is made up of the per capita allowance on off. This was only a part of the expendi-Population, the allowance for Legislative

was \$125,000 from Casual and Territorial Revenue. This was an increase over the Receipts of last year, the receipts up to the end of the Fiscal Year 1877 being \$102,832.
13. On the 1st July last the Licenses became the duty of the Government to consider what was the best policy to pursue in reference to this important interest. of Licenses, there was no encouragement to expend money in thus improving streams for driving, because by the time the work was done the Lands would be again in the market and perhaps pass into other hands. An extension to five years, instead of three, was, therefore, determined of competition among them, each seeming to get the Land he desired, save in a few cases, and they appeared to feel that the Government had dealt fairly by them, for many of them expected that the Stum-

under the policy pursued by the Govern-ment, for large Mills were at work and pended for the regular services of 1877. others were in course of erection. There ing of the domain of the Province awayfor the sales of Crown lands were comparatively small and of about the same from a system of management which did Province or depress the Lumber trade. Mr. Burns-It does depress the trade!

HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY said that if they were so he wondered how the lumbermen went on from year to year, and every year increased their operations. MR. BURNS-There is a general loss in

prise he hoped and had no doubt the hon. These amounted to only \$2,382.19. gentleman would succeed.) Why did he not avoid putting his money into this losing business? He was inclined to think that, with the amounts due from Counties on in all departments of the Lumber trade, some of the money stuck to the Operators in some way. It was the staple industry engaged in carrying it on.

Of course it was natural that the Lumber | year there were \$312,615.74 in the hands interests should complain of the Stumpage of the Dominion Government reserved for system, when it was first introduced, but the Albert Railway. That was now retheir opposition to it had now ceased. duced to \$86,781.07, which would be with-The Government felt that it should have drawn during the current year. a fair return to the general revenue of the | As all these matters would doubtless be better to increase the mileage, as it | the details of the Province's Finances. would be impossible to collect the Stump-

Lumber Operators of the country belonged to a class of sound and honorable business men, who would meet their engagements our Public Lands could do so with advanand it was but fair that they should have tage to themselves and to the future prosan opportunity of realising on their operations so as to enable them to meet their Stumpage obligations. The Government's have been misplaced and the fact that | Scotia Government Delegation, which had there were but a few thousand dollars out- visited the Province during the recess, standing on Stumpage account, showed and held a conference with this Governthat the Note system was a successful one. | ment on the subject of Maritime Union. able Receipts of the current year, was based on information obtained from the mation when addressing the House on the Government Cruisers and Scalers who were familiar with the comparative operrions of this and last session. The esti-Government Cruisers and Scalers who mate should be the more accurate as the information on which it was based was obtained later in the season than last year, making any statement further than what and consequently at a time when a better

progress.
Miscellaneous Receipts were estimated this year at \$6,000. Last year the estimates put them at \$3,000. There would ered to deal with the matter in any sense, be receipts for some \$4,000 this year under the head of Agricultural, and that, with the fees of private Bills introduced into the Legislature, would, no donbt, reach the sum named. These Receipts, with others to which it was not necessary that special references should be made made up the Delegates naturally caused, the control of the Estimate Receipts for \$592,600 for the ference had no significance.

Coming to the Estimated Expenditure for the year, it would refer only to items | timate of what her annual normal Revenue which might require explanations, as mem- would be was submitted. She was stated bers had the figures before them. The to have as Subsidy from the Dominion on sum of \$22,000 was put down for Agriculture. This included \$12,000 for the Societies, and \$10,000, which latter sum

Only as Subsidy from the Bolinhold on account of Population \$310,240; Subsidy for Legislative Expenses, \$60,000, or total Dominion Subsidies of \$370,240. Her was to be divided as follows: \$4,000 for Royalty on Coal and Gold was put down able Building. Then there was \$4,000 for the purchase of Improved Stock and seed 000. The Crown Lands Revenue was eswheat. A sum of \$4,000 was to come in timated at \$6,000. The Revenue for each on account of the last Stock purchased, and it was thought best to devote it to \$25,000; 1875, \$9,676; 1876, \$6,635. the improvement of the breeds of Sheep, and of Wheat in the Province. Information had been obtained in reference to acres, of which about 460,000 acres were Sheep, and arrangements for their pur-chase and distribution would be made. pledged to Railway Companies, leaving about 2,000,000 acres as the lands which The Wheat was purchased, and he be- the Province would own ultimately. The lieved already in the cars, and perhaps on sales of Public Lands were small, and \$6,the way to the Province. It was to be 000 was considered a fair estimate of the put up in two-bushel bags, brought both by the Intercolonial and Western Extension Railways, and distributed from some point in the different counties. The Far- at \$6,000, and \$3,500 was put down as the mers would get due notice of its arrival, so as to have opportunity to purchase it

addition, \$12,000 for the enlargement of they did not enter into the comparative

The next item to which he would cal attention was \$2,000 for fencing and 13. On the 1st July last the Licenses granted at the sales of 1874 expired, and it said members would, no doubt, readily

acquiesce in the appropriation.

The next was the Public Works over Applications for longer Leases than were heretofore given were received from a good many Operators, some of whom asked for licenses covering ten years, and were willing to pay increased stumpage, while others sought Reserves, etc. The Lumber Operators knew that a change was to be made, ators knew that a change was to be made, and they, of course, took such a stand as satisfactory to know that the liability on \$120,000, and, to make it even money, the their own interests in the matter required.

The Government thought there was much

The Government thought there was much

The decrease was ever so small.

The decrease was ever so small. The Government thought there was much even if the decrease was ever so small. in favor of increasing the length of the The remainder of the Grant would be for such as School Loan Interest, Interest on term for which Licenses would be granted, interest on Debentures, of which there for it was easy to understand that it would were \$399,000 affoat on 8th February, nated, so that in both cases the normal Rebe a great advantage to the Operators to 1876. The amount of Debentures issued encourage them in clearing out streams to in 1877 increased the total to \$488,000. facilitate driving, and thus tend to the opening up of Lumber Lands heretofore ted at \$2,000. Northumberland was the unworked. Under the short term system | Banner County in bear killing last year. and ready for killing when the Bill passed

HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY said Sunbury did well in bear-slaying too, but not so well as formerly when the same formalities in certificates were not required as upon and the Stumpage was fixed at eighty cents per M., an arrangement which he Binding of the Consolidated Statutes would had good reason to believe was considered by the trade and country to be a fair, reaplete the work and liquidate all expenses sonable and equitable one. He had attended at the Sales in the summer and he must say he never saw a better pleased lot of men than were the Lumber Operators who had gathered from all parts of the Province. There was not a great deal

Government had dealt tarry for many of them expected that the Stumpage would have been raised to a dollar. He did not hear one complaint. It was true that many persons thought the Stumpage should have been fixed at a higher rate, but the Government considered all the interests involved and did what seemed just in the matter.

Now, is already of the fixed at a higher rate, but the Government considered all the interests involved and did what seemed just in the matter.

Now, is already of the fixed at a higher ture with the expenditure of 1877. Deducting from the estimated expenditure of 1877. Deducting from the estimated expenditure of 1875, or in all \$91,525 which would swell her Dominion Subsidies up to \$520,000 and her total normal Revenue to \$602,525.—
Bounty, Normal School Extra, and Balance for Consolidated Statutes, Lunatic ance for Consolidated Statutes, Lunatic New Brunswick, in round numbers, an advantage of \$140,000 of annual Revenue over Nova Scotia.

New Brunswick's Crown Lands amounter of the state of th

He next referred to the Additional Finanwas evidence of the success of the Govern- cial Statements laid on the table in the ment's policy, also, in the fact that the area of Lands under Licenses had gradually plaining different items showed that the increased under the Stumpage system. current expenditure of the year on account of Public Works up to the 26th February, in 1875 was 2,331; in 1876 it was 2,848 and last were \$9,000 less than they were on in 1877 it was 3,403, and increase of 50 the 8th February last year. Referring at any special expenditures whatever into per cent in two years. This was evidence length, also, to the accounts of the Prothat the system was a satisfactory one to vince with the People's Bank, he showed the country. The receipts from the Casual and Territorial Revenue in 1874, under the Mileage System, amounted to \$35,286.36; in 1875, the first year of the Casual and Territorial Revenue in 1874, available balance in favor of the latter on \$26th February, 1878, of \$119,726.78 as \$250.000. Stumpage system, they rose to \$61.049.48; compared with the net available balance of in 1876 they were \$76,048.47, and last \$130,000 in the bank on 8th February, year they were \$102,832.13. It must be 1877. This state of the finances, he said remembered that these Receipts did not looked well when it was remembered that arise from the sales of Lands, or the grant- | the date was three weeks later against the present year and that a Carleton Railway Debenture for \$5,000,000 had been liquid ated since the close of the Fiscal Year. average each year-but they were derived | The fact, also, that \$9,000 less was spent in the Public Works Department on 26th not impair the value of the interest to the | February this year than on 8th February last year, spoke well for the care and economy exercised in that quarter.

Coming to the Liabilities of the Province, he said there were Debentures outstanding last year on the 8th February to the amount of \$399,000. On the 26th February of this year the liabilities under that head were \$488,000. There were also liabilities Hon. Provincial Secretary said the an account of School Loans advanced by hon. gentleman would pardon him when the People's Bank under Government he said he could not understand, then, guarantee, but while these were Liabilities how he (Mr. Burns) was now putting up they were also Assets as the Government that fine mill at Bathurst, (in which enter- | was amply secured for their payment.-The Assets of the Province were these

notwithstanding the constant cry of loss | County School Loans, the Stock in the St. Andrews, Western Extension and Chatham Branch Railways; the \$150,000 due from the Dominion Government on acof the country, and employed a vast num-ber of our population, and he had no doubt which would be more fully discussed unthere was always a margin left to those | der the joint Resolution, which he had no doubt would be before the House, on the No doubt this margin would be more or subject and, also, \$10,000.00 due under the less according as times were good or bad. Immigration conference of 1871. Last

Province from the Public domain. The come up in Committee of Supply, he did Operators had said if that were so it would | not deem it necessary to go further into He next referred to the successful operaage, but the same system was known to | tion of the Free Grants Act. There were work successfully in Maine and Quebec, and the Government felt that it could be ments in the Province, full particulars and made to work here. Experience had now details connected with which were to be proved that the system could be worked found in the Report of the Crown Lands successfully, and that the Stumpage could be secured and collected in a satisfactory were 3,168 persons, who had 5,592 acres of Land under cultivation, and 7,446 acres In 1875, the cost of collecting Stumpage was between 10 and 11 cents per M., in 1876 it was between 9 and 10 cents, and in 1877 it was only 81 cents. It had also that the control of the many states and the control of the many states and the control of the industrial of the control of the co in 1877 it was only 8½ cents. It had also try of the men who had entered upon been said that the Government could not these lands and made homes in the wilrealise successfully by taking notes for derness. These facts should encourage Stumpage. It was felt, however, that others to follow their example, for they showed that, under that Act, those who

were disposed to establish themselves on our Public Lands could do so with advanperity of the Province. The hon, member for Queens (Mr. Butler) had made a motion for information ice was shown by experience, not to laid before the Government by the Nova The Estimate of \$125,000, as the prob- The Attorney General had promised that

opinion by which the Government or any member thereof desired to be bound, or was necessary as showing what was prejudgment was warranted by the season's sented by the Delegates from Nova Scotia, and what was advanced by the members of their Government in connection therewith. This Government was not empow and the whole proceedings were, therefore, of an informal, though friendly, character, and the Financial condition of the two Provinces was compared and freely discussed. Beyond this, and the increased interest in the subject which the visit of

The first matter discussed was the financial position of Nova Scotia, and an es-

The total of the Crown Lands owned by the Province was stated to be 2,500,000 prospective Revenue. From Marriage Licences and Fees of the Provincial Secretary's Office, the Receipts were estimated Receipts of the Royal Gazette Office. These items made a total of \$470,740. There were other Receipts which the Pro-The grant for the support of the Lunatic Asylum this year would be \$26,000 and, in these receipts would be only temporary,

ing \$20,000.

venue of each Province only was dealt with. When the Railway liabilities of New Brunswick matured her Debentured indebtedness would be \$800,000, so interest on that sum-viz., \$48,000 was deduct-MR. TWEEDIE-We had them all caught | ed from the above, leaving available for

comparison \$511,000 for New Brunswick as against \$470,740 for Nova Scotia. The Delegates from Nova Scotia placed their views on their Royalty income before the Conference, and said it must increase very largely on Cod and Gold, but they did not anticipate any increase in their other local revenues. The New Brunswick of the facts as they seemed to wish the Representatives claimed, on the other hand that their Crown Land Revenues must in-

receive further increase, however, on ac-

to 8,670,000 acres, and allowing for all that were to go to Railways under existing or accruing engagements she would have ernment might have exercised more supertage in our favor. The ordinary Expenditure of Nova Scotia in 1877, without taking consideration, were estimated at \$530,650 involved us deeper than ever. (her actual expenditure being \$574,150).

The Expenditure of New Brunswick, esat \$491,532, (interest on Debentures, rebasis, an excess of \$19,416 of Revenue over Expenditure. To ascertain the amount the time. Nova Scotia should have to equal New Brunswick in financial position, calculations were made and the result showed

with that of Nova Scotia was also the subder Construction; New Brunswick had the past. members of this Government.

He had, he believed, now given all the facts necessary, and they were of a character which would, no doubt, assist very materially in the proper consideration of the question of Maritime Union by the people of both Provinces.

He had forgotten to mention in the proper place that it was the intention of he Government to dispose of the Diamond Borer and close that Account, which was the reason why no item formining appear-He now moved that Mr. Speaker leave

MR. COVERT said as the hour was late, and he had some remarks to make, he would move to adjourned until 7.30. Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL did not think it necessary to sit at night and suggested adjourning until to-morrow at 2.30. MR. COVERT did not wish to arge the matter, but thought it would be delaying

unecessarily to adjourn until to-morrow. He was willing to go on to-night. till to-morrow, provided it was distinctly understood the Government was prepared to go on with the business of the country. They felt disposed, on that side of the either by night or day. The Debate was then adjourned until

THURSDAY, March 21.

After routine for the protection of mechanics and mate-MR. O'LEARY moved for copies of all

ern Railway Company; also the papers relating to the Grand Southern Railway. MR. AUSTIN committed a Bill to incorporate the St. John and Maine Railway. Mr. Flewwelling in the chair. MR. AUSTIN said the Bill was simply to

incorporate the present Bondholders of the Western Extension Railway into a Company in order to purchase and work the road. Subsidies were granted by the Province to the Road, but the Company not being able cial Secretary had said he hardly underto complete it they came to this Legis-lature for assistance and \$300,000 stock in the same position. was taken. The Road was, subsequently mortgaged and Bonds were issued, and one of the conditions of the Bonds was, if the whole of the principal should become payable. The interest had not been paid Hon. Attorney General said for three years, and the Bondholders had foreclosed and now wish to incorporate themselves into a Company to purchase and work the Road. MR. COVERT said the Province had in-000-and he should like to hear from the

Government were taking to protect their Hon. Provincial Secretary said his time had been much taken up lately but he would look into the matter and give the | the services for which \$500 in Public House all the information in his power. MR. AUSTIN said the Bill did not place the name of the person to whom paid, us in any different position to what we and the authority under which the paywere in before. The Bond-holders had just as much power to sell under the bonds

come in and purchase the road.

a sum still larger than that, and he had thought proper care should be taken to what there may be of interest on the Albert Railway money. The Albert Railway money in the Dominion Government's hands under that head, will be withdrawn.

The next item in the Patis and the sum of some necessary changes in the sum of some necessary changes in the sum of the sum of the country would infer that the Consists made better Mands the contingencies and Extra infer that the Consists made better Mands the contingencies and Extra infer that the Consists made better Mands the contingencies and Extra infer that the Consists made better Mands the contingencies and Extra infer that the Consists made better Mands the contingencies and Extra infer that the Consists made better Mands the contingencies and Extra infer that the Consists made better Mands the contingencies and Extra infer that the Consists made better Mands the contingencies and Extra infer that the Consists made better Mands the contingencies and Extra infer that the Consists made better Mands the contingencies and Extra infer that the Consists made better Mands the contingencies and Extra infer that the Consists made better Mands the contingencies and Extra infer that the Consists made better Mands the contingencies and Extra infer that the Consists made better Mands the contingencies and Extra infer that the Consists made better Mands the contingencies and Extra infer that the Consists made better Mands the contingencies and Extra infer that the Consists made better Mands the contingencies and Extra infer that the Consists made better Mands the contingencies and Extra infer that the Consists made better Mands the contingencies and Extra infer that the Consists made better Mands the contingencies and Extra infer that the Consists made better Mands the contingencies and Extra infer that the Consists made better Mands the contingencies and Extra infer that the Consists made better Mands the contingencies and Extra infer that the Consists made better Mands the contingencies and Ext ture that would be required, but it was all that would be undertaken for the present statement to the effect that some \$90,000 Hon. Provincial Secretary said the Hon. Provincial Secretary said the Travelling Expenses charged in the Public chines than our own people, which was work of Consolidation for \$3,000. He ands under that head, will be withdrawn.

The next item in the Estimated Receipts | struction of which together with the checks | the support of the Lunatic Asylum, towards the \$60,000 which was the by these Bondholders for foreclosure. annual Provincial charge for the maintenance of that Institution, the Province pay-

ng \$20,000.

In reply to Mr. Butler, the Secretary sons could not purchase this Road and run said the mode of County contribution to it as private individuals, but only as a the support of the Lunatic Asylum in Corporation. The objects of the Bill were Nova Scotia was a certain sum per head for each patient sent from each County.

The Revenue and Receipts of New Brunswick were next considered by the Union Conference. Dominion subsidies sired to call attention to the fact that the position of the Province with reference to the Road itself, and the proceeding in equity to foreclosure was one thing, and the rights of the Province as against the Dominion, were clearly another thing. The Bond-holders might have a right to sweep the Property away, and yet the Province might have a right to call upon the Dominion to assume responsibility. MR. WILLIS said the intention of the

members on that side was simply to call attention to the matter. Mr. PICKARD thought it right to call the attention of the Government to the matter. The fact that \$300,000 of stock had been taken in the Road was a strong reason why the Government should look after any change which should be made. MR. WILLIS said there were other legal gentlemen conversant with the matter. Besides the Provincial Secretary ought to

Hon. Mr. CRAWFORD said the honorable members were not quite so ignorant House to believe. They had not forgot-ten the facts of the case, and he thought it would be an imputation on their com-mon sense to say that they did not know the facts quite as well as the Government. This was simply an Act of Incorporation, and they had passed quite a number of these Acts lately. It was well known that the railway had been taken possescount of Population, and her permanent bein of by the Bondholders and Receivers appointed. In the meantime legal proappointed. In the meantime legal pro-ceedings had been going on and Decretal Orders had been made for the sale of the Railway, and this Company sought to be incorporated to purchase the Railway. The Province was in the position of any Stockholder, and he thought it would be in the interests of the Province to pass the

Mr. Covert was obliged to the hon. member for his information. He contend favored the passing of the Bill. ded he had a right, as a member of that House, to ask for information. He said New Brunswick's Crown Lands amounted that if the Government of the day had 8,000,000 acres as against Nova Scotia's vision over the Road to protect the \$300,-2,000,000,a most decided advantage in our 000 of Stock, but the real truth was that favor. The ordinary Expenditure of Nova Scotia's 2,000,000 a most decided advan- 000 of Stock and all the money they could from St. John and then went and mortgaged the Road. Even then they merged the road into an American Company and

HON. PROVINCIAL SECRETARY could not allow that statement to pass. The articles of Consolidation were submitted for the consideration of the Government, and there was a sitting of members who spent three or four days over it, and stipulated as an timated in the same manner, was put down | amendment that so many Directors should be British subjects, and should be residents demption of Debentures, etc., being deducted) and New Brunswick had, on that came with a very good grace from the hon. member to reflect on the Government of

MR. ELDER said the hon, members on the other side spoke of the Government not watching Stock going away from them. that she should have a normal Revenue of The members of the House, even those \$693,000 to equal New Brunswick in proportion to population instead of \$470,740 or the position of the Stock was. They knew \$136,000 less Expenditure than she really had to make the positions, in proportion to the Road if he had the means, and it was their acts, as he believed it was the duty him in only when they could not help population of the two Provinces, equal in that respect. The Receipts of the two corporate body, because they had common Last year a number of Papers embrac- late, however, and as they could not in-Provinces per capita of present Population interests. With regard to the \$300,000 ing information sought by members of the duce him to go into "the forecastle," it was \$1.79 for New Brunswick, against | there was no action that the House could | House in the interest of the country were | might be that he would ultimately decline \$1.21 for Nova Scotia and if united their take which would prevent it going away. moved for early in the session, or sufficient to sign articles in a Government which joint income per capita would give an Ex- The Stock could not be recovered in any ly early to enable the Government to bring was like an old ship run off her class. penditure of \$1.45 per head for the Popu- way, and had nothing to do with the claim them down, and while some were laid on The Government had tried to "Bis-The prospective increase of New Bruns- the Dominion Government. The two sion, others were not brought down at all. on the Address in reply to the Speech, by wick's Revenue in advantageous comparison things were entirely distinct. The im- This was an old game of the Government, making it affirm the Government's views

ject of consideration, and the Public members of the House were so ignorant as mation which seriously affected its own Criminal Law and another matter, but in Works, Farm Interest, Shipping and other relative subjects also received attention.

Interest, Shipping and other not to know the position of this matter.

Mr. Coverr said it was evidently linquencies to be effectively dealt with. Under the head of Public Works, it was thought they knew nothing of the facts, It might be true that the Botsford papers dress—a course that was unheard of before found that while Nova Scotia had 665 but as a member of that House, he had a miles of Railways within her limits (in- right to call attention to the facts. Hedid cluding the Intercolonial, of course), 40 miles of which belonged to the different Coal Companies and 240 of which were un-

936 miles, of which 147 were under Con- Hon. Provincial Secretary said the struction and 789 miles completed. Other hon, member had no right to hold the prematters not of sufficient importance to be sent Government responsible in any way, named just now, formed the subject of and he did not think the Government of consideration by the Delegates and the the past deserving of the censure passed

Progress was then reported. MIRAMICHI TELEPHONE BILL.

MR. DAVIDSON committed the Bill to authorize the erection of a Telephone between Newcastle and Indiantown. Mr. Butler in the chair. Mr. Davidson submitted two sections to meet the objections raised to the Billin the former Debate and limiting the exclusive right of Messrs. Call and Miller to fifteen years. The Bill was agreed to. CONSTABLES' FEES BILL.

to Constables' Fees, Mr. Elder in the chair, and explained that the Bill had end. passed a Committee of that House, but had been amended by the Legislative Provincial Secretary to lay the Statement of a few words to that amendment.

Bill. He submitted first that the Com- ought to have been. Was it because it every one in the Province. Constables | might be so, yet in view of the Record of House, to deal practically with matters | Bill would be that no Constables would be | ment was now withheld he believed got to serve. He spoke at great length, hon. members would like to see further and moved to postpone the reading of the evidence to convince them that the Gov-Bill to that day three months. Hon. Provincial Secretary said he Attorney General was fond of saying that

MR. MARSHALL presented the Petition original Bill. With reference to the would have laid the People's Bank Stateof J. B. Hamm and others, favoring Bill merits of the Bill he did not think Con- ment on the table as required by law.

would not do as much harm as good in the Papers, Memoranda, Orders, Minutes, long run. He thought the Bill was just Report laid on the table ten or twelve Correspondence, etc., relating to the Northern Railway Company; also the papers Hon. Mr. Crawford suggested reporting to the Grand Southern Railway. In progress; he thought the Bill imma-would remember that with evident pride After some further discussion the Pro-

vincial Secretary said he thought there was something in Mr. Smith's amendment. but perhaps what he aimed at was not covered by the Bill. MR. JONES said the meaning of the law stood the amendment, and he himself was

Some further discussion took place; the Committee divided on Mr. Swim's motion

postponement was not carried, the House for Mr. Smith's amendment, because, if the Manufacturers of our own Province papers which were not of much conse. Provincial Secretary as to what steps the they were going to alter the law, it was said "It has been a labor of love for us to quence, while he neglected to bring down better to put in the amendment. The amendment was put and carried. and the Bill agreed to. MR. WILLIS moved for a statement of

as any person having interest in the Company. Any stockholder or outsider could pany. Any stockholder or outsider could pany as having interest in the Company as any person having interest in the Company. Any stockholder or outsider could pany as having interest in the Company as any person having as any person ha

MR. COTTRELL moved for a detailed port many farmers of the country would legal talent of the late Mr. Needham, who,

Mr. THERIAULT committed a Bill to exempt from taxation the Capital invested in Mills and Factories in Madawaska during the next ten years. Mr. McLeod in the chair. He said it was well known there was not much capital in Madawaska and he believed if the Bill passed it would be the means of bringing capital into the County from other places. He had been rerequested by the Municipality of Madawaska to bring in the Bill. Mr. WILLIS asked if it was the inten-

tion to leave the exemption to the Municipality and suggested granting a bonus in place of exemption. Hon. Mr. Crawford submitted a section he had prepared for the mover of the Bill and asked whether it was proposed to exempt Saw Mills.

MR. THERIAULT replied it was. MR. O'LEARY thought it would be well to define some limit of time after which the law should come into operation. He reminded the House that there would an election of Councillors in the fall and suggested deferring its operation until after that election. MR. WILLIS moved the addition of some

words giving the Municipality the option of granting a Bonus. MR. MURCHIE thought the Bill was required in a County like Madawaska. They were poor people and required capital to be brought into the County to build factories and he thought it would be the means of keeping the people at home. He should support the Bill.

ests of the Province resulted from the

Government's ignorance and not from its

intention to do wrong. The Government

supervision over this most important in-

terest, but let it drift as it might in the

hands of an irresponsible person. He

hoped the owners of the "fair farms" of

New Brunswick would not go to Ontario

and the United States for their Agricul-

tural Implements and Machinery, as ad-

vised by the Government through its

Agricultural Report, but to the manufac-turers of their own Province, who could

The Government had pursued the same

policy in connection with the Normal

School, to the construction of which mem-

glad to do anything but give up their of-

Returns and papers out in time, but

Ontario or American concern.

MR. ELDER noticed that the Bill placed the matter in the hands of the Municipal pality, but there was a limit with regard to the extent of the exemption. He submitted it to the mover of the Bill whether it would not facilitate the Bill to have some limit. With regard to the County, it was the most fertile portion of the Province; it was the garden of New Brunswick, and there were great improvements being made in it. There were signs of progress in every direction, and anything that the House could legitimately do to advance the prospects of Madawaska, he thought it would be right to do. The New Brunswick Railway was being extended to the Shiretown of this

MR. THERIAULT explained that it only least ten hands, and as to the date of the for our own people by this Government, Bill coming in force he would make it not and it was an evidence that they care little before the 1st Nov., so that the Councillors for the support of home institutions and might run their election before it came in- home industries. He was thanked in St.

MR. JONES thought the Bill should em- session in bringing the matter up, and the power the Councillors to exempt the pro- Government would find that it would gain perty before erection. As the Bill stood, little by pursuing a course so calculated it appeared to him they would have to to discourage home enterprise and induserect their buildings and then apply for try. The fact was, that the members of exemption, and they did not know whether | the Government had enjoyed such a long they would be exempted or not. Then lease of power-had stuck so long by and there was no authority to exempt from been fed so long at the Government crib-

Hon. Mr. Crawford thought this point | manently, and would hand the offices down well taken, and after some further dis- to their children, and they had thus grown cussion progress was reported indifferent to everything but their own The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod interests. summoned the House to meet the Lt. Governor in the Legislative Council. MR. SPEAKER and the House proceeded to the Legislative Chamber, where His Information, illustrated with Cuts and Honor was pleased to assent to the Bill to Engravings of Agricultural Implements

erect a Fifth Ward in Portland. After Recess, The Order of the Day being read—

MR. Covert said he intended to make a could have been in the position to say that the Report was a Complete Compenfew remarks, and hoped that while he was dium of the Agricultural and Manufacdoing so the Government would not show turing and Industrial Resources of New over \$223,000 more than she had. Comparing her present Financial position with that of The case was this:—The Bondholders this morning. He intended to refer pretty itself so thin-skinned as did the Secretary Brunswick! It was said that the editor New Brunswick, she ought to have had asked this House to enable them to act to- generally to the Record of the Govern-

of the New Brunswick Government against the table in the very last days of the ses- mark" the House into committing itself pression should not go abroad that the and its usual course in withholding infor involved a delicate matter, but when a in the history of this or any other Legis-Resolution of the House called for infor- lature. The Government had not the mation bearing upon the Finances of the Province, the Government should follow but one course, and that was to comply | ing back on them they gave way and were

with such Resolution. Two years ago, the People's Bank Re- fices! The Government dare not now play turns were laid on the table, and they a bold hand and deal squarely with the showed that on the 23rd February the House! They dare not lay the Statement amount on deposit in the Bank from all of the People's Bank on the table and sources was \$104,000. That was, no they were keeping back information doubt, the correct Balance, and every cent | which they had promised! They might the Bank had on deposit. But a Return say the force at their command in the Ofwas brought in by the Provincial Secretary fices was not large enough to get these in response to a motion, and that statement claimed that on the 23rd of February even while the staff was large in each of there was \$167,000 to the credit of the these several offices, experts, of whom Government. Both these Statements there were plenty outside, might be called could not be correct, and although when a in to assist, so that members might ascerfurther effort was made to investigate the tain what they desired to know before gomatter a cry was set up that the Opposition desired to attack the Bank, it was Referring back again to the Agricultural well known that no one really believed Report, he thought it was a small business that any person doubted the Bank's State- for a Government to go into the business ment, but the Government desired to of advertising and bumming for manufac-MR. SMITH committed the Bill relating avoid investigation, and any cry was just turers of another Province. Next thing

tifiable, in their estimation, to secure that | they would be found publishing an Almanac with Advertisements in it, and endea-He here quoted the law requiring the voring to raise a Revenue out of it. Coming to the Crown Land management Council. He proposed now an addition of the People's Bank on the table before he said that although the Public domain this stage of the session, and asked why was decreasing the Staff in the Crown MR. Swim argued at length against the that Statement was not submitted as it Land office was kept at full strength. The Surveyor General was away most of mittee had no power to deal with the might not agree with the Financial State- the time at his home in St. Andrews, and, amendment of the Council. With refer- ment to 26th February brought down by he presumed, worked the Department by MR. WILLIS was not disposed to urge a night sitting, and was willing to adjourn where the Bill itself, he said it might be the Secretary? The latter Statement show-telegraph. He observed that he got \$1,-thought to be a small matter, that of Coned \$119,000 in the People's Bank to the secretary. stables' Fees, but he said it might affect credit of the Province, and although that penses, but how he managed to spend such a sum was more than he could understand. were not obliged to serve; they could pay the Government two sessions since and a small fine instead, and the effect of this the fact that the People's Bank Statehad been moved for, but as it was not brought down, it was a reasonable presumption that all the money was not spent for legitimate travelling expenses. The Government had introduced the thought there was a misapprehension about it. He did not think the addition proposed by Mr. Smith was necessary; he thought it was really and virtually in the by the Government, else the Secretary were becoming bankrupt. This policy had driven the smaller Operators entirely out of the field, and caused the control of stables were overpaid.

MR. BUTLER had doubts whether it the Law had been violated in that respect. the Lumbering interests of the country to pass into the hands of a few wealthy He would now come to the Agricultural monopolists. On this side of the Province it did not make so much difference to re presentatives, for the Lumber lands had largely passed out of the hands of the Government into those of the large Companies, the member of the Government from but he wondered that such men as Messrs. Westmoreland brought that Report before Kelly and Swim did not protest against the House. But it was soon whispered | the course the Government had pursued in that something was wrong, and then it the matter. If the Lumber Trade were in was said the Report was to be withdrawn, a thriving state the imposition of Stumpor that a Supplement was being prepared. It was no wonder that shame fell upon the not opposed, by any means to the Stump-Government when even its supporters re- age system, but the Government made a proached it with its conduct in ignoring great mistake in introducing it at the the Manufacturing interests of their own time they did. There was a large staff Province, while they made use of the which had to be paid virtually by an in-Agricultural Report to recommend the im- dustry that was very much depressed, and plements manufactured in a sister Pro- the Government had shown great want of to postpone further consideration for three vince. The Agricultural Report praised proper regard for the best interests of the the proposed Exhibition, and an additional at \$85,000. The Receipts under that head the interest was not paid in twelve months, and the result being 17 votes to the implements made by Messrs. Cossitt country when it placed so great a burden Bros. of Ontario, while they had no word on an already languishing interest. Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL said he had of encouragement or commendation for He next referred to the Gloucester Lumvoted for the postponement, because he precisely the same kind of, and equally as ber Seizures matter and said the Surveyor thought it better to leave the matter as it | well made articles manufactured at Fred. General had not brought down papers was, and not alter the law, but as the ericton, Woodstock, Moneton, Sackville, connected with matter during a former St. John and elsewhere. Referring to session until it was too late to deal with must be taken to have said they wanted these implements from abroad the Agri- them, and he appeared to be playing the vested a large sum in the Company—\$300,- to alter the old law. He should now vote cultural Report, which pointedly ignored same game this session; he brought down

public attention to them, and we hope

to be rewarded by seeing a very much

larger proportion of these improved

"write about these improvements in farm-others of importance, and which might ing implements, and officially to draw cause him trouble. Coming to the matter of the Expenditure in connection with the Consolidation

the unfitness of the Government to manage the Agricultural affairs of the Province. paid: C. N. Skinner, Commissioner, \$2,-000; F. E. Barker, do., \$2,000, and \$145 They did not appear to possess any fitness or knowledge of such matters. The secret of promoting a country's thrift was a policy by which all that the country required and could make or produce at home, should be abtained within the country required and could make or produce at home, should be abtained within the country required and could make or produce at home, should be abtained within the country required and could make or produce at home, should be abtained within the country required and could make or produce at home, should be abtained within the country required and could make or produce at home, should be abtained within the country required and could make or produce at home, should be abtained within the country required and could make or produce at home, should be abtained within the country required and could make or produce at home, should be abtained within the country required and could make or produce at home, should be abtained within the country required and could make or produce at home, should be abtained within the country required and could make or produce at home, should be abtained within the country required and could make or produce at home, should be abtained within the country required and could make or produce at home, should be abtained within the country required and could make or produce at home, should be abtained within the country required and could make or produce at home, should be abtained within the country required and could make or produce at home. obtained within the country, while it should only go abroad for what could not while the work had cost in all some \$19,be obtained at home. Whoever managed | 000. He proceeded to say that the work the Agricultural affairs of the country was not done as satisfactorily as it might seemed to think a policy exactly opposite have been, and there were still many of to this was the correct one. The Govern- our laws which it was quite necessary to ment appeared to have nobody at the head have Consolidated; but if the work were of the Agricultural matters. That interest appeared, like Ginx's Baby—it was nobody's child. The Government had not there could be some guarantee that it could

improved upon the management of the old | be done at a reasonable figure. Board, and were constantly drifting away further and further from the objects they He next referred to the Attorney General's visit to Great Britain three years ago, should aim to promote. In fact, the interest, as Mr. Pickard had said, was "an in connection with the appeal of School Law questions to the Privy Council, and elephant" in the hands of the Government.
It should be under the control of a responsible member of the Government with a side that trip had cost the country no less than \$3,000. It might be said these were indelicate matters to refer to, but he observed in the said that the said these were indelicate matters. seat on the floor of the House, and the served that a New Brunswick member had office should not be in a dingy little moved in reference to similar appropriastable-like office in an out-of-the-way place | tions on the Governor General's account such as that in which the head-quarters of and it was in the public interest that these Agricultural affairs were now located. expenditures should be opened to criticism The whole trouble connected with the the same as any others. Report of Agriculture was that the injustice done by it to the manufacturing inter-

He next proceeded to say the Attorney General was considered by some the ablest Lawyer in the Province, and he had many admirers, but they did not have so high an opinion of him on that side of the seemed to exercise no proper or intelligent House. He generally staid at home and took things easy while a Deputy attended to the Criminal business which he was paid to look after. The only time when he had seemed to work hard, was at the Caraquet trials where, after great efforts and labor in connection with another legal gentleman, he got convictions which were subsequently quashed in the court above. He (Mr. Covert) was always a friend of the School Law and he had no sympathy furnish them with quite as good articles as G. M. Cossitt & Brother, or any other whatever with those who opposed it, but he was fully convinced that that Caraquet business was a put up job by the Govern-ment from the beginning to the end, and a means by which the Attorney General secured a tremendous pull out of the Pubbers on the Opposition side of the House lie Treasury.

gave as hearty support as gentlemen oppo-site. Instead of giving the work to our The Chief Commissioner had asked for County, and, subject to the fact that probably there might be a limit to the extent to which the exemption should go, he to which the exemption should go, he forward the passing of the Bill site. Instead of giving the work to our people, however, the Government must pass by a large and wealthy firm in St. John who were in the Heating Appato to ask for more and were quite willing to ratus business and go away to Boston to vote it, but he declared the sum asked for seek persons to do the Heating work in was quite enough, although he must have applied to manufactories employing at that Building. This showed a contempt known that one half of it was already paid out. Though he said it was plenty, yet he had over-expended to the amount of \$25,000. There was no unforseen emergency which called for this over-expendi-John for the part he took at last winter's ture, nor could the House obtain information on the subject, although, on motion being made therefor, it had been pro-He here read the law under which :

Statement of emergent over-expenditure is required to be laid on the table within three days after the opening of the session, and asked where that Statement that they believed they belonged there perwas? He also read the law requiring Reports on such emergent requirements from the Auditor General or Provincial Secretary, and denounced the Government because no such documents had been sub-He next referred to a Telegraph article mitted although moved for and promised. which styled the Agricultural Report a He next referred to the Railway policy "Complete Compendium of Agricultural of the Government, and charged them with insincerity in that connexion. He said they had gone on with the Elgin, and Machinery," but he would ask whe-Quaco, and Grand Southern Roads, and ther it would not have been better for that almost with the Richibucto Branch, in paper and better for the country, if it connexion with which latter, after pledging themselves to enter into a Contract, they had acted most shamefully. They ed a gentleman from Charlotte County, who once sat in the House, to commence Construction on that Road, and incur a of that paper was to be a member of the liability of some \$8,000, which they left Government, but he supposed they would him to pay as best, he could. They knew they were bound in all honor to enter upon the work of constructing that Road, themselves. Perhaps they would be too but they dare not take the grip, fearing pressure from other quarters, but they kept holding out promises, evidently with the design of allowing the Act to expire, which it would do next year, so far as roads not under Contract were concerned. He must confess that this was not the treatment the Company and Engineer ought to expect from honorable men. He next claimed that the Government in reference to the proposed change in the ought to have caused an examination of the Grand Southern Railway during the both cases the Opposition had obliged them Recess as required by Mr. Austin's Resolution of last winter, which was defeated by so narrow a majority. He contended the manner of ordinary Railways for it pluck to back up the bold position they was usual to grade and place sleepers, took, but finding their supporters were go-

rails and rolling stock on a portion of the road and use the latter to assist in the construction of the remainder. No such thing had been done on the Grand Southern, however, and should the Company or Contractors fail to continue the work there would be nothing of value for the Government to take possession of to protect the Province in the advances already made. It thus appeared that the Government knew about as much concerning Railroading as they did about Agriculture. He did not want to put anything in the way of the Grand Southern Railway, but it seemed to him that the Public interests, which ought to be the first consideration, had not been properly protected in the arrangements with that Company. He next referred to means used by the

Government to hold their following together by promises of patronage in their Counties, seats in the Upper House, etc., and said that all means were resorted to by those who held the offices to stifle criticism. No doubt there were three members of the present House who had umped up at the bid of the Government. like Jack in the box, and given a silent vote when they could not defend what they thus endorsed, who would be sent to the vacant seats up stairs in the "Home for the Aged"—well, he would take that back-at the close of the present session. He commented on the fact that the hon. member for St. John, Mr. Elder, had received \$787.22 for printing the Educational Circular, and \$95 for printing Deben-

tures, and in connection with this he said it was a significant fact that the same gentleman always supported the Govern-He here quoted Sec. 27, Chap. 4 of Consolidated Statutes, and also Sec. 71, which he said rendered Mr. Elder ineligible for holding a seat in the Assembly, just as Mr. Anglin's Printing Contracts necessitated his resignation of his seat in the the attitude of Austria is due to German Commons last year, when he sought reelection. He said it was in vain for the Opposition to work for success, when the

by the Government in this respect destroyed independence of thought and robbed the Legislature of its proper func-He held that it was no compliment to the House that there were four Lawyers in a Government of eight, three Lawyers being in office. Was it any wonder, with such a state of things, that Immigration, Agriculture, Mining, etc., was bungled He believed all members of the Govern ment should be paid for their services, and if there was nothing for some members of it to do, it was an evidence that the Government was too large.

themselves in power. The policy pursued

He believed that too much money was absorbed by Education. He had no particular fault to find with the management

He thought the speech of the Secretary was the poorest ever delivered by that Gentleman on opening the Budget, and that the information given in reference to the Conference with the Nova Scotia Delegates might have been brought down when moved for, as there was not much that was of a character requiring secrecy about it. He thought he had shown that the reasons he had set torth, and he, therefore, moved the following : -Resolved,-That Mr. Speaker do not now leave the

the services for which \$500 in Public Works account, for salary, was paid, with the name of the person to whom paid, and the authority under which the payment was made.

How Attorney General's Resolution, relative to change in Criminal law, stood over for the present, as he did not wish to prevent the House from listening to the floor at 2.30.

Mr. Barker submitted the Report of Committee on Standing Rules, in favor of sunspension of rule 29, for the purpose of the standard of the standard of the standard of the standard the standard the standard that it could not manufacture its own Agricultural implements? In the places are not now leave the found, by the floure to said the found, by the floure to be supplied with information appearance to the expressed the former Revision and Consolidation appearance to the Province has disregarded the Resolution of the former Revision and Consolidation appearance to the substitute under Government auspices. It is "a labor of the courts uspon the Liquor license question of the Courts and the grown of the courts uspon the Liquor license question of the Courts and the portion of the Statutes, he said he found, by the Ghair, but that it be resolved that, as the Executive Government has not responded the Resolution of the desire of this House to be supplied with information of the House with respect to the affairs of the Government has not responded the Resolution of the House with respect to the Agriculture under for the Province, has ignored by election of the Courts uspon the Liquor license as the grown o addition, \$12,000 for the enlargement of the building. The necessity for this had been urged for some time past by the Gonterence, such as interest on moneys lying in the Mcdical Superintendent of the Institution, but the Government felt that it had other special expenditures in hand which ought to design the dispersion of the Evenness as dealt with by the Conference, such as interest on moneys lying in the Mr. Mar. Crawford said this Bill did not affect the Railway or Stockholders.

Mr. Barker submitted the Report of the Dominion — amounting to a such as interest on moneys lying in the hands of the Dominion — amounting to a such as interest on moneys lying in the such as interest on moneys lying in the floor at 2.30.

Mr. Barker submitted the Report of Commission. If the portion of the Laws not yet dealt with were to be Consolidated, they would make the circumstances, saw nothing objection. And although he regret the did consideration, and although he regret the circumstances, saw nothing objection of rule 29, for the purpose of introducing a Bill to amend the Act relative to Dangerous Lunatics, and introducing a Bill to amend the Act relative to Dangerous Lunatics, and introducing a Bill to amend the Act relative to Dangerous Lunatics, and introducing a Bill to amend the Act relative to Dangerous Lunatics, and introducing a Bill to amend the Act relative to Dangerous Lunatics, and introducing a Bill to amend the Act relative to Dangerous Lunatics, and introducing a Bill to amend the Act relative to Dangerous Lunatics, and introducing a Bill to amend the Act relative to Dangerous Lunatics, and introducing a Bill to amend the Act relative to Dangerous Lunatics, and introducing a Bill to amend the Act relative to Dangerous Lunatics, and introducing a Bill to amend the Act relative to Dangerous Lunatics, and introducing a Bill to amend the Act relative to Dangerous Lunatics, and introducing a Bill to amend the Act relative to Dangerous Lunatics, and the province in the direct the Railway or Stockholders.

Mr. Bar

BUSINESS NOTICE

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chat ham, Miramichi, N. B., every Thursday morning

Advertisements are placed under classified head Advertisements, other than yearly or by the

Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of Five Dollars an inch per year. The matter in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the Publisher.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circu lation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumb Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers sulfinducements to advertisers.

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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1878.

Session, address him at Fredericton.

More Unfortunate Comparisons

The last absurdity set up in connection with the relative merits of Fishery management under the present and late Minister respectively is the claim that the New Brunswick fishermen are taxed while the Nova Scotia fishermen are not. This is all put down to a disposition on the part of the present Minister to discriminate against the fishermen of his own Province. Let us look at the record in this respect under Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Smith, respectively, three years before Mr. Smith took charge of the Department and the three years

Under Mr. Mitchell. Under Mr. Smith 1872 1873 1874 1875 1876 1877 Nova Scotia, \$166 \$159 \$123 \$551 \$442 \$1,520 New Bruns'ck, 942 647 978 830 2,030 1,289

It does not require a great deal of study or knowledge of arithmetic to determine which of the two Ministers is shown by the figures to have discriminated most against New Brunswick. It will be seen that in the year 1876 the New Brunswick tax was considerably higher than ever before or since. That was the year when our Provincial Inspector urged the Minister to place a tax of two dollars a barrel on salmon. It will be remembered that a tax of one dollar, instead, was imposed by the Minister and that he, subsequently, reduced it to forty cents when the Miramichi fishermen, by Petition, presented to him facts which were before concealed by those by whom he was officially

The fact that New Brunswick was taxed nearly six times more than Nova Scotia, in the aggregate, for three years by Mr. Mitchell while she has not paid quite double the tax of Nova Scotia in the aggregate for three years under Mr. Smith shows how badly those are off for a grievance in this respect who try to make it appear that Mr. Mitchell favored this Province more than Mr. Smith has done. But what shall be said of the silliness of such comparisons when the official records show, as above, that in his last year of administration Mr. Mitchell made New Brunswick pay \$978 while Nova Scotia got off with but \$123 and that during the past year under Mr. Smith Nova Scotia has paid \$1,520 that that Road was not being built after while New Brunswick paid but \$1,289.

It is somewhat amusing, in view of the above figures, to find certain parties claiming that the present Minister has "relieved Nova Scotia fishermen of "their taxes in order to secure their " votes for the Grit Party at the coming "elections." Those who thus write and talk must imagine that their readers and auditors have little acquaintance with the public records of the country.

Mr. Mitchell and his friends belong ing to the Department he once administered so unfairly as against this Province will have to find some new ground on which to make him appear as the greatest benefactor-next to his Inspector, of course—that the fishermen have

The Eastern Question.

Diplomacy is still exerting its influence upon the Eastern Question, but apparently with anything but a satisfactory result, as the relations between England and Russia do not appear to improve. It is stated in the latest despatches that while Count Andrassy, or the part of Austria, will demand an entire revision of the Treaty of San Stefano, he will decline to do so in concert with England, whose interests are not identical. Russia has not yet sent a final answer to England, and is said to be making efforts to estrange Austria from an English alliance, and it is thought influence. As matters now stand there seems to be no common interest strong Government employed such means to keep enough to produce concerted action among any of the Powers, and the absence of this condition renders the prospects of peace very precarious.

Annual Assessment.

As the Assessors of rates are now preparing the Assessment List for the present year, we would call the attention of the ratepayers to the following summary of the Assessment Act-with respect to the valuation of property :-

"Real and personal property shall be rated at its full cash value in the same manner as if it were to be apof that Service, but he believed the gentle- praised as belonging to the estate of a man in charge of it should have a seat in deceased person, subject however, in the case of personal property, to a reduction for indebtedness.

"Income shall be rated at its actual amount."

Amongst the exemptions are :-"Household furniture in use; mech anics' tools belonging to a mechanic and necessary for carrying on his business, to the amount of two hundred dollars; the Government ought to be censured for implements of farm labor belonging to a farmer; property to the amount of five hundred dollars, of a widow or un-

> or otherwise, and any person knowingly making a false statement is liable to

The assessors then make up a list of