mr. Ritchie-Our friends are in power there now. (Laughter). Hon Mr. Hanington-Well, you have no reason to complain of the way your government has been treated at Ottawa

anything as a result of the Quebec con-

But then you are turning over somewhat. CONGRATULATED THE PROVINCIAL SECRE.

by the present Dominion government

TARY. the house and the country upon the fact that the finances were not such as to cause any one to deplore their condition. It was judged a matter for congratulation to have the assurance of the provincial secretary that there was no cause to cry blue ruin, bankruptcy and the like. It was important to think that the financial status of the country was satisfactory. The fact that the bonds of this country stood so high was evidence to the hi and province that those who predicted executive government were authorized by | blue ruin when we incurred a debt on account of railway construction did not pre-\$1,500 for the fisheries protection and dict correctly. Instead of blue ruin we have prosperity. He was satisfied that it was better to be in debt and have all the public works and railways that we have, than to owe nothing and have no

Hon. Mr. Blair said he would fail in his duty if he did not reciprocate the friendly feelings exjust sat down. He never knew the memal history society, \$125; New Brunswick | morland considered that the government

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria,