venue — I was comparing the stumpage only because the proposition of the government is to reduce the stumpage and therefore it was not necessary to take into account the other items and I would like you to confine your comparisons to the same thing.

Hon. Mr. Blair: — I shall confine myself to the statement of territorial revenue as a whole for these years, and it would be unfair, as the resolution stands, to do otherwise.

Dr. Stockton: Therefore you are misrepresenting me as to my argument for I was referring only to the stumpage, which is the motion before the house.

Hon. Mr. Blair: — It will be in the recollection of the house that the recital of the resolution is, that the territorial revenue being in such and such a condition therefore there it was proposed to make a reduction in stumpage. It is therefore proper that I should speak of the territorial revenue as a whole. So when I make the statement that the total increase in territorial revenue

Is $43,000 Since 1887

I am borne out by the figures given in the public accounts and the statement in the resoultion is correct and cannot be disputed.

The hon. gentleman seems to think that because the government sent two representatives to the Quebec conference in 1886, that they went there for the purpose of obtaining a readjustment of the finances of the province. I take exception to that — we did not attend that conference for that purpose — we were invited to go up there to consider proposed amendments to the British North America Act relating to provincial legislation rights, and it was for that purpose we went there. True, while in conference, the representatives of the Province of Quebec brought up the question of financial readjustment, and your representatives gave their assent to the proposals for a readjustment of the finances, and our assent was only given upon the basis finally agreed upon. Having agreed upon that course we did make representations that it was necessary in the interests of the province that a readjustment should be made on the lines I have stated. But, sir, does not my hon. friend think that he has been driven to extremities when he has to point to the resolutions at which we then arrived, for an argument to support his views, that the government could not in the present financial state of the country, make the proposed reduction in the stumpage? We put forward in our conference resolutions that a larger amount of revenue

Was Being Realized from the People

of the province by the Dominion government than that contemplated at the time of union, and that the people of the country were entitled to participate locally in that increased revenue to a greater extent than they at that time did. I do not think as far as that argument is concerned that the reason of it appeals with any force to the judgment of hon. members.

My hon. friend, with many other gentlemen, who took part in the discussion, paid a very high compliment to my personal boldness and pluck, and expressed their unbounded admiration of the policy of this government in its administration of the crown lands and which received their support during all those years — I ought to say I am greatly obliged for this expression of admiration. I can scarcely think that those gentlemen before me — the eloquent member from the city of St. John and his colleague from the city and county of St John — if they held so high an opinion as to my stand upon this question and for the greatness of the principle which was lying behind it and which they say I so boldly defended would not have been heard upon this great and important question in the election and would not have supported the government rather than opposed. It my hon. friends that the city and city and county of St. John when they knew the result of the elections throughout the province and when they knew that the northern counties were in a position to insist upon some concession, did not communicate with me asking me to resist the application, which they knew those counties would make and assuring me of the support in such resistance. If the difference between the $1.25 and $1.50 — because that is the size of the difference in controversy — if that looms up in such importance in the eyes of these gentlemen now, I would have thought that the principle of

Responsible Local self Government,

so ardently contended for in St. John would have stood aside as of minor importance; I would have thought that our learned friends from St. John knowing the tendency on the part of all to yield to pressure when unable to resist it, would have told the people that there was no question so large as the question of stumpage rates, that no public man had so boldly and so vigorously stood upon the principle of high stumpage as the leader of the goverment and that as the government of this Province had jeopardized its position in the northern counties by its attitude on this question, it was their duty to see that the government was sustained. If a tithe of what the opposition from St. Jonn tell us to-day is true; if a 25 cent reduction in the stumpage projects itself as a question far and away above every other issue that could be raised in this legislature and if these gentlemen honestly entertain that opinion one would think it would not have been overshadowed by the issue upon which they were elected. The appointment to an office in St. John was deemed in January last; the

Largest Issue before the Country

how comes it to be treated now as subordinate to the stumpage question. The fact is, that there and elsewhere the opposition intended to get what support they could get from the northern counties and utilize their local cries to strengthen them in the southern.

No one doubts now after what has leaked out in the debate that the opposition were willing to reduce the stumpage and that it has become a question simply whether this government shall reduce it to $1.00 or the opposition to 80 cents.

The deputy leader of the opposition (Mr. Stockton) does not deny that he gave assurance to Mr. Burchell senior that the opposition would make a reduction although he denies naming any particular sum. He did, it appears, contrive to lead Mr. Burchell to believe that the reduction would be to 80 cents with a renewal of the leases without competition.

So much for the deputy leader. What about the leader of the opposition? Where does he stand in this question. I know the leader of the opposition will pardon me if I make a few observations in regard to him. We all understand his position in reference to this matter who were in the last house. His (Mr. Hanington's) voice has been frequently raised in this legislature since those regulations were passed, and how has it been raised? It has been raised for a reduction in the burdens on the lumber industry and in favor of the reduction of stumpage — never have we heard from him any other sound, neither in private or public, and never has that hon. gentleman expressed any sympathy with the action of the government in refusing to meet the demands of the North Shore lumbermen. He (Mr. Hanington) had always entertained so far as the public could know, and so far as the public did know an entirely different opinion. The house, moreover, have read the speeches of the hon. leader of the opposition, as reported, to which I shall again most probably call attention. The hon. gentleman says now he only favored the reduction of the stumpage when the trade was more depressed than it is now, but no one would take it from the public utterances of that hon. gentleman that he has not been always in the fullest sympathy with the reduction of stumpage. If that hon. gentleman has had at any time any other thought in his mind he has very successfully concealed it from the legislature and from the people of this country. I account for the hon. gentleman's present position in this way. When the address in answer to the Governor's speech was before the house he thought the opposition would try conclusions with the government, that they would measure swords with us as to which party should govern this country, and that when that came to be the issue and when he thought it would not suit his purpose to demand a reduction, he sheathed his sword on that issue, and is now opposing reduction. He now comes out dressed in another garb, wearing altogether different apparel and demands that the government shall adhere to the policy he then opposed and which he has in his public utterances herctofore condemned.

I am authorized by my hon. friend from Northumberland (Mr. Robinson) to say here that not only did the leader of the opposition

Favor Reduction of the Stumpage,

but after it was proposed by the government to give a grant for clearing the streams in the northern counties in 1887 he (Mr. H.) then expressed himself in entire sympathy with the reduction which he said ought to be made and that gentleman (Mr. Robinson) states that the hon. leader of the opposition said to him "You, Mr. Robinson, are a strong man in your county and you ought to form a ticket and run that county with your ticket on the issue of reduced stumpage at the first opportunity which offers." I ask Mr. Robinson if I am stating the conversation correctly.

Mr. Robinson — That is correct.

Mr. Hannington--Have you any reference to me? If you have, I state that I never made any such remark, I never made use of any such language to Mr. Robinson in the world—will the hon. gentleman tell us the time he says this took place,

Mr. Robinson — When going up on the train from St. John to Moncton, and I can name a person who was with me who heard you also.

Mr. Hannington— Never when coming up on the train. What time of the year was it?

Mr. Robinson — It was in the summer season.

Mr. Hanington—What year?

Mr. Robinson—1887, you went up on the train with me.

Mr. Hanington — The election was over in 1887, that election was over in 1886 and I was a sick man in 1887.

Hon. Mr. Blair—I do not think the hon. gentleman was half as sick a man in 1887 as he is in 1890.

Mr. Hanington—I was taken with fever late in the fall of 1886 and I did not come to this house till March 1887. You see how false it is. Why I was not able to stand in my place in this house in 1887. My hon. friend knows it is not correct, but this is not the first time things of like character and statements of a similar nature have been made.

Hon. Mr. Blair. — I understand the hon. gentleman denies the statement but I am authorised to state what I have stated and the hon. gentleman having denied it, I am in a parliamentary sense to be satisfied with that denial.

Hon. Mr. Hanington — There might be no election for three years.

Hon. Mr. Blair: That does not alter the case. The hon. member behind me states he met him here, and later on the train at the time referred to, and whether an election was to be held or not is entirely outside the question — what he was told by the hon. leader of the opposition was, was that he ought at the first opportunity get up a ticket and with that ticket contest the county on the stumpage question.

Mr. Hanington — That is not true.

Hon. Mr. Blair:—Then his statement must stand as against the statement of the hon. member for Northumberland (Mr. Robinson) by authority I make it. We have been told, sir, that the country is

not in a Sound Financial Condition

because we had found it necessary to make a reduction in the education grant. I do not propose to thrash that question out again in this house. Everyone here who sat in the last house is familiar with that matter and was aware that the change was made in reference to the ranking system and was one in the interests of the common schools in the poorer districts. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Hanington) now says that the result was to decrease the salaries, to a great extent, of the teachers in the poor districts. I tell him he is ill-informed on this question, because as a fact, sir, salaries were not reduced. In some districts of the province they lost the benefit of the ranking, but this was more than counterbalanced by large salaries paid others in other districts. Again it was well known that the reductions were made on an equitable basis and the result has proven that the system now in operation is preferable to the ranking system.

The hon. gentleman has pretended to give us some information on the financial standing of the province, he has said that this question of the reduction of the stumpage was going to be so far reaching in its effect that it would impair the value of the provincial bonds and that as soon as it was known there was to be a reduction of 25 cents made per thousand in the stumpage rate that the market value of the bonds would at once fall.

Mr. Hannington—I never said so.

Hon. Mr. Blair—I do not think I can have misstated what the hon. gentleman said, but in quoting his remarks I do not pretend to be verbally accurate; it is the substance which as a general thing answers all purposes. I do not think it is wise for any one to misrepresent the statements of another; I am content to take what the hon. gentleman actually does say as serving my purpose much better than a mis-quotation of his words. That hon.gentle man certainly put forward the statement that the government, of which he was a member, in March, 1883 had an offer from New York of par for railway bonds. I venture to say that his government were not offered par nor as high as

90 Per Cent. for Their Bonds in 1883.

If an offer at par was made in 1883 let me ask the hon. gentleman how comes that so many were sold as low as 85 per cent. in 1883? The hon. gentleman knows that my statement is correct, and I ask what value can be attached to any statement he may make in the matter. I do not attribute a wilful intention to mislead the house in this regard, but his knowledge of the matter is faulty and erroneous. It was not till 1889 that the government were able to dispose of its four per cent. bonds at par, and that only after it had labored industriously in the endeavour to find a market for them at that. At this moment we are selling them at a premium, which is placed in the treasury of the country, but it was not till 1889 that this was accomplished. What, sir, was the further statement made on the floor of this house? It was said that this reduction was calculated to destroy the financial credit of the country. But, sir, what has happened since this resolution has been moved? Why, sir, we have been offered by people in this province, who know all the circumstances,

The Largest Premium Ever Offered

in the history of the province for four per cent. bonds. That, sir, is the best commentary I can make upon this charge. The hon. gentleman criticises the government and spreads broadcast throughout the length and breadth of the province the statement that the government are crippling the resources of the country. Such a statement is a grave one, is calculated to do far more and greater damage to the country than the reduction in the stumpage itself could possibly do. This far fetched argument of the hon. leader of the opposition and his friends is answered, I think, sir, in a manner they did not expect by the action of our own people, who, while aware of this very proposal, the day before yesterday offered one and one-half per cent. premium upon our bonds.

Another criticism is that we are seeking to increase the cut and thus deplete the forests upon our crown lands. I take issue on that point, it can be supported neither by reason or argument. The facts are that in the northern part of this province there are millions of acres of crown lands upon which there are yet virgin forests where the axe of the woodman has never struck, and there are rivers running into the Miramichi on which there are lands which have never been cut over and which cannot be approached because the rate of stumpage is too high to permit of the lumbermen going to these lands and cutting with advantage; there are acres upon acres of this virgin forest which have been unproductive to the country and which if cut judiciously would bear a second growth in from ten to twelve years. Is it not infinitely better in the interests of the country that terms should be offered and inducements given to the operators to go upon those lands and operate them, thus giving employment to a good number of the people of this country? I have been on one of these rivers, the Dungarvon, myself and I have had opportunities of knowing whereof I speak, and this matter has been strongly pressed upon my attention and I believe from the information I have thus acquired that if we make some reduction and some concession to the lumbermen of the north that then this lumber which might otherwise stand there for ages and never be utilized, and which will not increase in value but rather depreciate if left standing, will, if cut judiciously, as I believe all crown lands are, be a source of revenue to the country. On the Renous river alone there appears to be, from a report in the crown land department, some

200,000,000 Feet of Lumber

that could be cut with advantage to the country and which will not be cut unless some greater inducement is offered to people more than they now possess.

I will now leave the hon. leader of the opposition and direct some little attention to the hon. gentleman representing the County of Kent (Mr. Phinney). I shall not devote much time to my hon. friend for with all respect to his abilities—and he has given evidence of great abilities—I do not think he has placed himself on this question in a position which calls for much comment at my hands. I regret for his own sake that he has so placed himself. I always recognized in him a firm and unyielding determination to adhere to the stand he had taken in favor of granting some concession to the lumbermen of the north. Upon that question he has heretofore expressed the more decided opinions and has urged upon the government that they should at the earliest possible moment afford relief to the undertaking. He has always until this week been in favor of a reduction in stumpage. This week where is he? He has said that if this were done and that were done and something else was done, it might be that he would be still in favor of reduction.

Mr. Phinney—I do not wish the hon. gentleman to misrepresent me, and I do not think he will intentionally do so. I am as strongly in favor, as ever I was, of reduction, but I do not like the way in which it is offered.

Hon. Mr. Blair—I think I am correctly stating the effect of the language used by the hon. gentleman. He is conscious of the unreasonable attitude he has taken upon this question. He cannot feel that any criticism could be extreme or undeserved.

He is a poor Advocate of the Lumbermen

when he refuses this concession because it is offered at our hands; he is a poor friend of the industry of which he has always spoken so sympathetically. When political exigency calls for it he rejects the proposals we have made.

The hon. gentleman has attempted to castigate some hon. members on this side of the house for their alleged inconsistency. He has charged the government with misleading the gentlemen from the North Shore; that they had been deluding and humbugging them and perpetrating a fraud upon them. There was nothing he could say that could reflect upon the government that that hon. gentleman has not given expression to. Standing upon the height of his superior morality and looking down from this high moral altitude, which none of us can ever hope to attain, he says that the government is trying to humbug and mislead hon. members and is seeking to perpetrate a fraud and to commit a discreditable and dishonorable act.

Mr. Phinney — And that is my opinion now.

Hon. Mr. Blair—That is the hon. gentleman's opinion now. Well, let us see what is the value of that opinion. Let it be remembered that the hon. gentleman has been heard from on the stumpage question at the last session of this house.

I will turn to the debate and will read to you what he then said. "It (the stumpage question) was one that deeply concerned his constituency. There was an almost unanimous feeling in his county in favor of a reduction of the stumpage. The county council of Kent had passed resolutions favoring a reduction and he would be recreant to his duty if he did not agree with the remarks of the hon. member from Northumberland on the question. It was the duty of the North Shore members to voice the

Feelings of Their Constituents

on this question. Some of the most prominent men of his county demanded a reduction of the stumpage on the ground that such a reduction was a public necessity. He respected the opinions of such gentlemen believing that their demand was honestly made. He hoped that the government would favorably entertain the request of the North Shore lumbermen and make a reduction in the stumpage as speedily as possible."

The gentleman only one year ago urged upon the government that it should favorably entertain his request for a reduction in the stumpage as speedily as possible. Now he says our position upon the question was such that we could not without dishonor concede to such reduction. In other words, knowing the policy of the government in 1889, which he now says bound us in honor to maintain the stumpage rates, he, from his place in the house, openly and publicly, without a

Feeling of Shame, Himself,

urged us to do an act, which, if we did it, would cover us with disgrace. I cannot pronounce a high elogium upon the conceptions of morality and duty of the hon. gentleman. When he assails the honor of others as bitterly as he has done to-day, he cannot complain if a true estimate is placed upon his own. It may have been dishonorable for this government to reduce the stumpage; it must have been equally so for the gentleman to ask us to do it.

I will now refer for a moment to my young friend behind me from the commercial metropolis — the boy candidate. I was pleased with his maiden effort which promise well for his future prominence in debate, but I am afraid I cannot commend as highly his efforts in other characters. The expectation was entertained by his friends that he was coming to this legislature to remove all abuses, to abolish those questionable political practices of which so much has recently been said, and as the result of the hon. gentleman's advent upon the scene, a distinctly purer tone was to be imparted to our political life. What has been my surprise and disappointment to find the gentleman engaging with other of his friends in opposition in the same old frivolities, making the most strenuous efforts to seduce supporters of the government from their allegiance

By Offers and Promises of Office

in the new government. I am sorry that he has not felt it his duty to take a loftier stand, and instead of taking a hand in their manipulations to disconnect himself from the body of politicians with which he is now allied. Why, sir, I am assured that these purists are offering all the portfolios in their new government to our friends.

Mr. Hanington — You offered to resign your portfolios.

Hon. Mr. Blair — If you got that report from the Sun I may say that the reporter of that paper was not there and could not know what took place.

Mr. Hanington — It did not come from the reporter of the Sun.

Hon. Mr. Blair—Then it must have come from a source equally unreliable.

[Owing to the crowded condition of our columns, we are obliged to withhold the concluding portion of Mr. Blair's speech till next issue.]

AWFUL RAVAGES

Of a Cyclone in Kentucky and Illinois — A Thousand Lives Lost in Louisville —Terrible Scenes of Death and Great Destruction of Property.

A tornado visited the vicinity of Louisville, Ky., on Friday last, creating havoc and destruction of life. It is estimated a thousand lives were lost. All the wires in that direction are down.

Conductor Robertson of the train on the Jefferson, Madison and Indianapolis road, left Louisville about 9 o'clock and reached Indianapolis at 3.15 that morning. He gives a graphic story of the main points of the disaster, and says in all probability 800 lives were lost. Mr. Robertson says he was at supper in the Metropolitan hotel at eight o'clock when there came a crashing and roaring on the outside and all the diners made a rush for the street. There the air was full of flying bricks, signs and roofs, and to add to the horror of the occasion everything was in inky darkness for a moment. The roaring, crashing sound then seemed to pass on into the darkness, and in the track left by it there sprang up in every direction long flashes of light by which the scene could be examined. Then from masses of ruins came shrieks and cries of the wounded and terror-stricken. The confusion caused by the tornado was soon succeeded by that of people running to and fro, rumbling over the debris with which the streets were strewn. For a time everybody seemed paralyzed with fear and apparently in doubt whether to flee or await their fate. The work of rescue was at once begun, and along that part of the town in which Mr. Robertson was, sidewalks were soon piled high with crushed and mangled, wounded and dead victims of the storm. Wagons of all kinds were pressed into service and the dead and wounded hauled away as rapidly as possible to houses outside the path of the cyclone. Mr. Robertson remained in town only an hour after the storm struck it, and consequently had but a very limited opportunity for observation. What he saw, however, is sufficient to show that when the full extent of the catastrophe is known, it will be one of the worst in the nation's history. The storm came from the southwest, and seems to have been a veritable cyclone. The force of the wind was hardly above the Galt House, but below that, so far as could be seen by the light of the blazing ruins, everything was laid flat on the earth. A large number of ruined buildings were on fire when Mr. Robertson left.

Falls City hotel, in which two or three secret societies were holding meetings, were laid flat on the ground. In the main hall a dance was in progress at the time, and it is believed that fully three hundred lost their lives in the building alone. The sheds at Seventh street depot were blown down, covering the Louisville and Southern trains, which were being made up, injuring large numbers of people. Street cars were blown from tracks in many cases and crushed against the walls of buildings. When fire broke out in the ruins on Seventh street a man, his wife and a little girl, were seen wedged under the debris, and although the spectators made herculean efforts to release them they slowly burned to death in the presence of helpless hundreds. None of those who came through on the train could estimate the extent of the disaster in the time given them for observation, but everything seemed to be swept clean. In the streets through which passengers went to reach the depot were dead and dying, and from the known facts and floating rumors there was reason to believe that the number of dead would reach fully one thousand.

Another Report.

The tornado entered the south-eastern portion of this city at Eighteenth street and swept a path five blocks wide, diagonally reaching in a rugged line to Seventh street levelling every building in its path — probably 2,500 houses. A rough estimate puts the killed at 500, with thousands injured. The city is filled with a crazed mass of people wildly seeking friends. A large force of men is at work on the ruins, and about 100 bodies have been recovered. Such desolation no city has known in this century. Every building, tree, and telegraph pole in the district struck was levelled. The cyclone was predicted by the Signal Service bulletin yesterday afternoon, but no heed was paid to the warning and in all the buildings struck the inhabitants were engaged in their usual avocations when their homes collapsed. The district laid waste comprises an area of the city three miles long and nearly half a mile wide. Fifteen bodies are lying in a heap at Falls City hall. Other heaps lie all over the city. Many bodies were carried away by friends, and it is impossible to estimate their number. The fires have all been extinguished. Hundreds of wounded are in the hospitals.

The number of victims cannot be ascertained with anything like accuracy, but it is reported several hundred people were killed or wounded and between two and three hundred houses swept from their foundations.

A CLOSE SHAVE.—The Island legislature was opened Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Patrick Blake, one of the members for Charlottetown, was elected speaker. All of the members were present and an appointment of one of the house officers was carried by a majority of one. The government are in a very tight place and will have to watch the attendance of their supporters very closely.

THE HERALD.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 31, 1890.

THE HORSE SALE.

The success which attended the leasing of the government horses is interesting apart altogether from the prices realized. Farmers are begining to see the results of breeding from improved sires and in consequence the desire to have the use of such stock is becoming keener and more general. No one will question the statement that in endeavoring to stimulate an interest in raising improved breeds of horses the government has been highly successful. With this excellent work the name of the Hon. David McLellan will be associated more closely than that of any other individual and it is no mean honor to have it said of a man that he showed the farmers of this country the road to increased prosperity in any line of industry. It may be doubted if there is a man in New Brunswick who would have brought to bear upon this subject as much well directed enthusiasm and sound judgment as the ex-Commissioner for Agriculture, and if his official career was marked by no other achievement than this, it would be long remembered.

The colts are selling the horses now, and the fact has been demonstrated beyond cavil that the farmers of New Brunswick are ready to profit by all desirable means of improving their position that may be placed within their reach, whence once the value of the means has been demonstrated in practice. Such a demonstration has been most clearly given in the regard to horse raising, and the result ought to stimulate those having in charge matters connected with agriculture to efforts in other directions.

TWO IMPORTANT SPEECHES.

We have thought it advisiable to present to our readers a full report of the speech made by the Attorney General on closing the stumpage debate. In order not to occupy too much space, the whole speech is not given this week but will be completed next week, when Mr. Wilson's speech on the same debate will also be published. Electors of York will do well to read these speeches with care. They will find in them what their representatives said upon the floors of the house, when confronted by their opponents, and will attach to utterances made under such circumstances the weight probably belonging to them. A newspaper opposed to a government may publish column after column of misrepresentation; may conceal the actual facts; may make up by abuse, for lack of argument; but the floors of the legislature are, so to speak, the cruicible in which political matters are tested, and in speeches made there, if misstatements are made, correction is prompt. In the report of these speeches it will be seen that the opposition members have been prompt to deny anything that they could with any show of reason contradict, and as the reports are verbatim, HERALD readers are put in possession of all that was said and can see for themselves how very little of what was alleged on behalf of the government, the opposition were prepared to deny. We hope these speeches will receive careful perusal, for by reading them a better idea can be found as to the facts of the stumpage question than in any other way.

THE DEBATE ON SUPPLY.

There has been an exhaustive and exhausting debate on supply in the legislature. It is a time-honored principle of the constitution that the fullest discussion consistent with the orderly conduct of debate shall be allowed while the house is in supply, and it is not desirable that this principle should be in any wise impaired; but one may question the propriety of the phases the discussions at time assume. Many matters are discussed at length on the floors of the house which could with much greater satisfaction to all concerned be dealt with by the committee on public accounts, that is to say, if the object arrived at is to elicit the facts and get explanations on doubtful points. Of course when members are seeking to make political capital against a prominent thing, will not find the committee on accounts suited to their purpose. The government has no reason to regret the closeness of the discussion, for nothing has been brought to light at all calculated to damage their standing in the eyes of the country; while the opposition by the character of their criticism have disclosed the poverty of their case.

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.

Hon. Mr. Foster made his budget speech on Thursday. A number of important changes in the tariff are announced, Among the increased duties are: On fancy boxes from 30 to 35 per cent: gloves and mitts from 30 to 35 per cent; umbrellas, from 20 to 25 per cent; wire, copper and brass, formerly free, are put at from 15 to 20 per cent duty: On woolen goods there has been a raise from 7½ cents per lb and 20 per cent to 10 cents per lb and 20 per cent: The duty on straw and woolen hats will be increased: The duty on flour has been increased 25 cents per barrel; Mess pork and pork from 1 to 1½c. per pound; all salted and fresh meats for 1c. to 2c. to 3c; prepared meats 2 to 3c.; tried lard 2 to 3c. and untried lard 1½ to 2c; live cattle, hogs and sheep to have the duty raised from 20 per cent to 30 per cent. Fruit has been taken off the free list and put where it was in 1888 with a few trifling changes. Among the articles on which there is a decrease of duty are: Corn, a rebate of ninety per cent. of the duty being allowed where the corn is to be ground into meal; the duty on molasses is lowered about one-half; mining machinery not made in Canada, for the next three years, to be imported free; on wall paper and some kinds of glass there is a reduction. Numerous minor changes have been made, but the aforegoing are the principal. The extra duty on glass will not be well received in this province, and the rebate on cornmeal and the reduction of the duty on molasses will not be accepted by the people generally as a compensation.

The Finance Minister claims a surplus in last years transactions of $1,865,000, and that the net debt of the Dominion on July 1st, 1889, was $247,526,041—an increase of nearly $9,000.000 during the previous fiscal year. The estimated revenue for the current year is $39,175,000 but the Finance Minister claims to have available for expenditure $39,200,000. The estimate expenditure is $36,500,000 leaving a surplus in the year's transactions of $2,500,000. Want of space prevents more than a mere passing reference to these matters. They may be referred to in more detail hereafter.

THOSE who had the opportunity of hearing the lectures delivered by Prof. Robertson on agricultural subjects were more than pleased with his practical yet scholarly and entertaining discusses. It is not saying too much to express this opinion: that his superior as a lecturer upon his own subjects is no where to be found and that his lectures in a literary sense are models. Those delivered in Fredericton will be printed in full for general distribution.

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T EEE AAAAAA
T E A A
T E A A
T EEEEEE A A

—IN—

5lb., 10lb., 20lb., and 1-2 Chests

—AT—

LOW PRICES.

ALSO IN STOCK:

GERM FEED MEAL,
MASHED OATS AND CORN,
MASHED OATS, BARLEY, &c.
ONTARIO OATS,
CARLETON COUNTY OATS,
BRAN, MIDDLINGS, and all kinds of HEAVY FEED for Man or Beast.

G. T. WHELPLEY,
310 QUEEN ST.
FREDERICTON.

FIRE! FIRE!

JUST RECEIVED,

A LOT OF

Mens' Rubber Boots,

Misses' Rubber Boots,

Child's Rubber Boots,

THAT WERE SLIGHTLY DAMAGED IN THE BIG BOSTON FIRE.

For Sale Cheap, at

LOTTIMER'S

Shoe Store,

210 QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON.

FOR

COUGHS, COLDS,

Bronchitis,

CONSUMPTION,

And all Pulmonary Diseases, use

DAVIS'

EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL

WITH

LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Price 50c. and $1 Per Bottle,

—AT—

GEO. H. DAVIS' Drug Store,

Corner Queen and Regent Streets,

FREDERICTON.

P. S.—Ask for Davis' and take no other.

Montserrat - Lime - Fruit - Juice

JUST RECEIVED.

Assorted Syrups,	Christie's Biscuits,
Assorted Jellies,	Wax Candles,
Orange Marmalade,	Salt Mackerel,
Evaporated Apples,	Salt Shad,
Dried Apples,	Lard in 1 and 2 lb. Bricks.

6 lbs. TEA for $1.

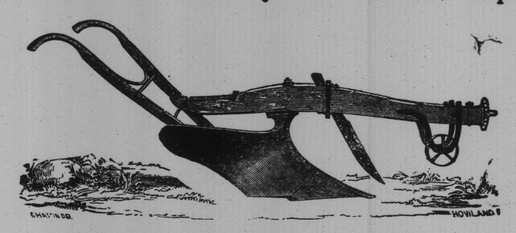
The sale of 20, 25, and 40 ct. Tea is increasing, and giving satisfaction to all who have used them.

ALWAYS IN STOCK:

FLOUR, MEAL, PORK, SUGARS, MOLASSES, OIL, CHOICE ORANGES, RAISINS, CURRANTS, PRUNES, DATES, FIGS, CANNED GOODS, Etc.

W. R. LOGAN.

New Brunswick Foundry and Machine Shop.



McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Buckeye Automatic Cut Off Engines,

CELEBRATED

DUNBAR IMPROVED SHINGLE MILLS.

Improved Rotary Saw Mills, Mill Machinery, Enclosed Gear Mowers, Ithaca Horserakes, Stoves and Furnaces, Railway Castings.

One 50 Horse-power Buckeye Engine on Hand.

One Rotary Saw Mill on hand.

212 QUEEN STREET.

DRESS GOODS, DRESS ROBES

Jacket Cloths,	Furs,
Ulster Cloths,	Fur Trimming,
Tweed Shirtings	Ribbons,

LADIES' - WHITE - GOODS,

Cretonnes, Prints,
Ginghams, Shirtings,
Tickings, Hassians,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

House Furnishing Goods, Trunks

JOHN HASLIN.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

JOSEPH WALKER,

Practical Tailor,

wishes to announce that he has Just Received a choice line of

CLOTHS

in all the LATEST MAKES.

As usual, a First-class Fit guaranteed.
Prices Moderate.
Inspection solicited.

WEST END, QUEEN ST.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To Harry Braithwaite, formerly of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick, gentleman, and Sarah his wife, and all others whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a power of sale, contained in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the tenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and made between the said Harry Braithwaite, of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick, gentleman, and Sarah his wife, of the first part, and the University of New Brunswick, of the second part, and registered in Book Z, pages 403, 4 4, 405, and 406 of the York County Records on the tenth day of August, A. D. 1885, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the monies secured thereby, default having been made in the payment of the same, to be sold at Public Auction, in front of the City Hall, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick, on THURSDAY, the seventeenth day of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the Property, Lands and Premises described in the said indenture of mortgage as follows: "All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground, situate, lying and being in the Town Plot of Fredericton, in the said County of York, and bounded as follows, to-wit: "Beginning at the north-easterly angle of lands now owned and occupied by George B Botsford, Esquire, on Saint John street, in the said City, thence easterly along the said street thirty-two feet, thence southerly one hundred and thirty-two feet, or to lands owned by the heirs of the late C. S. Putnam, Esquire, thence westerly thirty-two feet, or to lands owned and occupied by the said George Botsford and thence along the eastern boundary of the said George Botsford's land one hundred and thirty-two feet or to Saint John Street aforesaid, at the place of beginning, together with all and singular the buildings, improvements and appurtenances, to the said premises belonging, or in anywise appertaining."

Dated this thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1889.

By order of the Senate.

WM. WILSON,
Registrar University of New Brunswick.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS, 1st JANUARY, 1889, - $39,722,809.59
ASSETS IN CANADA, " - 870,525.67

Fire Insurance of Every Description at LOWEST CURRENT RATES!

WM. WILSON,
Agent.

S. L. MORRISON,

Dealer in

FLOUR, MEAL,

TEA,

COFFEE,

SUGAR,

MOLASSES,

TOBACCO,

CANNED GOODS

—AND—

General Groceries.

QUEEN STREET,

OPP. CITY HALL,

FREDERICTON, N. B.