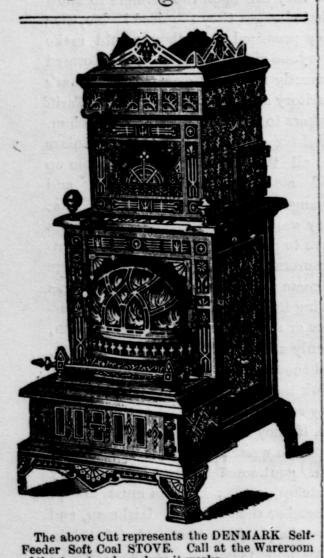
General Business.



## **Schooner for Sale!**

of the Agent and see how it works.

H. P. MARQUIS, Agent,
Cunard St., Chatham

THE Subscriber offers for sale the well-known fast-sailing Schooner "ADVANCE," 24 tons register. Warranted in good order. Terms easy. ANGUS MCEACHERN, Feb. 23. 2y4

WARREN C. WINSLOW, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC. Office:—Pugsley's Building, Prince William St. \*5t24 ST. JOHN.

MONEY!

Attorney, Chatham ROBERT MURRAY, Attorney-at-Law,

AT OFFICE OVER MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE ET

Assessor's Notice.

Water Street, - - Chatham, N. B.

sent year as follows, to wit:--On the Parish of Chatham for County

Fire District of the Parish of \$5,753 04 Hereby notify all Persons liable to be Rated within the said Parish, to bring to the Assessors within Thirty Days from this date true statements

of their Property and Income liable to be As-The Assessors also give notice that the valuation list when completed will be posted at the Post Office, Chatha n. J. R. GOGGIN, Assessors. DANIEL CRIMMIN.)

Dr. J. S. Benson,

Duke Street, - Chatham. reproduce, commencing on the first

RESIDENCE

Co-Partnership Notice.

I SAAC HARRIS hereby gives notice that he has admitted his son, AARON HARRIS, as a Partner in his Business, which will be henceforth con-

I. HARRIS & SON. Chatham, N. B., March 8th, 1882.

TEA!

**Duties Removed!** 

We are now selling

PER POUND.

Wholesale, at Bottom Prices.

I. HARRIS & SON.

AT AUCTION. T O be sold at Public Auction on FRIDAY, 17th when working will show a large average

15 Tons Upland Hay in lots to suit purchasers, to be delivered on the McLEOD FARM, TERMS-Approved joint notes payable 1st WM. KERR, Chatham, March 6th 1882. 4 h 16\*

for putting up the frame, rough boarding, shingling and completely finishing the outside of the Rectory condition is improved. at Bay du Vin, according to plans and specification.

The work to be completed by the 20th June, 1882.

Materials to be furnished to the contractor. TWO SURETIES REQUIRED for the performance of the work. We do not bind ourselves to take the lowest or any Tender. The plans can be seen at the "Miramichi Advance" Office, Chatham.

W. J. WILKINSON,

Chairman of Building Committee Bay du Vin. 24th Feb., 1882.

ompan y. SPECIAL NOTICE.

We beg to call the attention of

SHIPPERS of FROZEN FISH

TWO TRIPS A WEEK. Leaving St. John

day Mornings

at 8 o'elock. Shippers can rely upon every attention being given to forward their fish promptly, and as quick-ly as by any other line. H. W. CHISHOLM,

In the Estate of Alexander Ferguson.

All persons are cautioned against settling any claim or paying or handing over any property of said estate to James Robinson, pending the decision of the Courts in reference thereto. HUGH FERGUSON CHRISTINA FERGUSON,

JESSIE PARKER MARGARET PARKER. Derby, 9th May, 1881.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - - MARCH 23, 1882.

Mr. Irvine, M. P.

As we stated last week, the Government organs, from the Montreal Gazette and St. John Sun, down to our little World and Advocate, unanimously held up Mr. Irvine, M. P., of Carleton County, New Brunswick, to the ridi. cule of their readers in connection with the speech recently delivered by him in the House of Commons. The Sun published a shamefully garbled report of the speech and passed it off upon its readers as the one actually delivered, accompanying it with comments which gave evidence of a thorough determination to make the public believe that Mr. Irvine was very little better than a fool. Those who knew Mr. Irvine personally felt convinced that he was simply being followed with true Tory vindictiveness, with a view of punishing him for winning the important constituency he represents from the Government party. Our readers, doubtless, remember that the Conservatives were signally defeated by Mr. Irvine, wno simply appealed to his fellow-farmers against the Government on the Tariff question. They have, doubtless, been waiting for him to speak and been ready-no matter what he might sayto proclaim him a fool. They wish to say to farmers who may desire to have their voices heard and their interests considered, "If you presume to say what you think we will misrepresent and belittle you before the whole country the moment you open your mouths." It is the old policy of detraction, which is so effective with too numerous class of people. It is true that Mr. Irvine's speech lacks the smoothness and finish which characterise the parliamentary utterances of some of the manufacturers' friends, but it makes up for that in point, and is, essentially, the verbal embodiment of an honest and intelligent farmers' convictions. Mr. Irvine is, evidently, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, ETC., plain, blunt, sturdy man, who "calls a spade a spade," and expresses himself in the kind of English which may no' indeed, be palatable to political apostates, like Sir Leonard Tilley, but will, notwithstanding, be understood and appreciated by those who, like himself, THE ASSESSORS OF RATES for the PARISH appreciated by those who, like himself, have been made to realise the baneful authorizing the Assessment of Taxes for the preeffects of the monopolies of which he justly complains. We have taken the speech from the proof copy of Hansard. which reached us last week, making

Our Indians.

only some verbal corrections of the

evident blunders of the printers. It has

been subjected to no other corrections

by anyone, having come direct from the

reporters' department. of the House

of Commons. Let the farmers read

it and then say whether the Gazette.

Tory journals have not offered an

insult to farmers, generally, in holding

Mr. Irvine up to ridicule as they have

done, and whether that gentleman does

not deserve credit rather than sneers

and misrepresentation for the speech

he made in the name and on behalf of

World, Advocate and other

From the Report of the Department of Indian affairs, we learn that during the last year there was expended for the Indians of the North Eastern Agency, Chas. Sargent, Esq., Superintendent \$894 for food, clothing etc., and \$715 for seed grain, besides \$200 for Mission TEA l ary services, \$390.61 for Medical attendance, and \$50 for 3 months salary of the teacher at Burnt Church. In his report Mr. Sargent says:-

You will observe a slight improvement in the condit on of the Indians. In many instances they have increased their stock, and have given more attention Good Tea at 35 Cts. to agriculture, but I cannot think that they will ever be (generally speaking) thrifty farmers; it is really impossible to persuade some of them to work their farms, and many will do nothing more CHOICE TEA AT 40 CENTS than raise a few potatoes for fall use. A number of them derive a fair living through the winter on account of the

good market for frozen fish. I am pleased to report that the school in operation at Burnt Church Reserve is working well; they take much interest in it and the attendance is very good. I expect next spring there will be two more schools opened; one at Fort Folly Point County of Westmoreland, and another at Eelground, County of Northumberland. The latter place is one of the largest of their settlements. I am quite sure the returns of this school,

will produce good results. There is but little difference in the population. I find that where they are close to the railroad, and can go from place to place without much trouble, that it has the effect of making them unsettled, and there is no way they can be so well off as to confine themselves TENDERS FOR RECTORY, be so well off as to confine themselves to the reserves with what employment they can get in the summer season from the mills nearest their place. On TENDERS will be received by the Rev'd W. J. from the mills nearest their place. On wilkinson, Bay du Vin, up to 1st April, 1882 the whole I can safely state that their

THE DOMINION ELECTIONS are, it is said, down on the Government cards for June or July next. A good many wellinformed persons, on the Government side, believe this to be the Government's determination, but it, by no means. follows that it is so. It is highly prob-International Steam Ship able that Sir John will be governed in the matter very much by circumstances and it is equally probable that no actual decision has yet been arrived at. The Sublime Porte of the Tory party are probably not a unit on the subject, and it is an open secret that Sir Leonard Tilley is not anxious to let go a certainto our former very low rates, which will be con- ty for an uncertainty just yet. But the great facts that the country may not be so well-off next year as it is at present, and that the effect of the N.P. would be ruinous in a time of commercial depression, strongly urge that if Every Monday and Thurs- the elections are allowed to stand over until the present House has served its regular term, the result may not be

## Our Fredericton Letter.

so favorable to the Government.

FREDERICTON, March 20. On last Monday afternoon Mr. Barberie moved for a committee to investigate the claim of Robert Sinclair, Supervisor of Roads, for Restigouche County, for balance due him and Messrs. Barberie, McManus, Morton, Ritchie, aud White of Sunbury were appointed.

debate taking up the best part of the afternoon.

In the afternoon Hon. Mr. Landry laid upon the table the returns asked for of the contract between Burns Adams & Co. for the service of the schr. "Laura H." to run between Bathurst and Miscou, and also in regard to contract with Isaac Albert for similar gervices of schooner "Four Brothers." The house has, apparently, not been

doing much during the past week, but a large amount of committee work of routine character-principally bills before committees-has been pushed along, and the debate on the budget. which at one time gave promise being interminable, has been brought to a close. The public were beginning to weary of it, and as the Hon. Attorney General remarked, it had proceeded to as great a length as it should and the people were satisfied with the discussion. The most lively speech of a rather a dry debate was that of the honorable gentleman from Restigouche, Mr. Barbarie, who held the floor and all of Tuesday afternoon and did not close until Wednesday. The hon, gentleman was in great force and at intervals convulsed the House with his dry humor and kept dealing out at the same time some pretty hard knocks to the Government on the inland fisheries question, the crown lands and the stock farm. He was followed by the Hon. Mr. Marshall, who dealt somewhat in figures in connexon with the finances and the Crown Lands and Mr. Blair, who delivered beyond doubt the finest speech of the debate and really surpassed himself, came after Mr. Marshall. He spoke at considerable length, commencing on Wednesday afternoon and not closing until Thursday, and went exhaustively into the charges of mismanagement and bad policy preferred by the opposition against the Govern ment. He punctured the Surveyor General's defence of his departmental management, exploded his arguments. and riddled the stand he had taken in the desertion of his party on going into the Government. The Hon. Provincial Secretary and the Attorney General came in for a due share of attention, and when he closed on Thursday amid loud applause, the general expression of opinion was that he had done himself and his party ample justice, and that his speech was one of the best he ever delivered. He was followed by the Attorney General in a very mild mannered speech, and to the surprise of all, Mr. Elder closed the debate in speech, as was to be expected, having a midway course, and suggesting and recommending steps to forward the conservation of our forests and the development and settlement of our agricultural lands by means of the dissemination of literature having a bearing on and giving full and scientific information in regard to our timber, was a speech for the country's good, and did not define, or even give an inkling as to which side of that interest-

'the fence," the hon. gentleman is. his brother farmers, and which we The House then went into Committee

readjustment of the representation

matter was under consideration.

Richibucto and Buctouche Railway

attendance, and I trust its establisment

MR. BLAIR'S SPEECH. After a few introductory remarks Mr. had the stock on their hands and there ficit was really \$89,000 in 1879 instead of Blair said:-At the outset let me touch was such a concensus of public opinion, \$49,000. It is very true that during that the matter of education, which is one of they were compel led to search for year there was a falling off in the stumpthese questions, and one that makes a precedents to justify them in foisting this age receipts, but the Government estimated large drain upon our resources, and though stock farm on the country. I would like on a larger receipt than that, though the I would deal gently with the educational the Executive to point to one precedent Surveyor General, from the information of interests, yet we should see from time to for the course they have taken, for they the previous years' operations can give a time, if we are called upon to expend had no business to go in a hole and corner fairly correct estimate of what the amount ceive a fair return for. In 1872 the cost members of the House as stated by the upon a larger sum than he has reason to of education, including special appropria. Solicitor General. Do I understand that expect, he deserves no consideration from tions, was only \$120,000. In 1876 it had he puts that forward as a constitutional he House on account of his mistake.increased to \$142,000, and in 1881 this way of consulting the people's representa- The people do not want us to go on exsee at once that there has been a great | the intelligence and enlightenment of the | future more than we have reason to beincrease in the cost, and the question if press as any member in this Assembly, lieve that we will receive this year,

870; in 1877, 51, 000; in 1878, 52,000; Provincial Secretary said the Government the same time maintain the efficiency of for some measure as the result of this and this year a measure, it is said, will ! introduced to render the building of school ment believe that this is insufficient for It will be admitted, I think

that the Free Grants Act and Labor Act were passed with the view of settling the country; but these laws do not meet the necessities of the case, or follow the lines on which the future settlement of the country must be fixed and worked out. When we see that these settlements are a permanent drag on the revenue, and the attention of the House for nearly when we look at the efforts being put forward by the Dominion Government to settle other parts of the Dominion. I say that we have need of a permanent policy of colonization. There were negotiations, I am informed, taking place between the Government and a body of gentlemen about opening up the lands to the value of which the member for Restigouche referred the other day, but there has been no result so far from these negotiations. Why, Sir, the necessity is so great that even officials in the employ of the Government have called their attention through the press to the importance of opening of these lands by building roads through them, and in other ways. Let me pass on to the subject of agriculture. The farming interests of the country are interests of the first magnitude, and I will say the Government have shown lately much more interest in this matter than formerly; but it seems to me when they put a sum in the estimates for agriculture, they feel they have done sufficient. The farmers of this country do not need a great deal of pampering, but want the Government to help them in places where they cannot help themselves. What have the Government done for them during the past few years? They established the Board of Agriculture, imported, stock, created a stock farm, and traveled about the country with a couple of English delegates. The farmers do not ask the Government to do that for them that they can do for themselves. What can be done by private enterprise and effort can be done more successfully and economically than by an Executive, and holding this in view, the stock farm, cannot commend itself altogether to the farmers. I am willing to discuss the question of the stock farm on its merits. and I say that it does not command the support and meet with the approval of all the farmers though it may do so in Kings, where it is situated and where it necessi tates the expenditure of a large amount of money. If it does not satisfy the people in all parts of the Province, we may assume that it is not on its merits only, but that it commends itself to those who approve of it. I entirely deny that there

undertook to argue the question, but he

to the stock in Prince Edward Island, but

a breed of horses that are not popular in

because they find what they need, and

worth of stock was sufficient to supply

where was the necessity of establish

ing this farm, which will be an

mineral and agricultural resources. It is existing any such feeling in connection ing political barricade, best known as with the farm, as the Provincial Secretary has stated. The Chief Commissioner

of supply, Mr. Davidson in the chair, and after the usual routine motions, the Committee adjourned until Monday, when the items for the Supreme and other Courts and to pay the balance on the importation of stock passed and the best part of the afternoon was taken up with the discussion on the item for the blind asylum in

Halifax. On Saturday Mr. Johnson moved an reason for the stock farm there was that inquiry of the Government if it is their intention to do anything towards the Carleton, Kent and Gloucester Counties and the Provincial Secretary said the

The Committee on Standing Rules reported against suspension of the rule

in the case of the bill to incorporate the

To-day Mr. Sayre gave notice of the following resolution for Wednesday budget speech last year, next :-

Resolved, That from the reports of the Surveyor General, the returns laid upon sales of hemlock and other timber Crown lands, this House is not satisfied that such disposal of the public lands was in the public interests, and cannot approve of the action of the Government in the premises.

the fees of the Clerk of the Pleas' office is still moving. There was quite a rumpus over it in the House on Thursd'y morning, when Mr. Willis wished to present to the House a report of that Committee, prepared at an adjourned meeting from which three of the Committee who are Government supporters, carefully kept away. The Government contended that the Honse out. The evident intention of the majority of the committee was to apply actions of the Government in this connexion, and this was borne out to-day, when Mr. Willis, the Chairman, brought in a majority and a minority report and Mr. Blair gave notice of motion to say that he would move the House into Committee of the whole on Wednesday a pity that if this pressure bore on them I would apprehend that when a man spends next to consider these reports.

to commence to-night.

on the part of the Executive and an en- of over \$6,000, but it was not a bona fide in 1879, 53,000; but in 1880 the attend- tirely unconstitutional act. There are one. In the first place, \$17,000 of public ance fell to 50,000, and in 1881 to 49,000. emergencies I admit when the Govern- lands were sold. It is as if a man having The attendance in the summer season has ment have a right to act without the some fine town lots to start a year with fallen in the same degree. In 1880 the authority of the Legislature, but I con- sells them at the end of the year to help tend that there was no such emergency in make up the necessary sum to meet his were impressed with the importance of the present case. It is well enough to say expenses. I denounce this surplus in 1880 cutting down the cost of education and at | to the House you can take action in the | as a fictitious one. Let me draw attermatter now if you so desire, but many | tion to the way in which the figures have the school system. We have been looking representatives, though disapproving of elsewhere been manipulated. The acthe stock farm, will not now care to do anything to interfere with it, as such a course, now that the expense is gone into the matter, might not be productive of sums that should have been paid in 1880. houses less burdensome. If the Govern. any good. We were charged with justify- How, in the face of this, can a surplus ing this policy by passing the address, but le claimed for 1880? During 1881 again, the country, in view of the promises they neither in the home Parliament, nor in any \$20,000 of the public lands were sold, have made, why they have certainly dis. other, is it now considered well to ques- and the same statement will apply to appointed the House and country in this | tion the policy of the Government on the | the surplus of this year as was made years and if, at the end of five years, it is given up the lessor has only to pay for the amount of improvements on the farm that can be hoped to be received for the new buildings and improvements that have to

> mines and minerals, and while future be a source of wealth to the Probe sold under one license. Passing along hastily I come to the question of the inland fisheries which should be a source men formally called the attention of the revenue to slip from their grasp. I can now make such a charge without first sayng that he does not charge any one with larceny. There has been the grossest misappropriation of public funds, though I do not believe there has been any criminality that is indictable. If there is any great wrong, not criminal, that can be committed. I charge the gentlemen on the treasury benches with having commited such a wrong, for they have trampled persistently under foot, year in and year

out, the statute provisions of the land. The Surveyor General scattered challenges like the autumn scatters leaves, and if I am not in a position to take them all up, it is not because they are not all capable of being refuted. Honorable members, on referring to the estimates, will see \$163,-000 estimated from territorial revenuethe largest amount ever taken out of the Crown Lands. I had hoped the Provincial Secretary would have told us whence this amount would be obtained; if they intended to sell 20,000 or 30,000 acres of land to make up the deficiency. I would, I say, have liked him to have given us some of the knowledge he has stored up in his breast. The Provincial Secretary says the Government have acted on the prinmoving a man does when he slides down

hill. I hoped he would have told us how long we could continue to take over a hundred millions from our timber lands annually, but he has not done so: but probably the member for Westmoreland, found himself involved in such a mystery when he arises to speak, with his large that, having once got in it, he found experience, will give us some of that difficulty in getting out of it. He referred knowledge the Provincial Secretary possesses. I do not preach blue ruin, but, if we have to go to the island for Clydesdale the present system of things goes on, it horses, because our Government imported cannot be many years before the revenue from the Crown lands must be very conthe Province. The people go to the Island siderably reduced. This is the experience of practical men, and it looks as though it they obtain them, not from the stock were correct, especially when we sell off farm, but from private enterprise. The some of the choicest timber lands in the country whenever we want to augment private enterprise did not supply the our revenue. The policy which has been people; but private enterprise does do so given effect to by the Surveyor General in this Province, as is shown by the Profor two years past is a most pernicious vincial Secretary's statements that \$5,000 policy, and will not commend itself to the constituencies. I will now take up the the wants of the Province. People in this Provincial Secretary where I dropped him Province have been engaged in stock a few minutes ago. He made, in his breeding for years and have supplied all budget speech, a tardy apology to the the demand without having a very large gentleman who sits beside him (Fraser.) profit from it, and such being the case, The first session he showed how pernicious was the system of accounts that existed under the administration of my hon. col annual drag on the revenue? In his league. I felt then that I was aggrieved by having such an accusation made against vincial Secretary, with all the weight of the Government and authority of the covered with the mire and filth of the last Board of Agriculture, said that it was few years, that he (Wedderburn) had the table, and other information fur- necessary that there should be an importa- drawn up the hill of success through the nished by the Government, as to the tion of stock in the interests of the farm- slough of despond. The Provincial Secreers. The House yielded to the request tary then said that a fresh career was and voted \$10,000 to import the stock, going to be started upon, and, in the but no member of the Government sug- Auture, the people would have no cause to gested that the stock farm was necessary, complain, as the prenicious system of the but, on the contrary, they pointed out past would be done away with. The Pro The matter of the investigation into that the importation was necessary and vincial Secretary took this immaculate would be sold in the usual way. Yet I position, and I could not see how my wonder, in the face of this, that the Sec. | colleague stood it in a political, much less retary has the boldness now to stand up in a personal, sense, and I feared that the in the House and say these periodical im- complication might cause a disruption of portations proved a failure. Is he not the Government, if anything would. But making this statement for a purpose. I fear that nothing but an adverse vote of driven as he is to the wall, for a reason in the Legislature would cause such a disfavor of the farm. When did he conclude ruption; certainly such a vote from the that these importations were a failure? constituencies will not, for even if men It could not have been last year when the came here with the voice of the constitumoney for the importation was asked from | encies in favor of their opposing the Gov could not receive it as the report of the the House. Was it after the stock were ernment, the members of the Executive committee as there was not a quorum brought here and put up at sale? And will endeavor to inveigle them into their of it present when it was prepared and let me say here, that it is said through the ranks as they did the members for Westthe morning was used up in a rather country that the poorest of the stock was moreland and Northumberland. I join put up at this sale, and it was consequent- issue with the Provincial Secretary that The Speaker eventually ruled the report | ly no wonder that many people did not | in 1879, 1880 and 1881, there was only a care to bid on it. The Government have small deficiency of \$20,000. How is that not dealt with this question in a spirit of ascertained? He started with the deficit a coat of the whitest of wash to the candor. The Provincial Secretary wishes of 1879 as \$49,000, and this was reduced the House to believe that the matter of by the surplus of 1880 and 1881. This is the farm was taken up because the impor- put before the country as a truthful statetation was a failure, and then wants us to ment, but it is entirely inaccurate and believe further that the Government were | cannot be sustained by an examination of constrained to do what they did. He the figures. When a minister of finance

says the question pressed itself upon the spends more money than he receives, I consideration of the Board; if it did, it is fancied that the difference was a deficit before the vote on the amount for impor- his savings and his income beside there is The night sessions of the House are tation was taken last year, that they did a deficiency. Let us apply this to the not, through their chairman, make it Province. We started in 1879 with \$40,known to the House. The Government | 000 to our credit. We spent that, all our endeavor to make us believe that as they revenue and \$49,000 more, so that our demore in this service than we actually re- way and consult some of the individual for stumpage will be. If he estimates the Receiver General until 1882. It is hire. These statements found their way had further increased to \$153,000. We tives? I have as high an appreciation of the people, so that money would not feat the Government. There was then a

counts for 1881 show all sorts of funny facts, and the Secretary himself says the contingencies of 1881 were made up of

address. The lease of the farm is for ten about the surplus of last year. Notwithstanding the statement that during 1881 7.000 acres of land were sold for actual settlement, I am safe in saving \$16,000 do not exceed \$1,000. This is all that worth was sold to speculators. Of the 13,000 acres sold, he (Adams) said 7,000 were sold for actual settlement. The hon, gentleman says take 1881, but shown the necessity for a stock farm to will take the year he took the other day. the House they would, I think, have been | Out of the whole amount realized from authorized to purchase the farm and then | the sale of these lands, only \$3,000 was the improvements would have belonged to realized for actual settlement, though the

Surveyor General said that 7,000 acres of of land were sold at a dollar an acre for that purpose. Were lands sold to J. & J. trust and believe that they will in the Miller for actual settlement? If so, it may be claimed that every acre was sold vince, I consider that new regulations for actual settlement. Take from the must be made in connexion with them, list the gentleman known to us as interested in timber lands, who purchased lands in 1881, and we find that instead of 7,000 acres not half that amount was sold for actual settlement. We have therefore. of revenue. I believe that several gentle- the fact that in that year \$19,472 was realized from the sale of lands. Take \$3. Government to this question, but they | 000 from this and we have \$16,000 to be have, nevertheless, permitted many privi- taken from the 22,000 surplus of 1881 leges that would have been a source of leaving the surplus at \$6,000; from this amount again, must be taken the last hardly think I have stated that there was | quarter's salary of the Queen's Printer, no misappropriation of funds, as all along and this is reduced to about \$4,500; take I have charged that there was a whole- out of this again, the telegraphing, educasale misappropriation; but no one can tional and other charges of the year and there is a large balance left the other way. Mr. Blair continued his speech on Thursday afternoon and said: 1 pointed out yesterday afternoon, sir, that it was

quite impossible to accept the statement made by the Provincial Secretary of the state of our finances at the close of the last fiscal year, as a correct and reliable one; but when he makes a statement of the balances carried over it is not unrea. sonable to expect, in view of what has happened in the past, that he has effected that balance by means within his ability. I showed that there was for the past three years an over expenditure of over \$60,000,

but if we take the amount of lands sold. a gross sum of \$30,000, the House will see that the balance against the Province, if we had retained our lands, would have aggregated nearly \$100,000. The Government say we should take the redemption of debentures into account, but it will be remembered that when the Lobster Act as a sinking fund to meet the debentures sake, that in 1880, 1881 and 1879 \$28,000 was paid towards debenture debt and even that there is a deficiency of over \$33,000. But does this show a correct state of

affairs. Look at the balance sheet laid before the House this year, and whether it was called for or handed down voluntarily it is a balance sheet nevertheless, and I am entitled to use it as such. If it down in reply to an address, in 1880, that is exactly identical with this. balance sheet, this year, shows that on the 16th of February there was \$46,864 in the People's Bank. What does that du ced the salaries because they were less can do nothing for immigration. One mean? If that sum was there we would presume that it was available, but other returns subsequently called for do not agree with this. We find, by a return submitted on March 3rd, that \$6,202.69 was expended by the educational department since the close of the fiscal year. which amount is not covered by warrants. \$130,000 in cash, and this was the year worst, and the amount paid by check by the Board of Works was included in this. Making allowance for all this the very respectable sum of \$130,000 was then in tion from the trustees of the people. When the Secretary told us we had passed from the period of deficits, he told us facts there is a dfference of \$1,200 in Mr. Blair-I will tell the hon. gentle-

died in Fredericton, leaving no heirs. stood upon this common ground-opposi- an opinion, I have not the slightest ques-John Edwards, one of his creditors, was tion to the Government of the day .- tion in my own mind as to what that appointed administrator and made some After that election in York a cry was opinion will be. progress in settling the estate. Then the raised that placed creed against creed and Government stepped in as he had no heirs class against class. I felt then, and have and appointed the Auditor General admin- felt since, that, when no school cry istrator. That was in 1869, and scarcely was raised in the constituency, it was unreturn I moved for shows that the Auditor as they did, for I and other gentlemen General received \$2.564, but we do not find who opposed the Government in York that this or any of it ever found its way into were free school men. My honorable he provincial exchequer or public accounts. | friend (Mr. Adams) asks me why, if I

It is a constitutional principle that any was in sympathy with him, I did not run money received by the Government should | as a separate school candidate? The reago into the public exchequer, and should son was that I did not believe in separate not be disposed of in any other way. schools. In 1878 the member for North-We have been assured that part of the umberland said he talked over the matter money of the Woodforde estate has been of joining the Government with his paid to an old servant, but there is noth friends. He tries to make us believe that ing of this kind in the accounts. If this he was on the fence at that election; but thing is permissible, the Receiver General | the words he used at the election in 1878 without the eye of the Legislature ever make it too late in the day now for him TEN DOLLARS A MONTH resting on the amount, might turn around to tell us anything of that kind. Is it not and dispense money from these intestate | true that the member for Westmoreland estates as he sees fit. I ask if it is fair (Mr. Hanington), at the same election, that 13 years should have elapsed before said Mr. McQueen could not escape the an account of this money was given? It acts of the Government, and poured down should not be allowed to lie in the coffers | with the whole weight of his artillery on or be used by some other party, which that gigantic fraud, the Grand Southern. is about the same thing. The returns in His colleague opposite (Mr. Landry) also 1880 showed that \$1,100 was then due pointed to the corruption, which he in the Province, but this was not paid to stanced by their enormous bills for coach looseness of a very objectionable kind into the public press, and I thought these when this sort of thing is permitted to go gentlemen meant what they said, and had on, and when the Government tell us strong political opinions, and on the only what they want to. The system of strength of this I ventured to predict that warrant was passed for the protection of the results of the election would be to debe expended here, there, and everywhere | feeling that the time had come when there on speculation, and I do not think there should be a break between the past and is any thing objectionable in the system. | the future, and when the country should we have sufficient adequate returns should but I say that at this day it is not proper though the Provincial Secretary talks But it is now absolutely and entirely a say that the Government was not to last engross the careful consideration of the for a Government to say they are justified about the recuperative powers of the dead letter, and the House should insist for ever. If those three gentlemen to which he will sell at reasonable rates. Some routine work in committee on bills occupied the remainder of the day believed. I now the deficit of \$89,000 in calculated to have an injurious effect when we see those who make the laws, instrumental in breaking them, and we come have been liable to the charge of the day believed. I now the deficit of \$89. and Wednesday morning was also occu- schools is decreasing. In 1876, during they have not that of the people's repre- years' operations there is a deficit of \$69, - instrumental in breaking them, and we come have been liable to the charge of pied with the same work, the budget the winter term, the attendance was 48, sentatives. It is a usurpation of authority 000. In 1880 I grant there was a surplus should not stand by and see them vio- recreancy to their party. On the hustings Chatham, Nov. 1, 1880.

lated year after year, and season after the member for Northumberland went into the Government on the under-I will now take a rapid glance at the standing that he should have sole control

dangerous for the county as there would

I do not feel ashamed of the opinion we

expressed with reference to the action of

the Government in respect to that under-

taking. We said the law was against

them. They contended the law was in

preme Court has not caused him to have

auxious moments since? The member for

Westmoreland said my law was ridiculous

and arnnt nonsense, and says so yet, but

he judgments of the Chief Justice and

Mr. Justice Duff are that the Company

had not the corporate existence at that

from the Carleton Railway Company. If

they had not corporate right to receive a

porate existence for any other purpose,

ment are in the position of having paid a

large sum of money that they were not

their favor and did not say it was a ques-

Department of Public Works. I suppose of his department. When I saw this the Chief Commissioner will have no ob- felt that interested as many of his conjection to our examining his department stituents would be, that this was very in some respects, and I may say he could have managed his department less satisfac- be danger of pressure being brought to torily than he has. He is perfection cul- bear to induce him to manage the departminated when he informed us he would ment in the interests of his supporters, not frank a letter for a friend. I have the large operators in Northumberland .heard, though, that he has built bridges I hold, sir, without any reflection upon his where they were not absolutely necessary. | integrity, that the influences brought to It may be that he has not put some works | bear on him would be more than human up at competition; it may be that he ap nature could stand. The Surveyor pointed too many supervisors about the General, in his speech, went further erection of these buildings; it may be and reflected upon the deplorable that he did not carefully manage the way in which I am reducing the Opposibusiness of the department at the time of tion in this House. It seems to bring the vice-regal visit, but we must condone agony to the mind of the Provincial all this, for he has become so economical Secretary that 1 am dragging my party that he will not frank a letter for a friend. down to degradation and it he been said He has done better than his predecessors, that I, in an improper manner, took the but there is still room for improvement in place of a gentleman now deceased. this department. He should have the When it is said that by desire or scheme present system of tendering for public of any sort I supplanted any gentleman works in more names than one put a stop in the leadership of the Opposition, the to. Many of these public works fall into | Provincial Secretary speaks without the the hands of a few people, perhaps by the book. The position was forced upon me expedient I have mentioned above, and and no one was more anxious that I this should be ended by making every should accept it than the honorable genman who tenders deposit a small amount | tleman since deceased, and whatever reas a guarantee of the bona fide character flections are made on the Opposition I of his tender. I will devote a few mo- know that the country feels that they have ments attention to my honorable friend. | done good service, and if the history of the Surveyor General, who challenged so this House is ever written and it is shown freely. Let me call the attention of the that the administration is better by one House to a matter of the Kent sales. He | whit than in the past, it will be put down said there were no pretended sales of to the credit of the Opposition. The land in that county, that the names of Government have shaped their course Messrs. Winslow and Myshrall were not and trimmed their sails far differently used on behalf of the Government, and than if this Opposition in the House had

that the lands were knocked down to never existed. I have struggled here in bona fide purchasers. Members will bear the interests of the people. I have no in mind that this land was under license great desire for office, and my career will when the sale was made. By a return, in | compare favorably with that of the Pro-1880, it is seen that some was bid in by vincial Secretary; comparing my individ-Messrs. Winslow and Myshrall, but it | ual record with his I know I will not was not actually purchased by them for suffer, for while I have worked without Mr. Myshrall handed his over to Mr. | reward, the records of the Council show Richards. I charge the Surveyor General | that his services have not been without for publishing Mr. Myshrail's name in the adequate remuneration. I will take up Gazette, He was an applicant and yet he the Chatham Branch. That was one was not a bona fide applicant, and he was the planks on which the Surveyor General never asked by the department to pay one stood when he slid into the Government dollar, and the lands bid in by Mr. Win- lanks. He told his constituents that the slow were not paid for nor was payment | burking of investigation would shut out asked. So there was a pretended sale .- | facts that should be open to the public The Surveyor General said there was a gaze, and he told the people of Northumcombination, but I would like him to berland that he had accomplished in a day point to a little of evidence to bear out | what others had been unable to do in a such a statement. Let members look long time, and that there would be the through the plans now on the table, of fullest enquiry into the matter. The Op-

land sold as hemlock bark lands. These position put themselves on record in that plans speak louder than words, and show matter, and also in that of the Grand through the Crown lands, valuable hemlock lands were sold to the Messrs. Miller, thus deteriorating the value of the remain ing Crown lands in their vicinity. It is necessary that the Surveyor General should be at his office for a considerable period of the year, and it is a notorious | tion of equity between the Province and fact that gentlemen have come here from the Grand Southern. The Attorney a distance to have their business attended General on the occasion of the grand to and have been unable to have it trans- | jubilee over the completion of the road, acted in consequence of his absence. He said he never felt a more anxious moment says he has to visit the free grants that when he was considering the right settlements and make calculations about of the Grand Southern to the subs dies. the expenditure on the roads though that I wonder if the recent decision of the Suis the duty of the commissioners. Did he visit Canous, no: then, who did the calculating for these settlers in Canous? What will they do in Canous? What will they do in Michaud since my calculating friend did not visit them this year? If which amounted in these three years to there are forty-seven free grants settle-

ments, ten of them are not mentioned in his reports, and I hope they have not been overlooked in his peregrinations. He claims that the credit is largely due to him for the increased revenue from the stumpage If it is due to him, let him point out where, for I thought and every | rights other than a right to wind up their one knows, that the increase in the affairs? The Government were confident passed it was understood that \$5,000 or stumpage was due to the improvement that Judge Palmer's decision would be \$10,000 would be appropriated each year and the increased activity in the lumber affirmed. It was not, and the Governtrade. I do not think that for all time so issued. Let it be allowed, for argument's to come it should be pointed out that the stumpage was increased. There should, I entitled to expend by law. I will not think, be a time when the statute of travel all through the various questions to limitation would bar all such pretensions which I have invited the attention of the on the part of the Government. When House; but they were well put forward.

the Surveyor General's predecessor was in and the constituencies will be tested on office, he had 2,000,000 acres of land more | them. The Opposition commenced the to manage than there are now, so it is first session with nine members, but they scarcely fair to compare previous admin- have increased in strength, and that they istrations with the present one. The have increased shows that the acts of the Surveyor-General claimed that there was Government have not commended thema reduction in the salaries in the depart- selves to the members of the House. The ment during the past three years. In Government have been driven in all direc-The 1881 the salaries were 9,000; in 1880 tiors wherever the wind wafted them. \$8,900; in 1879 they were \$9,355. Do 1 One day they spend large sums for immiunderstand him to claim that he has re- gration, and then turn about and say we

reduction was the Surveyor General is branch of the Legislature; the next they not entitled to the credit for it. If the declare their intention of filling the salaries in 1882 are less it must be because vacancies. To-day they ask for an im-Mr. McCallum voluntarily resigned his portation of stock, to-morrow they say position; but let us deal with what we that such importations are a failure. know. In 1879, \$225 of the difference I come now to a question of the first importance to the country. From remarks between that year and 1881, were paid Over \$50,000 has also been checked out to a clerk for services in May 1878, and dropped by the Provincial Secretary, I by the Public Works Department, and \$150, the last payment of a pension to these two sums make over \$60,000 paid Mr. Gowan, was paid in 1879. This gives | ment to introduce another general railway out of \$46,000 cash. If the Government | \$255 for 1879, which is not necessary now | subsidy bill. If they do, it will be ancan do this they have accomplished a and it shows that the cost in running other illustration of the vacillation of their financial feat without parallel in the his- the Department has scarcely varied at all. policy. Hon. members have not forgottory of any business transaction. On the My hon, friend also referred to the fact | ten the feeling of relief which was expe-8th day of February, 1877, there was that it cost less to collect a large stumpage rienced on all hands through the country now than it formerly did to collect a and in this House, when the late subsidy when we are told that things were at their | small amount of stumpage, but he did | act expired. But three years have elapsed

not tell the House that the same staff is and we find ourselves again threatened necessary to collect the stumpage whether | with a fresh scheme which shall embrace the amount be small or large. Compare roads in all quarters of the Province. I 1877 and 1881 and what do we find? In need not say threatened, because I believe the treasury. Now, this year, we have 1881 the cost of the stumpage collection it is fully determined upon, and, when in had to make a loan for which we are pay- was \$9,752.42 and the cost of running the troduced, will be so framed as to coming interest, and I do not question that office brought the expenses of the depart- mand an overwhelming majority of the the Provincial Secretary is now a borrower ment up to over \$21,000. In 1877 the Assembly in its support. I feel it would of the People's Bank. This shows how stumpage collection cost \$11,000 and the be futile in those of us who are opposed our affairs have gone backwards since office expenses brought the total up to to the scheme to attempt to resist its my colleague. We then saw the coach 1877, which was looked upon as a year of \$23,000; but in 1877 there was fifteen passage, although I do not much think, depression. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, in | million more superficial feet scaled than in | from the small subsidy offered, it will lead view of these facts I do not feel that I am | 1881 and in that year the travelling expen- to the construction of more than the unreasonable in complaining of the Gov- ses of Messrs McCallum Jack amounted to Westmoreland and Albert lines. The ernment for not making our true position | between seven and eight hundred dollars, | chief object of its introduction is to proknown, for we have to dig and delve and while since that they have never amount. duce an effect favorable to the Governforce in every way in order to get informa. ed to over \$275. These figures give a ment at the forthcoming general election. balance in favor of the predecessor of the Mr. Hanington-Do you intend support. Surveyor General. On the face of the ing the bill?

in 1881 than in 1879? Whatever the day they cry out for the abolition of a

that if it had not been for the school loans favor of 1881 as compared with 1880 in man what I might be compelled to do. we would have had surpluses instead of this department, but in 1880 there were If my colleague, the leader of the Governdeficits; when the truth is, sir, if we had scaled 18,000,000 superficial feet more ment, insisted upon a small subsidy, say multiplied the school loans by three, we | than in 1881 and this ought to give not | of \$150,000, on the bill in aid of the conwould not have been able to overtake the more than \$900 in favor of 1881 if things struction of a bridge across the River St. deficit of the past three years. Regarding contingencies the Government told us last friend the Surveyor General said he was York might all be ordered up by my hon. year that the sum asked for was entirely unable to act with the Opposition after colleague. It would make it difficult for inadequate for the purpose and they the last election, because something had us to oppose his bill and retain our posishould ask an appropriation for the neces- been said by me that would make it im tion with our constituents. Let it be unsary amount. In 1880 the Secretary said possible for me to be an associate of his. derstood that I do not pretend to say that an order in Council had been passed that Let us see how turned around he has be- aid to such an amount as that would would do great things in reducing the con- come. It will be difficult for him to show ensure the construction of the bridge any tingeneies, and we have been advised how his act in June could be influenced more than the other subsidies proposed every session of this order in Council, by anything I said in October, for it was | would ensure the building of the lines of which so far does not seem to have been in that month in 1878 that I went back railway. Do you suppose that every regarded or to have been productive of for re-election and he was re-elected in member has not a railway egg in view much good. In regard to the estate of June. I referred on my going back for that is not now under a process of incubaone Woodforde, for which I moved for re-election to the action of three honorable tion and I hope my honorable colleague papers, the Government in 1880 said there gentleman in joining the Govern- will not permit York to be overlooked. was a balance of \$1,100 in the hands of ment. In 1874 I stood shoulder to I have pointed out where the Government the Province. The history of this affair shoulder with these gentlemen in fight- were remiss, and if they go to the people is this: In 1869, one John Woodforde ing the battle at the polls. We and give them a fair chance of expressing

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