BoardofWorks

THE HERALD.

VOL. I., NO. 15. FREDERICTON, N. B., MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1890. $1.00 PER YEAR.

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REFITTED AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AN ELEGANT GENTLEMEN'S PARLOR, OFFICE, and BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM on Ground Floor; PERFECT VENTILATION and SEWERAGE throughout; LARGE and AIRY BEDROOMS; COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS and CLOSETS on each floor; and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

It is rapidly growing in popular favor, and is to-day one of the LEADING, as well as the MOST COMFORTABLE HOTELS IN THE DOMINION.

The Table is always supplied with every delicacy available. The Cooking is highly commended, and the Staff of Attendants are ever ready to oblige.

There are two of the largest and most conveniently fitted up SAMPLE ROOMS in Canada, having street entrances and also connecting with Hotel Office.

HORSES and CARRIAGES of every style are to be had at the LIVERY STABLE of the Proprietor, immediately adjacent to the Hotel.

The "QUEEN" is centrally located, directly opposite to the Steamboat and Gibson Ferry Landings, and within a minute's walk of the Parliament Buildings, County Registrar's Office and Cathedral.

☞ A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION.

WM. WILSON,

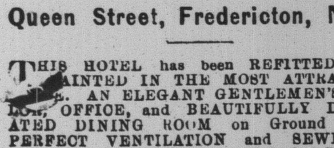
Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

Secretary-Treasurer York.
Registrar University of New Brunswick.
Agent Glasgow and London Insurance Co's.

Office: CARLETON STREET.

RAILROADS.



NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY CO.

ALL RAIL LINE TO BOSTON, &c.

THE SHORT LINE TO MONTREAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect December 30th, 1889.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

7.00 A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points.

10.00 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John, and points East; Vanceboro, Bangor, and points West; St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton and Woodstock.

2.55 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction and St. John, Connecting at the Junction with Fast Express via "Short Line" for Montreal and the West.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 9.40, 11.20 a. m.; 4.10, p. m. Fredericton Junction, 11.35, a. m.; 1.17, 5.37, p. m. McAdam Junction, 11 10, a. m.; 2.00, p. m. Vanceboro, 10.45, a. m., 12.25, p. m. St. Stephen, 8.50 a. m. St. Andrews, 8.05, a. m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 12.45, 2.10, 6.40, p.m.

LEAVE GIBSON.

7 15 A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

5.15 P. M.—Mixed from Woodstock, and points north.

A. J. HEATH, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
F. W. CRAM, Gen'l Manager

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1889 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1889

ON and after Monday, June 10th. 1889, the Trains of this Railway will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN:

Day Express for Halifax and Campbellton ... 7.00
Accommodation for Point du Chene ... 11.10
Fast Express for Halifax ... 14.30
Express for Sussex ... 16.35
Fast Express for Quebec and Montreal ... 16.35

A parlor car runs each way daily on express trains leaving Halifax at 8.30 o'clock and St. John at 7.00 o'clock. Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal leave St. John at 16.35 and take sleeping car at Moncton.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN:

Express from Sussex ... 8.30
Fast Express from Montreal and Quebec ... 10.50
Fast Express from Halifax ... 14.50
Day Express from Halifax and Campbellton ... 20.10
Express from Halifax, Pictou and Mulgrave ... 23.30

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway to and from Montreal are lighted by electricity and heated by steam from the locomotive.

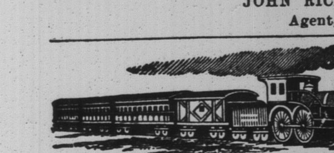
All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., June 8th, 1889.

For Tickets and other information, apply at the office of

JOHN RICHARDS, Agent, Fredericton



NORTHERN & WESTERN RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect Nov. 25th, 1889.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

A PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Fredericton daily (Sunday excepted) for Chatham.

LEAVE FREDERICTON

2:40 p. m; Gibson, 2:45; Marysville, 2:55; Manzer's Siding, 3:20; Durham, 3:30; Cross Creek, 4:10; Boiestown, 5:20; Doaktown, 6:10; Upper Blackville, 7:00, Blackville, 7:25; Upper Nelson Boom, 8:00; Chatham Junction, 8:25; arrive at Chatham, 9:00.

RETURNING, LEAVE CHATHAM

6:30, a. m; Chatham Junction, 7:00; Upper Nelson Boom, 7.15; Blackville, 8:05; Upper Blackville, 8:35; Doaktown, 9:25; Boiestown, 10:20; Cross Creek, 11:30; Durham, 12:10, p.m; Marysville, 12:45; Gibson, 12:55, arriving at Fredericton, 1:00.

Connections are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. Railway for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the N. B. Railway for St. John and all points West and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls, Edmundston and Presque Isle, and with the Union S. S. Co. for St. John, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

☞ Tickets can be procured at F. B. Edgecombe's dry goods store.

THOMAS HOBEN, Superintendent.

Gibson, N. B., May 18th, 1889.

NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

ON AND AFTER

MONDAY, October 1st,

All Trains will Leave and Arrive at Fredericton Station, West End of Bridge, instead of Gibson as heretofore.

All Freight to and from Fredericton will be received at Fredericton Station. Freight to and from Gibson will be received at Gibson Station.

THOS. HOBEN, Superintedennt

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT Established 1810.

—UNLIKE ANY OTHER.—

Positively Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Colds, Tonsilitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Influenza, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Nervous Headache, Sciatica, Lame Back, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Joints and Strains.

AS MUCH FOR INTERNAL AS FOR EXTERNAL USE.

It is marvelous how many different complaints it will cure. Its strong point lies in the fact that it acts quickly. Healing all Cuts, Burns and Bruises like Magic. Relieving all manner of Cramps and Chills.

ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

All who buy direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not satisfied. Retail price by mail 35 cts.; 6 bottles, $2.00. Express and duty prepaid to any part of United States or Canada. ☞ Valuable pamphlet sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

TO THE EDITOR:
Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and Post Office Address. Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 186 West Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

PURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the Aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases, it has no rival; and for Contracted and Stiff Joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

78, NEW OXFORD STREET, (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON

and are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot and may be had of all Medicine Venders throughout the World.

☞ Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

13-10-88

I CURE FITS! THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY.

When I say Cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to Cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible Remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address:—H. G. ROOT, M.C., Branch Office, 186 WEST ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE.

Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of Canadian and United States Mails.

1890. Winter Arrangements. 1890.

This Company's Lines are composed of double-engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made *the fastest time on record.*

The Steamers of the

WEEKLY MAIL LINE,

Sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Halifax on SATURDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched as follows:

LIVERPOOL AND HALIFAX.

From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Halifax.
13 h Feb	CASPIAN	8th Mar
27th do	SARDINIAN	22nd do
6th Mar	PERUVIAN	29th do
13th do	POLYNESIAN	5th Apl
27th do	PARISIAN	19th do
10th Apl	CIRCASSIAN	3rd May

A considerable reduction has been made in the ocean rates during the winter months, the rates of Cabin passage now being $50 and $60, according to accommodation, from Halifax, and the Intermediate and Steerage, $25 and $20 respectively.

Glasgow and Philadelphia Line (via Halifax.)

Steamships.	From Glasgow.
CANADIAN	8th Mar
SCANDINAVIAN	19th do
SIBERIAN	26th do
BUENOS AYREAN	2nd Apr

These Steamers call at Halifax en route to Philadelphia, and do not carry Passengers on voyage to Europe.

Rates of Passage to Liverpool.

SALOON (According to accommodation)	$50 to $60
RETURN	$100 to $110
INTERMEDIATE	$25
STEERAGE	$20

Rates of Passage to St. John's, N. F.

Saloon, $20; Intermediate, $15; Steerage, $6.

Steerage Tickets issued to and from the principal points in Great Britain and the Continent at cheap rates.

For Staterooms, Tickets, or further information apply to

WM. THOMSON & CO., Agents,

ST. JOHN N. B.

No. 5.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Four Trips a Week.

FOR BOSTON.

ON and after MONDAY, Aug. 12th, the Steamers of this Company will leave St. John, for Eastport, Portland, and Boston, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning at 7.25 Standard.

Returning will leave Boston same days at 8.30 a. m., standard, and Portland at 5.30 p. m., for Eastport and St. John.

In addition to above, a Steamer will leave every SATURDAY EVENING, at 6.25 Standard, for Boston direct; also, a Steamer leaves Boston same evening for St. John direct, until Sept. 14th.

Connections at Eastport with steamer ROSE STANDISH, for Saint Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen. Freight received daily up to 5 p. m.

H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent, Reed's Point Wharf, St John, N. B.

New Victoria Hotel,

248 TO 252 PRINCE WM. STREET,

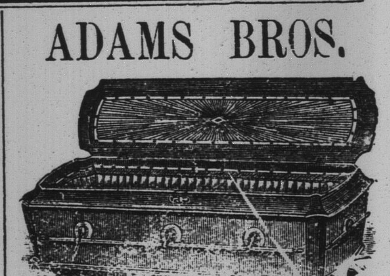
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

J. L. McCOSKERY, Prop.

One minute's walk from Steamboat Landing. Street Cars for and from all Railway Stations and Steamboat Landings pass this Hotel every five minutes.

50-88.

ADAMS BROS.



FUNERAL —AND— FURNISHING - UNDERTAKERS,

OPP. QUEEN HOTEL,

FREDERICTON.

Caskets, Coffins, Robes, Mountings, &c.

and everything required in the Undertaking Business kept in stock.

☞ *Special Prices for Country Orders.*

Orders in the City or Country attended to with promptness.

Residence over Warerooms.

ADAMS BROS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IT IS ONLY A SHORT WHILE SINCE

LUCY & CO.

started their present undertaking, and they can now with pride boast of having one of the best

Boot, Shoe, —AND— READY-MADE CLOTHING

Business in the City. This has been accomplished in the short space of eighteen months, and it shows what pluck and perseverance will do when backed by fair dealing and close attention to the wants of the people. Their goods are bought and sold for CASH, and this is the real secret of their success.

They wish to call the attention of Christmas buyers to the fact that Presents bought at their Store are not only ornamental, but also useful to those who receive them. Respectfully,

LUCY & CO.

Their stock is now complete and they are receiving NEW GOODS every week.

Prof. Loisette's MEMORY DISCOVERY AND TRAINING METHOD

In spite of adulterated imitations which miss the theory, and practical results of the Original, in spite of the grossest misrepresentations by envious would-be competitors, and in spite of "base attempts to rob" him of the fruit of his labors, (all of which demonstrate the undoubted superiority and popularity of his teaching), Prof. Loisette's Art of Never Forgetting is recognized to-day in both Hemispheres as marking an Epoch in Memory Culture. His Prospectus (sent post free) gives opinions of people in all parts of the globe who have actually studied his System by correspondence, showing that his System is *used only while being studied, not afterwards; that any book can be learned in a single reading, mind-wandering cured, &c.* For Prospectus, Terms and Testimonials address

Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR TRADE MARK BAKING POWDER

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST, CONTAINS NO ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES, or any injurious materials.

E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT. CHICAGO, ILL.

Man'f'r of the CELEBRATED ROYAL YEAST CAKES.

THE STUMPAGE DEBATE.

Attorney General Blair States the Case.

MR. HANINGTON'S REPLY.

The Northumberland Members Speak.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell said that the information would be given without an address.

Mr. Stevens then moved his resolution providing that departmental reports should be supplied the members and papers before the meeting of the legislature. He supported the motion by a few remarks.

Hon. Mr. Blair said that while he did not think the motion would accomplish any good result, as the reports were now printed as early as practicable, yet he had no objection to the passage of the motion. Motion adopted.

On the motion with respect to stumpage of which he had given notice being reached.

HON. MR. BLAIR

addressed the house. He said the observations which he would make would be as brief as the importance of the subject would admit of. Fault had been found because the government in the Governor's speech had not elaborated their intentions more fully, and in the debate of Thursday last the hon gentlemen from the city and county of St. John had called upon him in a very emphatic manner to declare to the house and to the country what were the intentions of the government. These gentlemen had sought to create the impression that there was something entirely unusual and extraordinary in the government having failed to put into the mouth of His Honor a full and elaborate statement of the policy of the government. No one knew better than these hon. gentlemen that such a course would be entirely without precedent, and that under no circumstances would such a course be expected of the government.

The course of the government on such occasions was simply to indicate in a plain way and so as not to arouse controversy the questions which are likely to be submitted for the consideration of the legislature. These gentlemen had only been striving after effect and making a sort of dramatic exhibition when they were challenging the government to declare their intentions. They probably thought there were some members of the house so verdant that they thought it was the duty of the government to jump up and answer these questions. He had stated that the earliest opportunity would be taken by the governmet of stating their policy, and he thought the fourth day of the session was a sufficiently early period. He knew how difficult it was to satisfy the hon. members who had shifted

From one side of the House to the other,

and that it would be agreeable to their feelings as well as in harmony with their purpose to complain of everything on which it was possible for a complaint to be fastened, but he thought they would be obliged to now admit that all the suspicions and insinuations they had thrown out that the members from the North were being trifled with were entirely without foundation. He trusted that they would be gratified at the intelligence that whatever expectations were held out by the government to the northern members, the government fully intended to keep.

It would be observed that the resolution contemplated a reduction in the present rate of stumpage, which reduction was based upon grounds which had as a general rule in this legislature commended themselves to the approval of both sides of the house. There has been in years past in the house a consensus of opinion to this extent: that the rate of stumpage ought if possible to be reduced—that if the revenues of the country would permit of any remission, it was the duty of the house to make that remission. He would refer to the reports to sustain that proposition. Even among the members of the government who had expressed the most adverse view upon this question there had been expressed a desire and a willingness to meet the reasonable expectations of the people of the North. (Mr. Blair here read the resolution.) That resolution was based in the first place upon the principle that if the finances of the country would permit of it, there should be some remission in the tax, and it would be for the house to say whether that was a principle to which they were ready to give their assent. It would be for them to say whether such a case had been made out and such equities on behalf of the licenses under the Crown, who were more particularly, in the northern part of the province, as

Would Justify a Remission in the Tax.

There had been several reasons strongly urged upon the consideration of the House in former debates why some consideration should be extended to the people of the north. The house has almost invariably expressed itself in favor of that principle coupled with the statement that we were not in position to yield to them. It must be conceded that operators in the northern part of the province were placed at a great disadvantage as compared with the operators in the south. They were denied access entirely to the American market. They had no means of reaching that market for the sale of small lumber, which materially reduces the cost of manufacture in the south. There was also the fact of the difference in value between Miramichi deals and St. John deals. A substantial argument was that freights from the northern part of the Province were higher than freights from the south, and that during large portion of the year the ports on the north were absolutely closed to vessels. Another point arose out of the difference in the rate of stumpage in this Provinee as compared with that of Quebec. In the latter province the rate of stumpage was only 65 cents per M. as compared with $1 25 in this Province. In modification of this difference was the fact that under the Quebec scale of survey a log would scale 60 feet which would be only scaled at 50 here. So that, putting it fairly, it could be said that the stumpage in Quebec was eighty cents a thousand as compared with $1.25 here, as repects the same class of lumber and under similar conditions. In that province too, the mileage rate imposed is $2 per M. while ours is $4. Other arguments in this respect might be advanced, which he would not now elaborate. From time to time the government had been pressed by the lumber operators of the north to make some concessions which would relieve the industry from these disadvantages There could be no doubt that far many years and down until recently the lumber business in the north had not been prosecuted to advantage. It had not been a profitabte business. A number of valuable mills

Had Been Compelled to Lie Idle

owing to the stagnation in business. The very fact that there had been all these years a grievance existing among the people in the northern part of the province, which had been continuously given expression to, furnished a strong justification for any government, when it could see its way clear in the public interest to do so, to remove that grievance if possible. From 1883 down to the present the government had been repeatedly and most strenuously urged by the northern representatives and by delegations from that quarter on behalf of the lumbermen to make some concessions, and place the stumpage tax on what they claimed would be a more equitable footing as compared with the operators in the south. Those appeals the government had not been able to yield to. But it did not follow from that fact that the time was never to come when those demands should be met. It did not follow that because the government were unable to make a reduction in 1884, or 1885 or 1886 that they would be unable to do so in 1889. The government had at all times and in all places given the people of the north to understand that they sympathized heartily with the strength of their claim, and that they would like to make some concession, but that with the limited revenue at command and the great claims being made upon it, they could not see their way clear to do so. Although the matter had been thus deferred there had been no unwillingness shown by the government to meet if possible the overtures of the lumber operators. As early as the summer of 1889 as soon as the government found that the revenue from territorial sources was largely increased—that there was reason to believe the revenue for that year would approach $150,000, they felt that they were then in position to meet these gentlemen if they were prepared to meet them on a reasonable basis. Different members of the government, himself included, had been in communication with the gentlemen on the North Shore with a view to arriving at some basis by which this grievance could be removed. But the gentlemen so spoken to

Were not Willing to Concure in the Offers

made by the government. They wanted a greater reduction made than the government was willing to give. Therefore the negotiations fell through. He would tell the house frankly what those negotiations were. The government had expressed a willingness to reduce the mileage by one half and ask the legislature for a grant in aid of the streams, which would be equal in all to a reduction of about twenty-five cents per thousand. But the gentlemen from the North thought the stumpage should be reduced squarely to eighty cents. As early as the latter part of November or the first of December he had met with some other gentlemen from the North Shors. He had said that there was no disposition on the part of the government to treat them unfairly. The revenues having been increased the government felt themselves in position to make them some concessions, and he had repeated to these gentlemen the proposition he had made before. But the proposals did not seem to them to be sufficiently liberal and therefore were not entertained. He denied emphatically that the government had waited until after the elections, and until certail gentlemen had been elected in St. John, before they had sought to meet the expectations of the people of the North. But matters had remained in statu quo until the elections took place in January, and arrangements were arrived at by which his honorable friend from Northumberland took a seat in the government, the nature of which arrangement he would now describe in full to the house.

Before doing so he proposed to show the house why it was that the condition of the finances of the province would now admit of the reduction being made. Hon. members would see that the territorial revenue for 1889 amounted to nearly $150,000. During the lumber season now about closed the Crown Land Department had received information which showed that the lumber cut for this year would be

Many Millions in Excess

of that of last year. That information was to the effect that at the rate of $1 per M, the territorial revenue from all sources would amount to $138,000 or $140,000 for the current year. This sum would enable the government to make as large appropriations for all the great public services, for schools, for roads and bridges, etc., as they had hitherto made. Three did not seem therefore, to himself and his colleagues in the government, in view of their previous declarations any substantial reason why they should not yield to the request made to them, and promise to the northern representatives a reduction in the stumpage tax to the extent proposed.

Mr. Hanington—Does the $138,000., include revenue from fisheries and all other sources of territorial revenue?

Hon. Mr. Blair—It does. It includes everything arising from our ownership of the public domain. The $138,000 estimated for the present year includes every item and no more than has been included in previous years. Thus the house would be able to judge whether the province was in position to make this reduction or whether it was not.

Remarks had been made by some honorable gentlemen tending to impute to the government some extraordinary change of base on this question. It has been changed too in the press, notably in the Sun newspaper that the government's present policy was utterly and diametrically opposed to their past policy, and not until the elections took place did they depart from the policy which they had theretofore advocated and yield to the demands which they had always resisted. He claimed that at no time and under no circumstances had the government or any member of it made such declarations as that paper had accused them of making. He challenged any gentleman on the floors of the house to point to the instance in which he when speaking on behalf of the government had announced that the government would be unwilling under any circumstances or at any time to meet the reasonable expectations of the people of the North Shore. It was impossible from any speeches which he had delivered to extract a sentence that would substantiate that contention. It had always been the position of himself and his colleagues that whenever it was possible for the government

To Meet the Wishes of the People

of the North Shore they ought to do so. He had always expected that the day would come when the North would be justified in expecting these concessions to be made, and he had carefully avoided the declaration of any policy or opinion that would preclude the government as long as he was connected with it from meeting fairly the demands of that portion of the province. He pointed out that in 1886 when Mr. Park moved an amendment to the address, he (Mr. Blair) had said that if circumstances permitted it he would very gladly agree to a reduction of stumpage. He had then pointed out that the government had given the lumber operators on Crown Lands leases which had then eight or nine years to run, and that the state of the revenue would not permit of a reduction. Not a word of direct hostility to a reduction could be pointed out. In 1885 Mr. Barbarie then friendly to the government had moved in effect, that this house would view with very great satisfaction any reduction in the stumpage that the goverument might find itself able to make without interfering with the public services of the country. That resolution was spoken to and favored by the government speakers, but the ruling of the speaker was declared out of order. Hon. gentlemen had referred to his Stanley speech which it was claimed showed that his course had been inconsistent. The words criticized were: "I can say with confidence that if there is one particular more than another in which the present Government have earned and are entitled to receive the approbation of their constitutents—not of this constituency only but of all the constituencies of the province, it is the manner in which they have dealt with the questioh of lumber lands and the stnmpage regulations of this province." Mr. Blair then proceeded to quote his remarks preceding and following this statement, showing that the remark

Did Not Refer to the Rate of Stumpage

at all, but to the course of the government in retaining the wild lands of the province for the benefit of the people, instead of selling them. He pointed out that under the policy of the old government intending purchasers were allowed to select the choicest of the lumber lands, and that the proceeds of these sales passed into the revenue and was expended as part of the ordinary revenue of the province, in which way about $20,000 per year on the average was realized by the government then in power. Immediately on coming into power the present government had discontinued that system. They would not allow the timber lands to be sold, and to-day every acre that belonged to the crown at the time the present government came in was still in the possession of the province. So that it would be seen that not one word could be found in the Stanley speech to establish this charge of inconsistency. He had said then that the government regretted they could not afford the relief asked for, but that under the circumstances no course but refusal was open. That was not an arbitrary declaration of an intention to make no reduction at any time nor under any circumstances.

In 1886 Mr. Park again moved an amendment to the address in these terms, "but we beg to inform Your Honor that the policy of Your Honor's advisers in governing our crown lands and the regulations in connection therewith have been detrimental to the lumber interests of this province." The official record showed that he (Blair) had then said he" would be glad if a reduction in the stumpage could be made, but the fact was that all the revenues were needed to carry on the affairs of the country; he would ask if the opposition were in power how they would, after reducing the stumpage, provide for the support of schools and other services?

Would they Resort to Direct Taxation?

Until some practical mode of making up the deficiency were suggested the House was in no position to support the amendment." He would ask how was it possible for a member or leader of a Government to place himself more fairly and satisfactorily on record in regard to that question than he had done? Did that look as though the government was determined that no time, no matter how the revenues should be increased, any concession should be made? Was not the language which he had used all though that speech the language of compromise, and entire harmony with the position now assumed? He was entitled to fair play from hon gentlemen even though they were in opposition. He was entitled to have them admit that no leader of a Government could place himself in a position which would more clearly leave him open to make such concessions as were consistent with the public interest.

The same spirit there expressed would be found in the speeches of the various members of the house all through the debate. Mr. Baird who addressed himself to the same question spoke in the same vein, urging reasons of revenue against the proposal of remission — reasons which he (Blair) contended were now entirely removed. Even the statements of the then members of the opposition confirmed the view he was advancing. Mr. Adams said: "Hon. gentlemen opposite admitted that the stumpage was too high; they admitted that the regulations were not all they should be, yet because of their loyalty to their party they were called upon to vote down the amendment." That was the interpretation which the opposition of that day put upon the attitude of the government. Mr. McLeod also said: "They admitted that the stumpage was too high, but they declined to vote for the amendment. The government pretend to say that they could make no reduction in the stumpage and meet the wants of the different services."

Continuing, Mr. Blair said that all taxation amounted practically to the same thing. Whenever taxation could be reduced and at the same time the various services of the country carried on it should be so reduced. It should never be increased except when public necessity demanded it. The moment the public needs would permit of a reduction the reduction should be made. Refering to charges made against him in the Sun he said they were almost wholly false. He would pass over as of no moment what the attitude of the Sun before the election had been on the subject of stumpage. But it was entirely correct to say, as that journal had said, that having a knowledge of what the territorial revenue had been he had declared

His Stumpage Policy was Right

and should be maintained. It was incorrect to say that he had or anybody else had paid the papers for publishing his general card to the electors of the province, or that in that document he had said the policy of the government would not be changed. The statement of that paper that he knew it when he begged the electors to vote for himself and his friends and protect the revenues from the attacks of the North Shore men was entirely incorrect. He had made no such appeal whatever. It was incorrect that he had on any occasion begged votes as an opponent of stumpage. At Elgin he had been reported by the Sun as saying that the government had taken a strong stand which they were fully prepared to justify. But he had made no such statement as that the stumpage rate was right and should be maintained.

He had always believed that a stumpage policy was right and ought to be sustained, but that a rate of $1 or $1.10 or $1.25 and no other was right and should be maintained he had never stated. The question of the imposition of stumpage was undoubtedly a matter of public policy; but as to whether the amount should be 80 cts. or $1.25 was not a matter of public policy but merely a matter of detail and administration. When he spoke at Elgin he had had in mind the negotiations which had taken place between the gentlemen from the North and the government upon the question of concessions. The only words he had used in the card mentioned on the subject was "excepting the differences which have arisen from the imposition of the stumpage tax scarcely a serious complaint had been made against the government policy." Where had he said that the stumpage rate should be maintained at $1.25? On the hustings in York his only statement had been: There was no reason why private owners should realize for their timber lands a rate of stumpage largely in excess of the rate obtainable upon Crown Lands. He thought that was a reasonable proposition, and not irreconcilable with the attitude the government had now assumed.

He would now come down to what took place after the election. At that time it was known that the attitude of the gentleman elected in Northumberland was not one of general hostility to the policy of the government. The question of stumpage one way or the other had exercised little influence outside of the Northern counties. Certainly it had not taken a very prominent part in the city and city and county of St. John. The appeal which the gentlemen elected there had made to the people was on the ground that the government had appointed to office there a gentleman of Roman Catholic religion.

Mr. Stockton—That is not correct.

Hon. Mr. Blair—I can refer the hon. gentleman in my eye (Dr. Alward) to a conversation he had with some friends when he avowed that they would sweep St. John by the no popery cry, and that by combining their No-Popery element with the low stumpage element of the North they would be able to carry on the administration of affairs.

Dr. Alward—Do you refer to me?

Hon. Mr. Blair—Probably before this discussion ends the hon. gentleman will have his memory refreshed on that question. The people of St. John had not gone to the polls because they wanted to see the stumpage reduced but because they wanted to be able to dismiss Mr. Ritchie from office. How grandly they had shown their intention to carry out that generous policy appeared from the present attitude in serving under a gentleman who had declared that

The Government did Perfectly Right

in that matter and who stated that he would have no part in the agitation they had raised.

It followed that the government might very reasonably assume that the people of the province had not any very strong opinions or very fixed views with regard to whether the stumpage should be $1 or $1.25. So that after the election he thought it was not unreasonable, and he frankly admitted that the government had looked to see where they could strengthen themselves by reason of the loss they had sustained through the narrow and unprincipled course assumed by some of their previous supporters in the legislature from St. John. It was found that the gentlemen elected in Northumberland had no objection to the general policy of the government. The present Surveyor General when before his constiuents had repeatedly said that he did not differ from the government's policy except in matters of minor detail. He said that he would find no fault with them if they would make reasonable concessions on the matter of stumpage. He pointed out that overtures looking to these gentlemen giving their support to the government had come from gentlemen in Northumberland the very day after the election.

Two of the gentlemen who had come to Fredericton and interviewed the Government on the question were Mr. Allen Ritchie and Mr. Snowball, On the return of these gentlemen Mr. Ritchie met the lumbermen and a committee composed of Mr. Burchill, Mr. Miller and Ritchie were appointed to interview the Government. These gentlemen had come to Fredericton and the whole question was fully discussed, and a common basis arrived between them and the government. The negotiations had been then taken up as they were left the previous August or September, at which time the government had offered to make a liberal grant for the purpose of clearing streams and an abatement of mileage, which would have amounted in the whole to 25 cents per thousand or a little over. These gentlemen had returned to their friends in Northumberland and the agreement reached was ratified.

But a Marvelous Change had Taken Place

in the views of one of the members of that delegation Mr. Burchill while passing through the City of St. John, had seen the present Deputy leader of the opposition, and the result was a complete transformation. While he had when in Fredericton expressed his full concurrence with the terms and arrangements agreed upon by the other two members of the delegation and the government yet the atmosphere of St. John had produced a marked effect upon him. His ideas as to the extent to which the stumpage would be reduced in case the opposition were to get into power evidently were very much widened. The reduction of $1 seemed a very pitiable offer to him as compared with the dazzling inducements held out by the Deputy Leader. He not only offered to reduce the tax to 80 cents, but to give them an extension of leases.

Mr. Stockton—I deny it.

Hon. Mr. Blair—How mnch did you offer him.

Mr. Stockton—I named no sum. (Laughter).

Hon. Mr. Blair—You were prepared to offer any amount that was necessary in order to catch the votes of the Northumberland members. At all events Mr. Burchill had very enlarged views as to the magnificent prospect opened up to him by the interview he had in St. John.

His hon. friend from Westmorland was prepared to go any length even to eighty cents per thousand or it might be down to sixty cents provided that the opposition were successful

Mr. Stevens:—That is not so.

Mr. Blair: The hon. member says that is not so. I must regret that he makes that statement. I am sorry that there should be such a wide difference between him and these hon. members as to their statements on their missionary services. They would however

Be Confronted with the Statements.

of hon. members who would follow him and he therefore would not now dwell on it save to say that the statements of his hon. friends opposite would be met by the detailed statements of hon. gentlemen who were cognisant of the promises made by hon. gentlemen opposite. What would the hon. gentlemen say as to the statements made by their organ the "Sun" as also their own statements in this respect?

Hon. Mr. Tweedie:—The hon. member for Westmoreland was crying when he came up.

Hon. Attorney General:—We will show what they had to say when they went up there later on in the discussion and as to what terms they held out. The hon. gentlemen opposite were now prepared to take up a position actually hostile as to their action with reference to the North. he would like to ask how far consonant such action was with their previous declarations on this subject. They had apparently been in sympathy with the lumbermen on this question but now they were hostile. He was amazed at such a change of front. They had expressed a great amount of sympathy for the North. Where now was that sympathy for that portion of this country? The proposal now was pending the report of the proposed commission of enquiry to reduce the stumpage twenty-five cents per M.

Hon. Mr. Hanington:—Does that apply to this year's cut?

Hon. Attorney General:—Yes. It applies to this year's cut and it will so continue, provided this résolution is carried, to all cut pending the result of the special commission. To that commission it was intended to refer all questions connected with the stumpage matter and he would say that the composition of such select commission would be practical men. As at present intended it would consist of 3 or 4 men whose knowledge of that industry would be such as to

Give Them a Practical Opportunity

to deal with such an important question more than that which was possessed by many hon. members. All the issues involved would be left to their consideration. He trusted that the result would be such that some fixed rule could be determined on this question. It was one surrounded with difficulty. It was a special tax, some thought, that was being taken out of them, others viewed in different lights and his desire was that some reasonable means should be adopted to remedy the matter. It was with the view of meeting the claims of the people interested in this industry that he had considered the question and the views he had expressed were those he had formed after due thought over the questions involved. He therefore moved the following resolution:

Whereas, The territorial revenue of the province has very considerably increased during the past two years, and there is every reason to believe will still futher increase during the current year at the existing rate of stumpage upon lumber; and

Whereas, such increase will enable the province to maintain the necessary public services as they are now being maintained and admit of some relief in the burden of taxation upon the lumber industry, therefore

Resolved, That this House will not disapprove of a remission of the stumpage tax to the extent of 25 cents upon the thousand superficial feet, pending the report of the proposed special commission and upon such conditions as the Governor in Council may impose.

On the resolution being put it was seconded by Mr. Anderson.

MR. HANINGTON

followed. He spoke at great length; only a brief synopsis of his remarks can be given. He said:

This is a very important matter, not only in relation to the status of the government, but it was most important in the interests of the province. He with his hon. friends, however, viewed the matter and approached it from different standpoints to those announced by his hon. friend. They had not and did not agree with the remarks which had been expressed by the hon. leader of the government as to this question. He felt that if he and his colleagues were supporters of the government instead of being in opposition to it, that neither he nor they could vote in support of the resolution submitted to the house. The report of the crown land department had not, as has the report of other depts, been laid on the table of the house and he supposed that the report was being withheld till after the vote had been taken on this resolution.

Hon. Mr. Blair—It is not yet printed.

Hon. Mr. Hanington said he accepted the statement of the premier still he could not acquiesce in the statements made by that hon. gentlemen, as to the necessity for the proposed reduction. The result of the reduction would be that the road and bridge service of the country which stood so greatly in need of assistance would be forced to receive a much smaller sum to support these services and also the school grants and many other important services would be left inadequately provided for. He was aware, from his knowledge of the business, that sawn logs were worth some $1.75 to $3 per thousand.

Mr. Tweedie stated that they were worth some $6 per thousand.

He would like to ask the government what was their attitude in 1886 when the lumber industry of the country was in a most depressed condition and when a reduction was needed, if at any time? He would challenge the statement in the resolution that there was an excess of revenue sufficient to justify this reduction. The government would be more justified in increasing rather than in reducing the stumpage rates. The house was asked to reduce the stumpage when the agricultural industry of the province was in any but a flourishing condition. Last year the territorial revenue amounted to $149,173. The government estimate for this year is $138,000 after the stumpage is reduced from $1.25 to $1 per thousand.

The proposed reduction of stumpage was to win the support of a few lumber kings of the province. The government felt that the influence of the rich lumber operators of Northumberland would carry the election and thus secure for themselves a lease of power. Why should the government seek to make an advisory board of the house? Would any governmeht in the world under principles of responsible government, propose to make a reduction in the duty on corn, for instance, and then ask the house to say that it did not disapprove of it?

An advisory board today and a commission tomorrow, thus was the government surrendering its constitutional obligations. He would submit the following resolution in amendment which he hoped would receive the careful consideration of the house and country:

Whereas, The values and profits of the lumber business have largely increased