"She Looketh Well

to the ways of her household." Yes, Solomon is right; that's what the good housekeeper everywhere does, but particularly in Can-

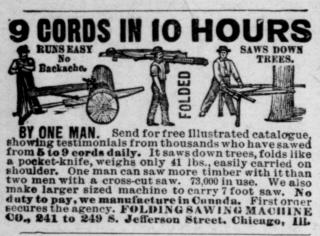
. But her ways are not always old ways. In fact she has discarded many unsatisfactory old ways. For instance, to-day she is using



the New Shortening, instead of lard. And this is in itself a reason why "she looketh well" in another sense, for she eats no lard to cause poor digestion and a worse complexion.

COTTOLENE is much better than lard for all cooking purposes, as every one who has tried it declares. Have you tried it? For sale everywhere.

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO. Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTRLAL.



OF STATES SICHOLD HOREHOUND

AND ANISEED --FOR--CROUP WHOOPING COUCH

COUCHS AND COLDS. OVER 40 YEARS IN USE. the right to follow them, but they 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS

PROFESSIONAL

TJ OHN B

George Gilbert, The ADVANCE is not aware of being

ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR, NOTARY &c &c. OFFICE-WATER STREET, BATHURST N.

PETTERSON.

Merchant Tailor

Next door to the Store of J. B. Snowball, Esq | party, at all events. If the liberal CHATHAM - - N. B All Kinds of Cloths,

Suits or single Garments. pection of which is respectfully invited. F. O.PETTERSON.



successful year in the history of the College.
Four First Class Teachers now on our staff.

TUESDAY JAN. 2' 1894

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT COMPANIES REPRESENTING Travelers' Life and Accident, of Hartford, Conn.

Norwich Union, of England, London and Lancashire Life Assurance Com pany, of London, England and Montreal, Que. OFFICE-CUNARD STREET OPPOSITE E. A. STRANC CHATHAM, N. B

LAND FOR SALE

The Subscriber offers for Sale one half of the property situated at the mouth of Black River in the parish of Glenelg now jointly owned by him and past, consequently our revenue from Donald McLean, and formerly owned by the late stumpage will fall off. CAPT. C. C. MCLEAN, Hardwick

or M. S. BENSON. Barrister Chatham Dated Chatham Dec. 27th 1893.

New Spring Goods.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW LINE OF DECORATED

WINDOW SHADES Landscape scenes. Something new,

LOGGIE, Manchester House,

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Francis Loggie property. For further particulars W. S. LOGGIE, Chatham. 22nd Sept. 1893.

Five Thousand Hides Wanted.

I will pay cash on delivery for all the hides I can procure; also, I will buy one thousand calf skins ther for cash or for exchange,
Parties in any part of the County needing plastering hair can be supplied by sending in their orders Chatham, May 15th, 1893.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

Piano and Pipe Organ.

Miss Carter, organist of St. Luke's Church, Chat-hum (Graduate of the Toronto College of Music is prepared to receive pupils for instruction in the Terms on application at the residence brang, Esq., Duke Street, Chatham.

Miramichi Advance.

Political Notes.

The Moncton Transcript says :-The Chatham, N. B. ADVANCE, which escoused the Tory cause at the last general elections received \$3 42; just \$1,42 more than the Transcript received, which some Tories declared was then worse than ever against their party. The carping cynic who edits the Chatham World was valued at \$37.54. The Yarmouth Times published in Liberal stronghold received \$2751.48. The favors are evidently unevenly divided.

As \$3.42 was the amount the AD-

VANCE establishment received last year from the Dominion government advertising and printing, we assume that is what the Transcript means when it intimates that we received that here are the provincial finances in a nut sum in the last general elections for not joining in the "unrestricted reciprocity" cry of the Liberal party It is, we fear, hoping for too much to contemplate a press which, as whole, will eliminate the motive of gain, or "boodle", from its party leanings or affiliations. We have no hope of winning the Transcript to this view, but may say that the ADVANCE was an independent paper, with liberal preferences, a good while before th Transcript had a being. It is that yet. Our independence prevented us from accepting the platform of unrestricted reciprocity in the last general election for reasons which we stated in plain and unequivocal terms at that time. A large number of the ablest men of

prominent place in the budget debate, and, according to the official report, he singled out, as an instance of government extravagance, the fact that Mr. Smith, of Chatham, was paid \$129 for printing the Mining Act. The work referred to made forty pages, and there were 1000 copies the liberal party in the Maritime printed. The price was fixed according Provinces, as well as in Ontario and to the regular scale by the Auditor Quebec, were forced out of accord with General of the province, and is the same the party at the same time; and to-day as has been allowed for similar work for there is not a liberal of any prominence years. We can only understand Mr. who makes even a pretence of believing Powell's addressing himself to this subject that unrestricted reciprocity is a praction the supposition that he was told to d cable policy for Canada. The party has by someone who was himself too wellinformed to attempt to deceive the house become ashamed of that policy on a matter, the correctness of which was abandoned it and it is only self-evident. Mr. Powell ought to be Transcript class of its organs that capable of avoiding such blunders by haven't vet learned to be ashamed of confining his speeches to subjects with the party's big blunder of 1891 and be which he is acquainted. We could silent on the experiences of that year. suggest several, but the game is hardly If there are a large number of liberals worth the candle. As he grows older and who can have confidence in leaders gains experience in the legislature, he who make such a blunder as Messrs. will, probably, do better. Meantime, it must be rather amusing to the govern-Laurier, Cartwright, Mercier, Davies, ment to find that he is considered, by and others did in the choice of their opponents, their ablest financial a rallying cry at that time, they have critic. They must, we suppose, make the best of the materials they have. ought not to pretend to see only the hence the occasional prominence of Mr. promise of boodle, where clearer heads Powell of Westmorland. and men of more independent thought felt the impulse of higher motives and

thing in Canada in both parties.

this year will be altogether due to

our having less logs coming out of the

woods this year than for many years

honestly stating the matter, instead

of concealing it, which a less hones

We are not in the prophecy business

but it will, probably, afford little con-

solation to the calamity-howlers to

assure them that although so little

lumber is coming out this spring, there

is every prospect of next winter's

operations compensating for the de-

ficiencies of this. The past year wit-

nessed a kind of halt in the movements

and undertakings of those who are

carrying on the great lumbering in-

dustry of the country. They could

not know, until after the general

Crown Land sales, how they were to

be situated for the future, and they

trimmed their sails accordingly. They

will go forward next year, however,

with an exact knowledge of their

ground, and with the advantage of the

guarantees of stability in their opera-

tions which are given by the changed

policy of the local government in

respect to the Crown Lands. The men

policy are shaped on the happenings,

circumstances and conditions of any

it wisely and well much injury,

one year cannot, fortunately, do the

man might have done.

One of the good things of the debate on the address at the opening of parliament had the capacity and independence to at Ottawa was the reply of Sir John break with and from leadership, which Thompson to Hon. David Mills' faulthad ceased to be worthy of following. finding because the governor general was referred to as "viceroy" in the address. Mr. Mills is supposed to be not only under obligations to any party to philosopher but the leading authority of follow it when its policy is not a sound the House on constitutional questions one. No party has ever done anything and parliamentary procedure and practice for the ADVANCE, but both the paper -just as the late Mr. Holton was. Sir and its editor have done something for John Thompson, after showing that Lord the liberal party. If there is any Dufferin had, in a speech at Quebec, obligation calling for support or fealty referred to himself as viceroy, brought it is not from the ADVANCE to that forward a speech from the throne put into Lord Dufferin's mouth by the government in which Mr. Mills was Secretary of leaders return to their senses, cease State, and in which His Excellency was preaching blue ruin and manifest the made to refer to himself as "viceroy". ability to propose a workable policy It is needless to say that Mr. Mills

which may seem a better one for the hasn't mentioned the subject of late. country than that of the conservatives, we shall support them again. Party "Election times" must be coming cries, however, and silly platforms and on, as "parliamentary supplement" policies, devised and imposed on unthinking people, merely for the purpose papers from the party mills. These sheets are made up from the cartoons of winning party success and promoting used in the bigger papers of Ontario and the personal fortunes of political lead Quebec, with extremely partizan reports ers, have no attractions for the AD of parliamentary proceedings, colored VANCE, which has no wish or taste for according to the party preferences of the running with a crowd simply because some leader shouts to the crowd to run. tion of such sheets as folders in regular that every man who desired There is far too much of that kind of newspapers is poor journalism, and a violation of the postal regulations. Some of the purveyors of this kind of political Our local opposition friends appear literature offered it to the ADVANCE, but to be very much exercised over the we carefully deposited their communicafact that provincial secretary Mitchell tions in the waste basket. Both liberals has estimated a deficit of about \$16,000 and conservatives are running mills which supply these sheets and the people should on the government's operations of the receive them for what they are worthcurrent year, although they say little which is very little. When publishers or nothing about last year's surplus of cannot afford to give their readers the more than that amount. The deficit of truth respecting the debates in parliament, they ought not to accept these falling-off in the Crown Land revenue. questionable "favors" from the party Owing to the expiry of the ten-year mills, for the circulation of them is calleases and the pending general lumber culated to give young people especially land sales last year, the preparations false ideas of our public men and the conduct of public business. If the party for log-getting were not on so large a hacks resort to falsehood and trickery, the scale as usual, which fact, together with respectable press should not lend itself to the winter being unusually hard against the lumber operators, has resulted in

the propagation of their methods On Tuesday forenoon, 28th, about two That the debt had increased hundred prohibitionist delegates assemment building Ottawa. They had come to think more of good government than ask the government to pass a prohibitory party politics, will, thus, understand law and not to ratify the French treaty. exactly why there will be a deficit, and After the delegates had organized, with commend the provincial secretary for Major Bond of Montreal as chairman. and formulated their requests, they ap-Sointed Walter Paul of Montreal, W. W. Buchannan of Hamilton, F. S. Speuce of Toronto and Mrs. Alexander of Ottawa to speak for them.

Sir John Thompson arrived at the convention precisely at noon. He was accompanied by several other ministers. He regretted the absence of the minister arrangement of his budget speech. the other ministers who possibly could do redemption of bonds for construction so were in attendance. He did not know delegates, but the government were glad to meet those who had taken such a deep

Major Bond spoke first and introduced Mr. Spence who showed that since the appointment of the Royal commission matters had greatly changed. He went on to show the majorities which had been polled for prohibition. He said the Premier of Ontario had promised to give the temperance people such a law as the They strongly and was followed by The latter said that if the government refused to pass reform, then

Mr. Huestis of Halifax read a memorial from the people of Nova Scotia in favor of prohibition and against ratification of the country and those who are governing French treaty. Sir John Thompson at the outset said that

no prohibition act would be passed this although they might be better employ- session. To be frank he would have to say ed than in concealing the encouraging that much. It would be impossible for the government to decide between one and three things existing in the provincial situa- o'clock how to provide for the displacement tion and outlook, in order that they may of \$9,000,000 in tariff. He would say this much for the present and as to the future he

character. Our opposition friends, if at all. He than spoke of the work the receipts from stumpage came to \$105,739,- by over-expenditure of the beard of works Royal commission was doing and said that they would have even the respect of government would be bound to some extent the country, should raise their politics the information thus obtained. to a higher plane and not direct all interim report would be laid before parliatheir arguments to the ignorant and ment and a final report before the session prejudiced among the people, for those

Messrs. Bowell and Tupper also addressed classes are constantly growing smaller. the meeting, expressing views similar to those K. F. Burns, Esq., M. P. for Glou- of the premier. Rev. Dr. McKay, of Woodstock, said he cester has been called to the Senate did not see a ray of hope in the reply given The appointment meets with the most hearty approval on both sides of politics.

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE It is amusing to read last Saturday's World on the subject of provincial On Wednesday petitions signed by finances. It gives the fact stated by the between two and three thousand women provincial secretary that he estimates a were presented by Dr. Stockton in favor probable deficit of 16,125 on current of granting parliamentary franchise to revenue and expenditure account for the year and adds some "ifs" of its own. Dr. Stockton also presented the petition winding up with the declaration: "Now of the St John Methodist preachers'

shell, as revealed by Hon. James Mitchell had at this session for the purpose of in his budget speech." The World of taking a plebiscite of the electors of the course knows that its own problematical province on the question of prohibition statement is not that of Mr. Mirchell, but Mr. Sivewright, in rising to a question evidently believes that its readers won't of privilege, stated that it would be re have sense enough to see the difference membered that the surveyor general yesbetween what is put forward on good terday afternoon had facetiously referred authority and what is bogus. There has to the certificates given by the member been a good deal of childish brag and from the city of St. John praising the pretentious twaddle in the World of late, excellent qualities of Hawker's medicine but last Saturday's issue "took the bun. He thought, however, that the govern ment were not free from censure. In Mr. Powell, the opposition member for the educational report we find that the Westmorland in the local legislature. superintendent of an institution supported was permitted by Mr. Pitts to take a by the government makes special acknowledgement of Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic and Hawker's tolu. We are not adverse to the government prescribing our medicine in a political sense, but we should utter a protest against their endorsed advocacy of a medicine for our bodily ailments. understood, however, that two prominent members of the opposition and one member of the government held stock in the Hawker Medicine Co. and there was, therefore, evidently a deal between some members of the government and the opposition to advertise this company, which is confirmed by the fact that this after-

meeting praying that legislation may be

report of the Boys' Industrial Home. The Budget.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell then submitted th financial statement for the year 1893 with estimates for the year 1894.

OPPOSITION CHIVALRY.

noon every member has a package of

Hon. Mr. Mitchell submitted the first

been gratuitously supplied.

At the outset of his remarks Mr. Mit chell said that he wished to refer to a matter that took place in the house yesterday. He had announced then that, at the request of the leader of the opposition, who was indisposed. government had decided to allow consideration of supply to stand over till to-day. He had telt that this courtesy was fairly due to the hon, member, and that gentlemen had expressed his appreciation. He (Mitchell), however, regretted very much to observe in the leading opposition organ the statement that the government- were very ready to accede to the request of the leader of the opposition, as they were anxious to have further time owing to troubles in the

NEW BRUNSWICK A GOOD COUNTRY.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell continuing said that he felt on the present occasion that he could congratulate the house and the country on the prosperous condition affairs generally. The past year had been a fairly prosperous one. The farmers had good crops, and hundreds of people were returning to this province from countries where want and destitu is being furnished to small country tion prevailed, satisfied that after al there were many worse countries in the world than New Brunswick. (Applause.) Of course, Canada had felt to some extent the wide commercial depression. but the people of this province should be happy in the knowledge that hunger papers to be supplied. The free circula- and famine were unknown here and could secure it at good, fair wages. It was usual to accuse the government when times were hard. He hoped at the present time when our people were so comfortably and so favorably situated there would be a disposition to give due credit to the government, Turning to the matter more immediately before the house, he thought the hon. members should be very well satisfied with manner in which the departmental reports had been brought down. At no time since he had been a member had they been brought down so promptly. THE FINANCES.

The financial state of the province was a matter upon which hon, gentlemen opposite had already delivered themselves. One hon, member thought the debt had increased during the year \$20,000; another \$15,000, and another had even figured it up to \$30,000. undoubtedly true. The bonded indebtbled in the Railway room of the parlia- edness at the close of 1892 was \$2,583,500; at the end of 1893 it was \$2,627,000, glad to know that it had. It showed that railway bonds. The net indebtedness at the end of 1892 was \$2 168 228.76: at the end of 1893 it was \$2,183,563,42 an increase of \$15,334,66, which result was reached by charging to the account the bonds just referred to.

There had been placed in the sinking fund to the credit of the account for the redemption of bonds issued for the horse importation \$4,000; and there had also been placed in the sinking fund for the bridges under 54th Vic., chap, 3 the sum of \$12,399,14. This sinking fund did not merely have existence upon paper. The fund was represented by 4 per cent bonds of the province, which the government had purchased, and which they held for the redemption of these debentures when they fell due. It would be found that at the end 1892 there was a total indebtedness other than bonded of \$146,016,79, while at the end of 1893 the amount was \$125,296,58. showing a reduction in the year of \$20. 720,21, or about 15 per cent, which was quite a contrast of the dismal forebodings of certain opposition members. Turning he seen that the total receipts for the ed receipts was only \$693,769,68. This said that last year some hon, members had ciously as we have done in the past. increase was chiefly owing to the estimate

The receipts estimated from Territorial

vear were \$667,404.98. The on current revenue account would be \$19,204.49. The hon, members would observe that in the public works department there was a large over expenditure. amounting to \$33,278.23. Had outlay of that department been kept within the estimate there would have been a surplus on the year's operations of \$52.482,72. Many additional bridges had been demanded, and the counties would have the benefit of them. Had they not been constructed list year they would have had to be constructed this year, and he thought there were very few members who would say that too much money had been expended in this regard.

Under the head of administration justice the expenditure had exceeded estimate by \$2,448.99. This had been caused by an increase in jury fees of \$1 500, and in coursel fees in important criminal cases in Westmorland and St.

The Welton and Stevens cases were very important and very intricate, and the government had felt that counsel should be employed outside of the clerk of the court, who usually attended the criminal business in the courts. In the Stevens case a certain amount of political feeling had been raised, and the attorney general and solicitor general felt that in the public interest, and in the interest of justice and of good feeling it would be better for them to take no part.

There had been a large increase jury fees in the "Buck" case and the exlarge Such expenditures were not unyears ago that \$1,820 was paid for criminal fees in a case in Westmoreland and in the following year in the same case \$2,267 was paid.

AGRICULTURE. Under the head of agriculture the government had expended last year \$23,799.34. On this amount \$7,932.67 had been paid to this medicine on his desk, which has agricultural societies, \$3,050 as bonuses factories, and to local dairying associations and travelling daires \$2,837,04. Mr Mitchell then spoke at length in answer to the statement which he said had been made by members of the opposition that the government had done little for the cause of agriculture, and that all the credit was due the dominion government for the development of the dairy ago the province of Ontario had initiated the present policy of stimulating the dairy now following the example of that great prova grand work for the farmers. They had

> had aided Prince Edward Island. sent out four lecturers into localities where there seemed to be a fair prospect of establishing creameries or cheese factories, inupon the people the necessity of raising proper fodder for their cattle during the winter months or during the seasons when the pasturage was affected by drought. The government had also employed three men to go through the province with portable dairies. Many meetings were held and great interest manifested, and the result was that 22 factories 17 of which were cheese factories and the rest creameries, had been established. last year 71,541 pounds of butter and 590,889 ations. pounds of cheese. If any further evidence were needed of the beneficial effects of the government's policy, it would be found in the recent meetings of the Provincial Dairymen's Association. The growth of that nstitution in itself was an object lesson. its first meeting a few years ago than a score of members attended. the last two meetings about 200 of the most intelligent and progressive farmers of the

province had attended, and it was difficult to find a room large enough to hold them. Hon. Mr. Mitchell then referred to the mportation of horses in 1867 and of fillies in 1888 and sheep in 1889 and said the beneficial results of this policy could be seen throughout the province today. Two years ago the government had also made a large importation of pure bred cattle and another importation of sheep, which had been of vast benefit.

CONTINGENCIES, ETC. Mitchell said the outlay last year was somewhat less than the year before. In respect increase was to be expected. Telephones. typewritters, electric lights, etc., naturally added to the expense, while at the same gation there had been paid the sum of \$1,377. 94, and there are other amounts not yet paid. For the Boys' Industrial Home \$2,500 had been paid. Great credit was due to Lady Tilley for the energy and devotion with which she had laboured to perfect this work. Eight boys had been sent to the institution. of whom, however, two had escaped,

The expenditure for education had been \$181,072,32 as compared with \$172,418,13 the matter of education was receiving larger attention at the hands of the people. A larger number of teachers were employed, that teachers of higher grades were being employed. The grammar schools and superior

Secondary education in this province. was not in as satisfactory a condition as in many of the other provinces. He would call the attention of the house to the fact that New Brunswick was paying a larger amount per capita of population towards the support of schools than any other province. While this province paid 60 cents per head Nova Scotia paid 48 cents and Ontario 20 cents, all the other expenses in the case of the latter province being borne by direct taxation. A new departure had been made last year in regard to the examination, of applicants for admission to the Normal School. Candidates were not now obliged to go to the expense of coming to Fredericton for this examination. The results had been very satisfactory. The expense was considerable, but was partly met by the fee of \$1 per head paid by the applicants. EXECUTIVE EXPENSES.

The expenditures upon the executive govagainst \$26,036 the previous year. the item of game protection, Mr. expressed their fears because a grant upon sales of timber beiths being largely of \$2,000 was asked for. It would be the chair. seen, however, that only \$390 had been

59. The estimated expenditures last and partly owing to the fact that the government had held their bonds for expenditures were \$711.673: the surplus favorable time in which to sell. The expe diture upon legislation had been \$19. 875,20, and was about the same from year

> The showing upon the item of lunatic asylum was better than it had been in previous years. The government had commenced last year with a balance against the institution of \$3,304.12. The grant had been the same as for 1892. The total number of patients during the year had been 591, as against 569 in 1892, and the daily average was 4771 as compared with 458. The average cost per patient showed steady decrease since 1890 and now amounted to only \$97 30. He was satisfied on Thursday. if the hon. members who were wont to criticise that institution would only visit it, they would form an entirely different ppinion. He had visited it many times and had always found it in the best order. If any leaks existed he had been entirely unable to find them. Vague rumors had reached his ears of jobbery in connection with the supplies, but he had looked into the matter and had found the parties referred to willing to make a statement under oath at any time. If there were any leaks there must be a great many n similar institutions elsewhere, for the

institution of the kind in America. Upon public health there had been expended last year only \$332.10 as compared with \$2,167.91 in 1892. The saving was due to the absence of smallpox or other contagious diseases. It was to be regretted printing. His experience was that printers and publishers were the most troublesome class of people he had ever had to deal were paid enough. As explaining the in- \$2 a day, though they all appeared in the

fact could not be denied that the cost

THE PUBLIC WORKS.

Expenditure for last year had been \$225,428,23, while the estimate had been \$192,150; of this amount interest on bonds came to \$9,780, and sinking fund to \$4,500. making a total of \$14,280. Some of the newspapers had claimed that only \$52,000 had been expended on bye-roads this year. The amount really expended was \$69,974.04. While the government had been severely criticised for unloading various burdens on the municipalities, they could justly claim Endustry. He pointed out that over 20 years | that the municipalites did some unloading upon them. They had all the means to enforce the statute labor law, and yet did not enforce it. It was almost a dead letter throughout the province. In his own county ince. Their experimental farms were doing for instance, not a day's statute labor was done in the course of the year, not a cent of aided the farmers in this province somewhat, road tax paid. If the councillors attended though not nearly to the extent that they | to their own proper duties faithfully they would have less time and occasion to find In the spring of 1892 the government had | fault with the government. If the law was attended to there would not be every year these over expenditures of the board of works. Passing on Mr. Mitchell said that structing them at the same time to impress | the collection of stumpage had cost \$9,650, instead of 9.000, which was owing to the lumber cut being larger than was expected.

The item of unforeseen expenses had exceeded the estimate owing to lamented death of Governor Boyd. Turning to the estimate receipts for the current year, the amount receivable from the Dominion government was the same as usual, \$483,. 569,68; for territorial revenue \$125,000 was expected, a falling off was looked for owing In these factories there were manufactured to the unfavorable winter for lumber oper-The other estimated receipts were :-

Dealing with the estimated expenditures for a year, Mr. Mitchell said that

estimated \$14,008 for administration

justice; for agriculture, \$17,650. This year

there would not be placed in the sinking

fund the \$4,000, which had been deposited from year to year, as there was still thre years in which to bring the amount up \$20,000. For the auditor general th amount would be, of course, as usual; for Boys' Industrial Home the estimate was \$1,500, over and above the receipts from the different parishes; for contingencies \$12,000 was estimated; for deaf and dumb institutio towards payment of erections, \$1,000; the 744,48, which had been carefully comput \$1,500, owing to a special engineer being required in the public works department for the construction of stee grants the amount was the same as last year. For the protection of game \$750 would be asked. The estimate for nterest on bonded debt, not otherwise

provided for, was \$114,500. The cost legislation the government placed at \$19. 795, lunatic asylum, \$45,000; mining \$1,000; natural history society. \$125 public health, \$2,100; public hospitals. \$4,400; for public printing, \$11,000, which he hoped would be kept within the estimate; for public works. \$192,150, the same last year. The amount expended had as last year; refunds from crown lands, would explain to the house the absolute necessity that existed of having extensive surveys made in parts of the province at the recent sales. For stumpage collection schools, however, were not doing the work | \$8,000 was called for, somewhat less than for 1893. Unforseen expenses were placed at \$2,000, the total estimated expenditures were thus \$666,222,48, and the total income was placed at \$650,089.68, making an estimated deficit of \$16,152,80.

The government looked forward with hope to the future. They felt confident that in the coming year there would be a largely increased lumber cut. If the American duty were taken off lumber a great impetus would certainly be given to the trade, and there were not wanting indications that an improvement was be looked for in the European market. If anticipations were realized government would be able gradually to wipe out the deficit. The government had present rate of stumpage at a rate comwith the increased value of the lumber. There was in this province to-day a spirit of hopefulness manifested and the government shared in that spirit: They were not advocates of blue ruin. increase was in part accounted for by the reliant people. They have faith in their country and in themselves, and I feel confident they will have faith in their present government as long as we man age the affairs of the province as judi move, Mr. Speaker, that you do now leave

retary, repeating his criticisms of last to destruction and knew not whether they stance, the cut might not exceed two He felt that the subject of game pro- session. He claimed that a great saving were going. They had asserted that the thirds of the usual quantity owing to revenue were \$170,000, whereas the tection was one which earnestly demanded could be made in the expenditure, but solicitor general and himself had resigned; the severity of the season. Was it actual receipts were \$209,018,75. The attention. The interest on bounded debt, failed to point out an instance where regovernment were certainly agreeably sur- not otherwise provided for, had reached ductions could be made, except in the ment; that this was a one-man government, should place the receipts from this source prised at the result of the land sales the sum of \$113,385,70 of which \$3,134,45 matter of printing, and he particularly and that one man whipped all the others at what they really beleived they would be, magnify those of a discouraging would frankly say he would give no pledge which amounted to \$89,830, while the represented interest on over drafts caused found fault, under this head with Mr. into line. He (Tweedie) had never been even though it showed a deficit? Was it not

Mining Act was excessive.

A number of other members made speeches and Dr. Stockton moved following amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Shaw of St. John:

That all after the word resolved mitted and the following words inserted n lieu thereof: "That in the opinion of Victoria chapter 4, in ituled. An ac furthur relating to the Provincial Lunatic asylum and its management, so that the nunicipalities of the province may be entirey relieved from the taxation thereby

Mr. Killam moved the adjournment of the debate, and further discussion was made the order of the day for 2.30 o'clock

An informal vote was taken on the question of how long the Easter recess should extend, resulting in an unanimous vote in favor of adjourning on Thursday night till Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Blair introduced a bill respecting

liens to mechanics, laborers and others .-Mr. Killam resumed the debate Thurs-

day afternoon, speaking warmly and well dairy industry.

Mr. Smith of St. John, followed, and amongst other things said that at the last maintaining our lunatic asylum was less than that of maintaining any first class session of the legislature he (Smith) had moved for returns showing particulars of the expenditure of \$16,000 upon the Suspension bridge. The chief commissioner had brought down part of the returns. pleading that he could not bring down the remainder, owing to the time and expense that there was an increase in the public required. Those returns showed that the men employed on that work were paid at the rate of \$2.50 a day. He had since made enquires and ascertained that about with. They were never satisfied that they one half of these men had received only crease from \$12,492,09 to \$14,002,72 he account as receiving two dollars and fifty would mention that the school manual cents. Probably if he had been able to had been reprinted and the Judicature act receive returns of the materials that went last session. They did not deal in facts had to be printed at a cost of upwards of into the bridge similar discrepancies would themselves and were not looking for facts. have been developed.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson-Are you referring to the bill of Messrs. Retallick & Stackhouse, who had charge of the work?

Mr. Smith-Yes: and they were warm supporters of the government, and this job was done in the summer of 1892, just before the general local election. Hon. Mr. Mitchell-Do I understand you

to say that these men were shown by the account to receive \$2.50 a day when in reality many of them only received \$2 per

Mr. Smith-That is the statement I made; that a number, perhaps one-half them, did. He thought it fair to say the men who had carried on the work had the reputation of being competent men and good mechanics.

Hon, Mr. Mitchell-Have they the reputation of being honest men? Mr. Smith-I have nothing to say about that. We have always called them good citizens. I really would hardly have charged them with wrong doing previous to this

transaction, and perhaps they can place

themselves right. He had not the least as directly charging any wrong doing the part of the government, but as showing that the business of the country was not carried on upon sound principles. The provincial secretary had predicted a deficit next year of \$16,000. He (Smith) dicted that it would be more like \$75,000. Hon, Mr. Emmerson said he was glad the hon, member had brought this matter to his attention. It was the first he had heard of it. What the hon, member had said about getting the returns last session was entirely correct. He would ask him in view of what he had stated to furnish ferred to, so that he could investigate the matter. The work was carried on previous to his acceptance of office and he had no personal knowledge of it. Certainly if reputable power to do so they would prevent it from men having charge of such a work, had falsified their accounts, the matter should in government were in power.

were very serious, and he trusted he would aid him in following up the matter. Mr. Smith said that he had left the returns at home, but on his return next week he would give the hon, member the list and show him a number of names of men were paid \$2, while the account showed they received \$2.50.

After speeches by Messrs Flewelling and McLeod Dr. Stockton's amendment was voted down by a vote of 11 to 23.

Mr. Pitts now got the floor and made a rambling speech, which, however, contained some points which amused his auditors. although it was slangy and undignified. endeavored to show that a man named Lipsett was dismissed because he was orangeman, although the report did not indicate that Mr. Pitts mentioned what the dismissal was from. charges indicating that Hon. Mr. Blair had promised an office to Mr. W. H. Quinn consideration of Quinn giving \$200 towards an election fund

Mr. Pitts, after au hour or two, read a letter one from Mr. Quinn showing that there had upon been money paid by Quinn on promise of his getting an office, but, as Mr. Blair pointed out, he was in no way connected with the matter and had no kno wledge of

Mr. Phinney moved an amendment which showed his ignorance of parliamentary practice, and was promptly ruled out order by Mr. Speaker.

Hon. Surveyor-General Tweedie Hon. Mr. Tweedie said hon, gentlemen opposite were delivering THE SAME OLD MOSS-COVERED, WEATHER-BEAT-

EN SPEECHES

to-day that they had delivered four years ago. All the charges they were now making had been answered over and over again, and it would be in the public interest if there was a statute of limitations that could be applied to these gentlemen. After all, what were these charges? They were merely the individual opinions of these gentlemen themselves and were not supported by any proof. It was the easiest thing in the world to insinuate; it was an entirely different thing land, but for which fact some of the other to prove that the government had done wrong, and should be condemned.

pose to initiate. When the people asked the public sale averaged \$11.25 a mile.

aware that the attorney general embodied Chatham and said that the sum of \$129 all the ability and strength of character in received by the latter for printing the the government, or that his colleagues were mere puppets in his hands. From the day that he (Tweedir) had entered the government he had no dissensions with the attorneygeneral or with any member of the cabinet. THEIR RELATIONS HAD NOT BEEN STRAINED

IN ANY WAY, but were most cordial. As soon as Mr. Connell left the government the opposition took to button-holing the supporters of the government, and telling them that this one and that one should be appointed to the vacancy and exhibited a remarkable fondness for these gentlemen. As soon as a man resigned from the government his character as an honest man was restore I to him. He who had not been fit to represent any constituency immediately was clothed with the raiment of chastity and virtue, while the remaining members of the cabinet were denounced as traitors to their country.

APPEALS TO PREJUDICES. Not a solitary measure introduced by the government had met with the favor of the on, members opposite. They continue to assail the government for passing the legislation taxing corporations and imposing succession duties, although in 1892 the government had been endorsed at the polls in defence of the government and especially all over the province. In got a single concommending their developement of the stituency had the government been condemned upon its policy. The government had been defeated in York by appeals to religous bigotry, and in Kent by a "deal" by which Mr. Phinney had induced certain friends of the government to support him in return for his promise to support them at the next gentlemen to stand up and declare that the government had not the confidence of the people in the face of the handsome majority by which they had been sustained in 1892. That election was a complete answer to those gentlemen up to that date. Their

> attempting to gain advantage from an It mattered not to them that the attorney general, in his clear and lucid exposition, had smashed their case to atoms, they would still keep howling about the public print ing. They would not hear his voice, nor would they hear Moses and the prophets if they said anything in favor of this govern-

> INCONSISTENCY. The hon. member for York (Pitts) had said the cost of surveys should be cut down. Surely when people bought their lands at public competition they were entitled to know where those lands were-So far from the sum asked for (\$2.500) being excessive, what was really required was a block line survey throughout the whole province, but that would involve an outlay of \$25,000, which the finances of the province would not at present admit of. The hon, member for York had charged the government with being extravagantin the next breath he askel that the expenditures should be increased. Mr. Pitts-You put them on the wrong

> Hon. Mr. Tweedie, continuing, said that not a single member of the opposition had ventured to indicate a branch of the public service in which the expensaid that in those parishes where it was performed according to law, the applications for bye-road money were very much

THE OPPOSITION AGAINST THE PROVINCE. Hon. members had attempted to make light of the efforts the government were making to secure a settlement of the Eastern Extension claim, but if the government had had the assistance of some of the Conservative friends of the leader of the opposition, who were determined to burke their efforts in that matter, the claim would have been settled years ago. If the opposition were animated by a desire to promote the welfare of the province they would desire to see that claim settled: on the contrary, if they had it in their ever being settled while the present

THE CROWN LAND SALES.

every interest be thoroughly investigated. The statements made by the hon, member The government had even been criticised as to the crown land sales, and the claim was made that they should have received \$120,000 on the basis of the IO-year sales of 1883. That was an absurd proposition. It would be about as sensible to say that if you sold goods at three months credit for \$100, at six months credit you should get \$200. It did not follow that land sold 10 years ago should be as good now as then, It might be that if the lands were sold for ten years instead of twenty-five years the sum realised would not have been the same as ten years ago, for the conditions were changed. The fact was that the policy of the government had not been controlled by the idea of getting as much money as they possibly could out of those timber lands. If they had fixed the stumpage at \$1 for the 25 years, and if they had no regulations with respect to cutting, a very much larger amount could have been realized. The government had been animated by a desire to encourage the industries of the country and not kill them out. They This Mr. Blair flatly denied and challeng - do not wish to shut up the lands in the hands of monopolists, but in the interest of the poor man and the small operator had from Mr. Barry, one from Mr. Wilson and required that the lands must be operated

Mr. Pitts-Will you enforce that regula-

Hon. Mr. Tweedie-Yes, as far as in our judgment it is required. He (Tweedie) was prepared to stand or fall by the crown land policy of the government. Under the new system the lessees would keep their lands in order and protect them from fire; they would clear the streams and build roads, and 25 years from now the crown timber lands would be in better condition and have more lumber them than at the present time. It did not injure the lands to lumber over them, provided the work was properly done. As far back as 50 years ago the question of long leases had been considered by the government of this province, and the surveyor general of that day expressed the opinion that long leases would be preferable.

NORTHUMBERLAND PAYS WELL

At the recent sales three-fourths of the whole \$89,000 received had come from Restigouche, Gloucester and Northumber-The short in bye-road money. Northumberland policy of the opposition in the house and in alone paid five-ninths of the entire amount. the country was one of personal attack and Of course the lumber lands belonged to the vituperation. For the last four years that province as a whole, but when a county was largely interested its views were entitled to careful consideration. The average receivhad been waged not one of the hon, members ed per mile at the sale was \$17, which he had attempted to show how a better ad- thought was a very good showing, especially ministration of public affairs could be carried in view of the uncertain state of trade on, or to propound the policy which they pro- The lands which had been sold after

them for bread they gave them a stone; When referring to the deficit one of the when they wanted a fish they gave them a opposition speakers had said that the terriscorpion. Like a mariner without a star, torial revenue was a fixed quantity. That was Mr. Powell followed the provincial sec- a ship without a rudder, they were drifting not a correct statement. This year, for in-