THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

L. C. MACNUTT, Edtior and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1886. VOL. VII., NO. 32

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CURES—Catarrh, Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough. CURES—Cattarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.

Positively cure SICK-HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVER and BOWEL Complaints, MALARIA, BLOOD POISON, and Skin Diseases (ONE PILL A DOSE). For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. "I find them a valuable Cathartic and Liver Pill.—Dr. T. M. Palmer, Monticello, Fla." "In my practice I use no other.—J. Dennison, M.D., DeWitt, Iowa." Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Valuable information FREE. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE HENS LAY

It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Dose, one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also positively prevent and cure CHICKEN CHOLERA, Hog Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Furnished in large cans, price $1.00; by mail, $1.20. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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1886 GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE 1886

FAIR AND SQUARE DEALING: Believing that if a man has dealt squarely with his fellow-men his patrons are his best advertisers, I invite all to make inquiry of the character of my seeds among over a million of Farmers, Gardeners and Planters who have used them during the past thirty years. Raising a large portion of the seed sold, (few seedsmen raise the seed they sell) I was the first seedsman in the United States to warrant (as per catalogue) their purity and freshness. My new Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1886 will be sent FREE to all who write for it. Among an immense variety, my friends will find in it (and in none other) a new drumhead Cabbage, just about as early as Henderson's, but nearly twice as large. James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.

Burdock Blood Bitters Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

Notice of Sale.

To John R. Tompkins and Frances C., his wife, formerly wife of William B. Mills, deceased, and to the Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns of the said William B. Mills, late of Beaufort, in the County of Carleton, Gentleman, deceased, and to Alfred Mills, and to all others to whom it may in any wise 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 twenty-first day of November, A. D., 1881, and made between the said William B. Mills, then of Beaufort, aforesaid, Gentleman, and Frances C., his wife, of the one part, and the undersigned Harriet J. Phair of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, Widow, of the other part, duly recorded in the Records of the County of Carleton, in Book Y, No. 2 of said Records, in pages 227, 228 and 229, on the twenty-fourth day of November, A. D. 1881, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Mortgage, default having been made in the payment of the Principal and Interest secured by the said Mortgage, be sold at Public Auction, opposite the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the said County of York, on **THURSDAY, the 22nd day of April, next,** at 12 o'clock, noon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in said Indenture of Mortgage as follows, namely, a tract of land situate in the Parish of Kent, in the County of Carleton, in the Province of New Brunswick, and bounded as follows, to-wit :—

"Beginning at a post standing on the south-western side of a reserved road at the north-western angle of number four in Deputy Garden's survey, made in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, called Beaufort Settlement: thence running by the magnet, south seventeen degrees and forty-five minutes west, sixty-seven chains to the north-eastern side of another reserved road; thence along the same, north seventy-two degrees and fifteen minutes west, fifteen chains to the south-eastern side of another reserved road; thence along the same, north seventeen degrees and forty-five minutes east, sixty-seven chains to a post standing on the south-western side of the first above mentioned reserved road, and thence along the same, south seventy-two degrees and fifteen minutes east, fifteen chains to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres, more or less, and distinguished as Lot number Two, together with all Mills, Mill Machinery, Belting and all other Machinery of any and every kind in connection with such Mills, and together with all and singular, the buildings, fences and improvements thereon, and the rights and appurtenances to the said land and premises belonging or appertaining."

Dated at Fredericton, this 16th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

HARRIET J. PHAIR, *Mortgagee.*

WETMORE & WINSLOW, *Solicitors for Mortgagee.*

Notice of Sale.

To James H. Miller, lately of the Parish of Northfield, in the County of Sunbury, Farmer, and Sarah A., his wife, and all other persons 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 third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and made between James H. Miller of the Parish of Northfield, in the County of Sunbury, Farmer, and Sarah A., his wife, of the one part, and Timothy McCarty of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, Merchant, of the other part, and duly recorded in Book B, 2, pages 888, 889, and 890, of the Sunbury County Records, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, at the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, aforesaid, on **SATURDAY, the fifth day of June, next,** at 12 o'clock, noon, the lands and premises mentioned in the said Indenture of Mortgage, and therein described as follows :—

"All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Northfield, in the County of Sunbury, beginning on the south-easterly side of the Hardwood Ridge Road, in the northerly angle of Lot G, in Newcastle, purchased by Henry Scott; thence running by the magnet of the year 1851, south sixty-six degress east fifty-four chains; thence north thirty degrees east eighteen chains and seventy-five links; thence north sixty degrees west fifty-four chains to an ash stake standing on the aforesaid road, and thence along the same south thirty degrees west eighteen chains and seventy-five links to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres, more or less, and distinguished as lot F, in Newcastle;

"Also, all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said Parish of Northfield, beginning at a stake standing on the north-eastern angle of Lot F, granted to Henry Ridgewell, on the eastern side of the Hardwood Ridge; thence running by the magnet of the year 1851, south forty-nine degrees east thirty-one chains to a stake; thence north thirty-one degrees west two chains and seventy-five links to a stake; thence fifty-nine degrees west thirty-one chains to another stake, and thence north thirty-one degrees east thirty-two chains and seventy-five links to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres, more or less, and distinguished as lot J, east of the Hardwood Ridge Road, being the same lot of land granted to Stephen Ridgewell by the Crown," together with all and singular, the buildings and improvements thereon, and the appurtenances and privileges thereto belonging.

Dated this second day of March, A. D. 1886.

TIMOTHY McCARTY, *Mortgagee.*

JOHN BLACK, *Solicitor for Mortgagee.*

1886 MARCH 1886

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

MEN'S Tweeds and Worsted Suits; Men's Coats, Pants and Vests: Men's Reefers, Jumpers and Rubber Coats; Boys' Suits—New York Styles, all sizes from 4 to 18 years; Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests; Men's White Shirts, Collars and Cuffs; Men's Fancy Regatta Shirts; Men's Wool and Tweed Shirts, *in variety;* Men's Shirts and Drawers of all kinds; Neck Ties, Scarfs and Braces; Handkerchiefs, Hats and Caps; Trunks, Valises, Satchels and Furnishing Goods of every description and at very low prices for *Cash only.*

S. NEALIS.

Fredericton, March .

SEEDS

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Illustrated Catalogue for 1886

Containing description and prices of the choicest FIELD, GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS

Mailed free. Every Farmer and Gardener should have a copy before ordering seeds for the coming season. Handsomest catalogue published in Canada.

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2 CARS EXTRA No. 1 LIME,

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ALSO,

Plaster and Superphosphates,

at the lowest prices.

W. E. MILLER & CO.,

Opposite People's Bank,

Queen Street, - - - Fredericton.

March 17.

Sibley's Tested Seeds

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GRANULATED Sugar, Loaf Sugar, Pulverized Sugar extra C. C. Sugar, extra Yellow Sugar Barbadoes Sugar. Will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

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MAKE YOUR OWN FERTILIZERS.

Where to get the materials in the cheapest form; how to make up formulas for different crops; seven ways to make plant food of bones, ground and whole; all about fish for manure and how to get them, and wood ashes, &c., &c. A book of 120 pages, crowded with valuable information, all given in the plain, common sense way farmers can understand. By mail, 25 cts. Also books on Onion, Squash, Cabbage, and Carrot and Mangold raising, at 30 cents each, or the five for $1.35 by mail. Two of these have been through 10 and 12 editions. *My large Seed Catalogue free to all who write for it.*

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

DYSPEPSIA.

SYMPTOMS Variable Appetite, Paint Gnawing at pit of the Stomach, Rising and Souring of Food, Heartburn, Wind in Stomach, Choking Load from Food Undigested, Bad Taste in Mouth, Headache, Constipation, Foul Coated Tongue, Low Spirits, Wandering Pains—especially in left side,—Languor and Debility.

CAUSE Too Hearty Eating; Eating too rapidly; Too free use of Stimulants; Too much greasy and animal food—gravy, pastry, cheese, pickles, etc., Neglected Constipation; Bad Air; Lack of Exercise; Hurrying to Hard Work—either Physical or Mental—immediately after Eating, is the source of many Stomach Troubles.

CURE Regulate the Diet and Mode of Living, take active Exercise, but not too soon after eating; Shun Stimulants, Avoid Late Hours, Rapid Eating, and overtaxing the Stomach; Regulate the Bowels; Avoid drinking at Meals; Abandon all Narcotics, such as tea, coffee, tobacco, liquors, etc., as far as possible. Eat only plain nourishing food. Milk or pure water is the best to drink. Take Burdock Blood Bitters, which Regulates the Bowels, Promotes, Perfect Digestion, Makes Pure Blood, Tones the Stomach, Regulates the Liver and Kidneys, and thus Restores Perfect Health and Strength to the Dibilitated System.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS CURES DYSPEPSIA.

Just Received:

BOSTON Sugared Hams and Sugar Cured Bacon. Also, 600 lbs. Corn Starch.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

Fredericton, Feb. 10, 1886.

A POWERFUL SPEECH.

Mr. Adams' Arraignment of the Local Government's Prodigality.

The Manner in which the Public Money is being Squandered by Blair & Co.

Favoritism, Extravagance and Corruption Running Riot.

Time to call a Halt.

(Stenographed for the Farmer by Mr. F. H. Risteen.)

During the debate in the House of Assembly Hon. M. Adams, M. P. P., for Northumberland, spoke as follows on the financial condition of the Province.

MR. SPEAKER.—As the House will readily understand, I rise to address the House now because I was precluded from doing so before by the Attorney General's resolution of yesterday. Before, sir, I enter into the particulars of the record of this administration, there is one mis-statement I wish to nail right here. It has been stated repeatedly that the old government left a floating indebtedness on this Province of over $300,000. Fortunately the House has an authority whom even Government supporters would scarcely venture to dispute. The late Dr. Elder stated,—and his remarks are doubtless in the memory of many of this House—that the indebtedness of the late Government was $250,000. But the then Chief Commissioner answered the charge fully, showing that the indebtedness was only $40,000, exclusive of the amount due on the new Parliament buildings, which was never intended to be a floating debt. It has been charged also, sir, that when I was Surveyor General of this Province the public lands were sold to meet the deficits of the Government. As a matter of fact, sir, the record will show that I curtailed the sale of lands and brought their value up to larger sums than had ever before been received. When I left office the total sum due my department was only $400; the present Surveyor General's Report shows that the operators owe the Province $9,276; much too large a sum. Mr. Stockton, in that speech which was to annihilate the Opposition, failed to tell this House that the present Government got a revenue of $30,000 more than the old by retaining the $8 mileage. In addition to that they have levied 45 cents more stumpage, and increased the percentage on bark. They have also obtained

THE INTEREST ON $716,000

from the Dominion Government which the old Government never received. I agree with the Provincial Secretary's declaration that even Government supporters should not be unreasonable in their demands for grants for this and that service. I agree with him, too, that the public money should be spent in the interest of the public good. But, sir, this Government has not so spent it. They have not fairly and equitably distributed the public funds. And here let me state, sir, that the bonded indebtedness, concerning which so much have been said, was not the creation of the old Government. It was principally composed of railway subsidies, and the Act creating them was supported by a large majority of the members of the House, both Opposition and Government. Up to the time we went out of office few contracts had been let. I do not say that more might not have been let with advantage. But, sir, as soon as this Government obtained power, I felt it my duty to condemn them for entering into contracts with such haste and speed; I condemned them because, instead of dealing prudently with that character of legislation they simply showed an anxiety to help along their friends as quickly as possible. In that connection my hon. friend, Mr. Stockton, has stated that the bonded indebtedness of this Province within two years from this will amount $1,500,000. Looking at the legislation of to-day, and if what is known as the Central Railway is built, or if any contract has been entered into, it is folly to say that the bonded indebtedness will not be more than that in two or three years. The whole bonded indebtedness to-day is something like $1,700,000, though as a matter of course the Government will deduct from that the asset of $600,000, leaving the debenture account about $1,100,000. But I think, sir, that $75,000 of this asset has been already withdrawning from the Dominion Government. So, Mr. Speaker I am led to think that the Government are commencing this year, and will continue, to reduce that asset by withdrawing from the Dominion Government, and I think in discussing the financial position of the Province last year I then mentioned to the Provincial Secretary the necessity of not bonding so much of the debt, but of withdrawing that portion from the Dominion Government to meet liabilities. He claimed that by taking it out we would lose one per cent., but I notice this year that part of the one per cent. which he claimed we would save by leaving the money on deposit with the Dominion Government, has been swept away, for already they have withdrawn $75,000 from that source, and in all probability will continue to withdraw until the whole of it disappears. The Provincial Secretary also held out

ANOTHER DAZZLING INDUCEMENT

to the members of this Legislature and their constituents—that in future we might fairly hope that, in consequence of the many large bridges already erected in various portions of the country, the cost of this service in future would be much less than in the past. Past experience, Mr. Speaker, shows that as fast as one bridge is built in one portion of the Province, an application for another of like character is made for some other section. In making that statement my hon. friend must have possessed more faith in the representatives here assembled than he could have had in the past. These structures are of importance and are imperatively demanded. A very large bridge is to be built now in my own county, and a large bridge is required across the Southwest Miramichi near the Forks of Cains River, and I do not think he can look forward to much reduction in the Public Works office while such services are demanded. My hon. friend, the Provincial Secretary, announces to this House and country that the Bye-road services should be increased. I have a view of my own in reference to the great and bye-road services. I have not got the scheme perfected yet, but I think the two services ought to be under one head. The manner in which the Bye-road money is divided is not of a satisfactory character. In my own county, and I suppose the same applies to other counties, applications have been very numerous, the bye-road money has not been fairly distributed, and practically a large portion of the bye-road money is expended uselessly.

And now, sir, I propose to show that this government has not done that which the Provincial Secretary claimed for it, that the moneys of the country should be expended for the public good. On that point I take issue with the Provincial Secretary, and propose to

ADDUCE TESTIMONY TO THIS HOUSE,

taken from their own blue-books, to show that in the distribution of the public funds of this country for the past three years, instead of the money having been spent for the public good, it has been to a great extent donated to two or three people in this Province, who have derived the principal benefits from this administration. And I do this, not from a party standpoint, but with the hope that before Supply is granted, acting side by side for the interests of the country, the gentlemen assembled here will try and develop some scheme or other to lessen the current expenses of the province, because, Mr. Speaker, when we observe this year the large amount we pay for interest, $85,000, for Great Roads and Bridges $95,000, for Bye-roads $70,000, for Education $167,000, we have practically eaten up the whole revenue of the country. Can we not then, sir, devise some scheme in regard to the balance left after providing for these four items, by which we can lessen the expenses of the legislative and executive government of this country? Because it is an undeniable fact that the cost of the legislative and executive government of this country is something like $65,000. I have gone over the various items and added them together, and I find no reduction in any one year in this item. The cost of Government remains the same as before. Public printing stands in about the same position, and while the Government remains the same no improvement is likely to be made. It is no answer to this proposition to say, "when you were in the Government you did not do anything yourself, you remained idle and did not give any of your time to the consideration of these questions; you allowed these things to go on year in and year out." That is not a sufficient answer, sir, to my proposition, and it is not an answer that this country will accept. Take the press of this country, the public feeling and sentiment of the country, and the consensus of opinion throughout this Province demands a change in the administration. I do not say that the people distinctly want the whole Government out, but they want them to apply the pruning knife vigorously, and if the Government themselves will not do it, then the independent members should do it, because I contend if there are gentlemen of that character on the floors of this House, they should go to work, and, by a committee of seven or eight, devise some scheme to lessen the expenses of the country. Now, Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of testing the Prov. Secretary's statement that the public moneys of the Province are used for the public good, let me draw the attention of the House and my friends throughout the country to the manner in which a portion of the public funds at least were expended during last year. Looking over the Auditor General's report,

UNDER THE HEAD OF PRINTING,

I think the time has arrived when the government should deal with the question in a better way than they have. I believe the government could economize greatly in that service. Independent of the Queen's Printer and some other parties, I find a large amount of the people's money is absorbed by one James H. Crocket, a warm and active supporter of the Attorney General, and a very bitter opponent of those with whom he disagrees. Following is the record as exhibited by the Auditor General's Report, nearly every page of which is ornamented with the name of Crocket.

J. H. CROCKET.

Auditor General's Report.

Page	9, Warr't No.	2, Agr. Report,	$300 00
11,	do.	20, do.	250 00
11,	do.	71, Office Agr.	14 00
15,	do.	179, bal. Jas. H. C., '84,	293 75
15,	do.	180, Agr. Report,	701 50
27,	do.	457, Blanks,	172 05
38,	do.	760 Office Agr.	17 50
39,	do.	790, Jas. H. C.,	150 00
41,	do.	820, Con. Statutes,	500 00
44,	do.	924, B. rd. Schedules,	11 00
51,	do.	1108, Office Agr.	12 50
54,	do.	1179, Printing,	75 00
56,	do.	1221, Con. Statutes,	500 00
122,	do.	1211, Education Office,	71 95
133,	do.	108, J. H. Crocket,	79 65
		Total for 1885,	$3928 50

Well, Mr. Speaker, if we turn to 1884, I find the accounts show that this same person, editor of this paper, received from the public treasury of this country for his political support of the Government, the sum of $2,685.69, or a total amount in two years to this one firm of $5,614.19. I think any one person who can draw that sum from the exchequer of this country, receiving his reward in this way, can fairly conclude that he is very well provided for.

HON. MR. BLAIR.—You think the *Capital* ought to have got it.

MR. ADAMS.—I don't say the *Capital* ought to have got it. But if the money was expended for the public good why should not the *Capital* or any other printing establishment receive it if they can do it cheaper than the *Gleaner*? Then I come to another gentlemen whose name looms up in the Auditor General's Report, and he seems to be a person who was looked after carefully by the Attorney General. He seemed to have a very warm attachment for the Attorney General because he gets something every year. And I notice this year the Attorney General has taken good care to see that he did not want for a thousand or so of dollars. I refer to.

MR. C. H. LUGRIN.

Not satisfied with giving him $850 for the unpublished debates of last year, the Government has made him Secretary of Agriculture. His salary in that office up to 31st December was $582, according to the Report, and not appeased with the amount he received for the publication of the debates, nor the pickings he got from the hand-book, I find Mr. Lugrin must have $91 as travelling expenses. I suppose that is in addition to the $41 paid for that picnic trip to Bangor to see the races.

HON. MR. RITCHIE.—Perhaps he kept on running further than Bangor.

MR. ADAMS.—It's a pity he didn't. Pity he was not running on yet and never came back. (Laughter.) It seems that the Provincial Secretary found it necessary to take him along for protection. Then we find that a messenger for this gentleman, independent of the travelling expenses I have alluded to, cost the Province $75. And yet not satisfied with these demands upon his friend, the Attorney General, it appears on page 58 that he draws $129 on account of the hand-book. And still he yearns for more, and we find on page 59 that the Government, feeling that a few more dollars were required to fill the aching void, pay him $850 for the debates, the total amount he was to receive by virtue of his contract with the House, which he has not yet fulfilled.

A Voice.—I thought some of it was withheld for expenses of printing.

MR. ADAMS.—All I can say is that on page 59 the entry reads, "Warrant 872, Chas. H. Lugrin, publication of Debates, $850." That was the total amount he was to receive. I do not understand how the Receiver General could withhold a portion of $850, when the warrant was issued to him payable to his own order for $850, being the amount of the contract price. So, Mr. Speaker, we find for his support of the present Government Mr. Chas. H. Lugrin was paid last year $1738. And the year before this same Chas. H. received $525, making a total of $2263 in two years. Then I come to another member of this prosperous firm, who was paid, I presume for professional services, the amount charged in this account. Whether the charges are excessive or not I cannot say, but at all events we find on page 54 of the Auditor General's Report that

MR. GEORGE F. GREGORY

received for criminal prosecutions the sum of $440.50, and on page 55 (and I do not desire to charge this against Mr. Gregory if it does not refer to him) I find this gentleman received on warrant 1205, with reference to the Dunn petition, $550.08. I am informed that the expenses in connection with that Dunn petition went to Mr. Gregory. If so, he is chargeable with the total amount of $990.58.

Now, sir, let us take a look into the various public departments here and see if some economy would not be in order; and for the purpose of presenting the facts to the House, I will first enter into

THE EDUCATIONAL OFFICE.

Mr. Crocket, the Chief Superintendent, is there presiding over that department. This is the gentleman who disposes of $167,000 per year, and I find, sir, that it would require a large amount of travelling to eat up the amount he receives under that head. On page 11, Mr. Wm. Crocket receives $200 for travelling expenses; on page 23, (probably he had just been making one of his political lecture tours,) $200 more; on page 40, I find he received $200 more, and on page 93 he draws his salary of $1600 as Chief Superintendent, making $2200 which he had received out of this "little racket" at the end of the year. Is it possible that the Chief Superintendent can expend the sum of $600 in travelling expenses throughout the Province in the course of a year? To my mind it is far in excess of the amount necessary for that purpose. I have not yet finished with the Educational Department. I find that, not content with drawing $2200 a year, Mr. Crocket requires in the office another gentleman, Mr. Thompson, who draws a salary of $1200. But that is not all. I find on page 94, warrant 108, Mr. J. Henry Phair for extra services in this department receives $182 50. I am constrained to believe that we will never here the last of this sprightly gentleman, Mr. Phair, who goes flitting about from one portion of the Province to the other, from the Renous to the Dungarvon, from the Metapedia to the St. Croix, looking for salmon which do not rise. I think last year when I was on a committee for the purpose of investigating a claim in connection with Mr. Robertson in the City of St. John, that committee was amazed to find, when evidence was given of the amount of work he had done, it had cost the Province something like $35 a day for the services of Mr. J. Henry Phair. But as if to earn repose after the frivolities of that pleasure trip throughout the country, my friend Mr. Phair is found comfortably seated in an arm-chair in the Education office, enacting the roll of extra clerk, for which he receives $182,50. Turning to the same page and warrent, I find Miss Thompson receiving $73.13, Mr. Thos. Nesbitt $10, and Mr. John Lister, $36; and in warrant 1211 another Miss Thompson comes in for $178.50 for extra services, which makes the total cost of the Board of Education, simply for services and travelling expenses alone, something like $4,000 last year. Now, I am inclined to think, sir, that something might be done here, and that the Chief Superintendent and his two clerks surely can perform all the necessary work and services of that office. I have no personal animosity or feeling against any one of the persons I have named, but I submit that the following figures for the years 1884 and 1885 are really worthy of public attention.

RECAPITULATION.

	1885	1884
J. H. Crocket,	$2,928 50	$2,685 69
C. H. Lugrin,	1,738 25	525 00
A. G. Blair,	2,496 00	2,576 00
G. F. Gregory,	992 00	910 00
Wm. Crocket,	2,200 00	1,800 00
Mr. Thompson,	1,710 13	1,739 50
	$12,064 88	$10,236 19

or the enormous sum of $22,301.07 for the firm of Blair, Gregory, Lugrin, Crocket & Company in two years. I think that is a new figure for any little partnership concern composed of five or six individuals to receive in two years, especially when it is stated that the moneys of the country are distributed for the public good! (Hear, hear.) I think, sir, we may safely assume that when it costs $12,000 this year and $11,000 last year to look after the interests of the Attorney-General and his political friends, the Government of the country is disposed to deal liberally with the friends of my hon. friend. They have not proved neglectful or ungrateful to them at least. I cannot see how any of them can be dissatisfied with the Attorney General of this Province. And now, sir, I take the

AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Let us see if something cannot be done in this department. I think a very great saving might be effected in that quarter. I find it not only requires a salary of $1600 for my friend Auditor General Beek, a large salary, yet he must have some travelling expenses, and he gets in his "little racket" to the extent of $63.35. I go further, sir, and I am more than amazed. I find, sir, that a gentleman who was taken from the floors of this legislature and placed in the office of the Provincial Secretary as a reward for his services, not satisfied with the salary he was receiving in the office, (I mean Mr. R. W. L. Tibbits) got an additional sum from the Auditor General's Office to the extent of $100, for extra services. I think the Auditor General can do the work himself.

HON. MR. BLAIR.—Then why didn't you make him do it when you were in?

MR. ADAMS—That is no excuse. Why didn't you do it yourself. You yourself harged us with that offence and punished us for the commission of that offence, and you stated to the House and country that you would remedy these things and perfect this and perfect that, curtail here and curtail there, cut expenses down in this quarter and that quarter, and that it would be your duty as leader of the Government to go into all the public offices and departments of the Province, go through them from beginning to end, attack them here and attack them there, and place such a policy before the country as would satisfy the people. Well, you came into office, and the only thing that has emanated from you as a Government has been the legislation you made reducing your own salaries $300 each. But, sir, as I was about to say, it appears that the Auditor General requires some assistance and of course they must transfer Mr. Tibbits from the Provincial Secretary's office and make him an extra clerk. Nothing for him to do in the Provincial Secretary's office! Transfer him to the Auditor's office and give him $100. Now, sir, let me see if anything can be done in the office of the

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

I find that he draws his salary as fixed by law $2,100. I find that the contingencies last year according to Auditor's Report, page 200, amounts to $695.36—an enormous sum. That does not include telegraphing or anything else. What are these contingencies? What is the nature of them? I find that the travelling expenses of my hon. friend are tolerably large whilst somewhat smaller than what I used to receive, being $825 last year. But, sir, there is a most peculiar thing in connection with this account. One would have though that the travelling expenses would have about filled the bill, yet I find that the expenses for engineering and surveying, which means the travelling expenses of the engineer and surveyor amount to the enormous sum of $762,90. This is in addition to the travelling expenses of my hon. friend; and then we have expenses in connection with the freshet last spring $218.58 more, making the total cost of the Chief Com. of Board of Works Office $4001.84. In this connection I think it is only right to say to the House, that, if we are entitled to take the result of the examination of a bridge now being constructed on the Miramichi, if the surveying of those works cannot be done in a more accurate and satisfactory manner than they have been, I think the amount of $762.90 for engineering and surveying is a large amount to pay. As I said the other day, in the measurements of that bridge a great mistake was made, and the consequence was that when the contractor went on to perform the work in accordance with the plans and call for tenders, the Government were compelled to stop work, to call the contractors together and send a delegation all the way to the Miramichi to consult with these men. If the contractor had gone on and carried out the contract in accordance with the plans and specifications, one portion of the span of the bridge, the most important part of the structure, would have been in Mr. Wilson's field and the other on the shore of the Miramichi river. For this mistake, resulting I believe from the Government engineer, the Government were compelled to make arrangements with the contractor and give him $19,000, and $3,000 to take out the draw altogether and raise the bridge up higher so as to carry out the original intention when the plans were first made.

HON. MR. BLAIR.—Do you think the Chief Commissioner ought to have measured it to suit himself?

MR. ADAMS.—If it cost the country $762.90 for surveying and engineering, I think more care should be exercised to prevent any such loss taking place in future. Besides these items, sir, I find that printing in the Board of Works cost $445.80, independent of the Report, just the ordinary printing of the office, and that the Report cost $620.55. It strikes me that that this is a large amount considering the size of the Report as submitted by the Chief Commissioner. For the year 1885 the total cost of this office alone was $5668.19. I have not looked into the offices of the Provincial Secretary or the Solicitor General, because these are fixed salaries, and all they receive extra is travelling expenses. But going through the various departments as I have, and with a desire to deal justly with each, I am constrained to say, sir, that the Government have exercised no economy in the departments I have named.

Now, sir, I will take up another subject, which to my mind could be reduced, and which comes under the head of the resolution moved by the leader of the Opposition in 1881. I refer to the

REDUCTION OF THE EXECUTIVE.

I have thought it wise to go through the subject of Executive Government and see just what the meetings of the Executive are costing us. There seems to be no reason why the Government of this country cannot be conducted by five gentlemen, even though the five all have portfolios. There is no reason why four other men should be there. That is my view of it from the knowledge of Government I obtained during the short time I was in office.

I have not in my remarks to-day gone carefully over the Crown Land Office, and even if I did I would feel probably unable to deal with it in a particular way. But I think that some reductions might be made in that department with safety, and without impairing the efficiency of the work done, by which a large saving would be made to this Province.

And now I turn to another matter of importance, which is I suppose the result of the Law introduced here in connection with the

PROTECTION OF FISHERIES.

It does strike me as something extraordinary to have the amount charged against that service for the work that is performed. If hon. members will turn to page 166 they will see that the first warrant is "balance to Mr. Phair, as Fishery Inspector for 1884, $150;" the second warrant is on account of Mr. Phair's salary for 1885, $150; the next is on account of salary 1885, $100; the next, balance for 1885, $200; then comes $200 to pay fishery guardians and $200 to pay Mr. C. W. Beckwith, for inspection of rivers. Here we have $1000, you may say for the protection of the rivers. In this connection I desire to submit to the House the character of the work done by Mr. Phair for the amount of money received by him. No reasonable man, taking up that report of Mr. Phair's, can justify the Government in placing in the hands of that person $600 or $700 for the work he is doing. It seems that he left Fredericton for the purpose of inspecting the Renous and the Dungarvon rivers, although a year previous to that there was an inspection of both of those rivers by the Hon. Wm. M. Kelly, whose report appeared in the Crown Land Report of that time. Mr. Phair was transferred up to Metapedia the first season; this year he thought he would take a flying visit to the Renous, Dungarvon and thence journey to Indiantown, which would be of some value to the head of the Department, the Hon. Surveyor General. He started for Doaktown by stage, he says. Truly, it was important to know that he did not go over in a Pullman. He speaks pathetically of the laborious portage of 14 miles he contemplated making to the Dungarvon River. Poor man! He must have been practically

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH

at the length of that portage. He says he found the portage road so wet with rains that he deemed it advisable to go out to Doaktown. I think I can see my friend, Mr. Phair, with his fishing slippers and rod in his hand, shrinking from the toil. At Indiantown he says he deemed it best to ascend the Renous and Dungarvon in a canoe. But alas! unfortunate man, at Indiantown he says he found the logs running so thick in the Renous that he was compelled to portage up to Turner's, three miles up the Dungarvon. If he would only give the people of the Renous notice, so that it may not inconvenience Mr. Phair in his perambulations through the country seeking information as to fishing pools, they will try and get the lumber operators to cease putting logs into the river! Then being of a practical turn of mind, you see, he say he got a canoe at Indiantown, and with a great deal of cost and hardship got it up as far as the Dungarvon. "To my surprise," he says "when I put the canoe in the water I found it totally unfit to take me up the river." He was an unfortunate man indeed. She was found, he says, to be leaky and practically of no use to him. Nor could he get any other canoe there. Unfortunate still. And then he issues a proclamation in his Report to the people of this country, north, south, east and west, poor and rich, actually he says, "I started on foot up the river?" It is important that that should be known. He observed "two good-looking pools, both of which I fished but saw no salmon." Unfortunate man that he was! The salmon wouldn't bite for him. He saw some smaller pools, he says, but had no better success. And that is the kind of stuff the country pays for. Instead of stating out with the idea of getting practical information in regard to the Renous, I venture to say that there is not a little boy on the banks of the Renous who could not have given as much information for a three cent stamp as is contained in the whole of the report of this man, who took $600 or $700 out of the treasury of this country? (Laughter.)

HIS LUCK WAS UNCOMMONLY BAD

on the bank of the Renous, and he suddenly announces, "It seemed to be the general opinion that salmon did not enter the river." Then he says, "I found the river had every appearance of being a good salmon river." I don't suppose there is a river in the Province that has not the appearance of a good salmon river, but it is quite a different thing to find the fish. "As the logs were still running at the time of my visit no nets were set."—Would not the people along the river be practical fools to set their nets and allow the logs to run through them and tear them into pieces? "There are several portage roads on the Renous river." Well done, Mr. Phair. For the first time in the history of the Province it is announced that the lumbermen do have some means by which they get their supplies into camp and carry on their operations. And then Mr. Phair returns home. All I have to say is that this is a most unsatisfactory report, and that if this is the style of information on which the Surveyor General has to place value in estimating the fishing privileges of that river, I have no hesitation in saying that the Surveyor General himself, in the performance of the duties of his office, while visiting one of the free grants settlements in the Parish of Ludlow, a short distance from these rivers, could have combined the two together, and obtained in a day or two, at no cost to the Province, far more reliable information. There is nothing to prevent the Surveyor General from performing that work himself, and any practical man on the Renous or Dungarvon would not ask my hon. friend to get in a canoe and then drown him on the way up. He was three days doing this business. If ever there was $800 taken from the Provincial chest for the purpose of

A SQUARE, HONEST LOAF,

it was given to this man Phair. The information in the Surveyor General's report is of no use to the country nor to any man who would turn to it for the purpose of getting information as to these rivers. And then Mr. Phair, after spending three days up stream and catching no fish, returns down the Dungarvon and leaves everything, he says, at the mouth. That is an important statement. It is a public calamity that he did not leave his report there. The evenings of solitude this poor man spent on the Renous seem to have tired him almost to death. He walked 24 miles from Indiantown to the Forks, and it took him three days to accomplish it. If he could not walk any more than 24 miles in three days with a fine road to Colpaus on the Renous it was a most unfortunate thing for him that he should have been compelled to go. I beseech the government to grant him a pension and all the other little necessaries that will make him contented and happy. He considers the Renous river an easy river to pole up with a good canoe, and it would require good men. No doubt to pole a canoe up any river you want good men. If he will come with me on his next trip I will teach him something about the river, but I will make him work for a dollar a day. And no fish showed up at the Forks. The fish would not oblige him by accepting the Jock Scott or the Durham Ranger. "My man found we could not go up either branch, and we were reluctantly compelled to turn backwards and homewards." Still pursued by this remorseless fate. He says there is a good travelling road to Colpaus which must be gratifying intelligence to this Legislature. Then he strikes out into a general condemnation of the guardians appointed by the Dominion Government. They are perfectly useless he says. This remark comes with singular grace from this gentleman, some might say with a great amount of coolness and cheek, who characterizes the appointments of the Dominion Government as being useless compared with the work he has done. He might speak in other terms of gentlemen engaged to do this work by