Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

MOWATT'S NEW MILL at Dalhousie is approaching completion.

INCH ARRAN:—It is said that the Inch Arran Hotel at Dalhousie will not be open to guests during the coming summer.

The best way to avoid scalp diseases, hair falling out, and premature baldness is to use the best preventive known for that purpose, Hall's Hair Renewer.

SHINGLES:—Mr. John McDonald has purchased the Shingle Machine owned by Mr. W. S. Loggie and intends running the it in connection with his factory. See his advt for shingle wood in an other column.

BLACKVILLE:—Richard Staples went to Blackville on Friday to superintend the work of putting a refuse carrier in Mr. Gibson's sawmill at that place. It will do the work of five men and will be a saving to that amount.—F'ton Herald.

A SENSIBLE MOOSE:—On Wednesday morning of last week dogs chased a moose into the yard of a lumber camp at Stilee, N. S., where it laid down tired out and was easily captured by the lumbermen. It is being kept alive in the camp

CALHOLIC CHURCH BURNED:—A special despatch from Cocaine, Kent Co., says that St. Antoine's Catholic church, at that place has been totally destroyed by fire. The church was worth about $5000. It was insured for $1200.

A KEEN CURLER:—Alex. Gibson—the famous New Bsunswick lumber and cotton manufacturer—is one of the keenest curlers in the province, although he has but recently become a player. The Fredericton Farmer says he is going to have the Marysville rink lighted by electricity.

GOOD WRITING:—Mr. Edwd. Johnson has the famous Spencerian pen for sale. It is the best known for bookeepers and business correspondence, having a fine but easy running point, just sufficiently flexible for pretty writing, and more durable than any other pen in the market. It is especially designed for schools, because of its clean work.

THE FAIRWEATHER DRAMATIC COMPANY played at Masonic Hall, Chatham, on Monday and Tuesday evenings. The first night's drama was not as good as that of the second night, but the organization is quite a capable one and certainly deserves better treatment than the Moncton Times gave it. Much worse companies have been highly praised by that paper, simply because they left more dollars at the Times' office.

SHOCKING DEATH:—At Moncton on Tuesday of last week, Geo. Dixon, aged 65, a workman in Fawcett's grist mill, was accidentally killed. He was missed and on a fellow-workman going to the second floor of the mill, he was found with his clothing tightly wound round the vertical shaft. He was standing up facing the shaft. His legs and arms were broken to jelly and wound round the shaft like a rope. Dixon had been whirled round the shaft for 20 minutes.

A GOOD JOKE is told by one of our local humorist in which he happened to be one of the principals, and it goes thus: A citizen of the town in talking to the humorist previous to the entertainment in the Masonic Hall on St. Patrick's evening, says, "I believe Robert Emmet is to be in the Masonic Hall to-night and I am told he is a great actor." "Oh," said the humorist, "you must be joking. Why the man is dead about a hundred years." "Oh no," said the citizen "I saw it in the ADVANCE and it must be true." It was some time before the humorist could convince him of his mistake and when he did they both enjoyed the joke.

INCENDIARISM:—Sackville advices of Monday last state that there is great excitement there over two attempts to burn the Commercial College in connection with the Institution. On Thursday evening fire was set, but soon discovered and put out, but on Friday evening another determined effort was made by pouring oil over the cellar steps and setting fire to it, the fire when discovered had gained considerable headway and was with great difficulty put out. The building is very much damaged. An investigation was held on Saturday. A student by the name of Marr, who has not been in good health during the winter went raving crazy during the fire and afterwards it took six men to hold him.

A PITIFUL STORY:—An old gray-haired man told a pitiful tale at the union depot last night, of treatment received at the hands of the Capt. Campbell who is being sought by the police for obtaining goods under false pretences. The old man applied for a free ticket to Miramichi, where he said his home was, and said that the police magistrate had recommended him to go to the depot and get a pass. He stated that Capt. Campbell had hired him as cook for a vessel, ane after getting all his money had deserted him. The man was recommended to seek shelter at the police station, but did not apply there during the night. His story is not believed.—Telegraph of 22nd.

THE CIRCUIT COURT, presided over by Mr. Justice King met at Newcastle on Tuesday. In the case of Cyrus McLean, charged with perjury, the grand jury found no bill. The civil suit—Merchant's Bank vs Ferguson—was settled.

The case of Muirhead vs Dick—arising out of the Miramichi Foundry mortgage transactions—was before the court yesterday.

The Doaktown case of Harvie Doak against Robert Swim,—arising out of a slanderous statement of the latter against the former, in connection with the incendiary fire which burned the Swim store some two years ago—was settled by Mr. Swim paying 600 damages, and costs in the suit

THE LUMBER BUSINESS is not looked forward to this spring as presenting very encouraging prospects, but there is no doubt that quite a large amount of lumber will be shipped from St. John during the coming season. In the United States markets the demand has set in a little earlier than usual and if it only keeps increasing, prices are bound to go higher. In the markets across the ocean stocks are quite limited, and had it not been for the big strike of coal miners in England it is believed that prices there would soon have begun to come up. There is plenty of lumber here to saw, however, and if prices keep at any sort of a reasonable figure the mills will do a good season's work. Several of those above the falls, and one below, are now running, and the rest are expected to start between the 1st and 10th of April.—St. John Gazette.

PERSONAL:—Mr. A Montizambert, who has been accountant of the Bank of Montreal here for about four years is transferred to the Ottawa Agency of that institution. Since residing in Chatham Mr. Montizambert has, by uniformly courteous bearing and straightforward conduct in all his relationships with our people, made hosts of friends, not only in his business capacity but in the social circle as well. When he came here he was a bachelor, but soon remedied that element of deficiency in the perfection of his citizenship by making a trip to Belleville, Ont., returning accompanied by Mrs. Montizambert, who has been a valued member of a circle who regret the business change which takes both of them from the community. We join with their many friends in a regretful good bye.

Mr. Dean, of the St. John agency of the Bank of Montreal, comes to Chatham as accountant in the agency here.

W. C. Whittaker, Esq., assistant post office inspector, was in town on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Neale leave Chatham to-morrow to take the Dominion Line Steamer, Labrador, at Halifax for England.

On Wednesday evening last Mr. H. S Miller, was presented with adresess from St. Luke's Church congregation, St. Luke's Sabbath School, of which he was superintendent and the Epworth League of which he was president. He made suitable replies to all. He was entertained by the congregation and bidden good bye preparatory to his leaving for London, which he did on Friday going via Halifax, accompanied by Mrs Miller and their interesting family of little ones. He will be much missed in the community, of which he has been a foremost member and exemplary citizen.

Hon. P. Mitchell, of Montreal, is visiting Miramichi friends, of whom he has a very large number.

Last year:

Her eyes were rheumy, and weak and red,
Her breath—you could smell it afar,
She had ringing and dizziness oft in her head,
And the cause of it all was catarrh.

This year:

Her breath is as sweet as the new mea low hay,
Her eyes are as bright as a star,
And the cause of the change, she is ready to say,
Was the Dr. Sage Cure for Catarrh.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will positively cure catarrh in the head, no matter how bad or of how long standing. Fifty cents, by all druggists.

St. Michael's C. T. A. Society Entertainment.

Masonic Hall was filled to overflowing on Thursday evening last, at the entertainment held by members of the above society. A good many who had come long distances to attend, as well as a large number belonging to the town, were very much disappointed when they found they could not gain admittance owing to the hall being crowded to the doors. The Drama, "Robert Emmet" was commenced about 8 o'clock and was carried on in an excellent manner from beginning to end, each member taking his part so well that it is almost needless for us to make any special mentioning, although we should say something in praise of Mr. Thos. Stapleton who proved himself a good actor and comedian in the roles of "Emmet" and "Darby"—he having to personate the two characters—also Messrs Ryan, Leggeatt and Hickey did their parts well and Mr. R. D Walsh made an excellent "Judy". In fact all the members did full justice to their parts. The cast of the Drama was as follows:

Robert Emmet, ... T. Stapleton
Darby O'Gaff, ...
O'Leary, ... J Ryan
Dowdall, ... A. McPherson.
Kerrigan, ... S. Hickey.
Sergeant Topfall, ... J. Leggeatt.
Corporal Thomas, ... J. Kerr
Judge, ...
Connor, ... J. Knight.
Charles Emmet, ... Wm. McEachran.
Judy O'Dougherty, ... R. D Walsh.

After the Drama the following songs were rendered by the respective members

Song "Meeting of the Waters,"..J. F Maher.
Song and dance, (Dutch character) J Duplacy
Collier characteristic song, ... T. Cripps
Song "Tara's Harp" ..... P Keenan
Chinese Character Song ..... A Melanson.

The singing was good and each singer received loud applause. J. Duplacy and A. Melanson "took the cake" for get up characters. The entertainment was concluded by a farce entitled "The Stupid Servant"—the characters being Mr. J. Leggeatt as the bachelor and Mr. Thos Stapleton as the "Stupid Servant." The audience were kept in a continual roar from the first to the last of the farce.

The Orchestra of eight pieces led by Mr. Arch McEachran was excellent, in fact as good if not better than we have heard for some time.

The band of the Society which we had occasion to make very favorable reference to a short time ago, played around town in the afternoon and in front of the hall in the evening and rendered first-class music.

Young Men's Christian Association of Chatham.

Meetings held every week in their rooms up-stairs, Barry's Building, as follows:—

Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, for Prayer and Praise.

Monday evening at 8 o'clock, for Bible Study.

Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, for Training Class.

All young men are most cordially invited to all of these meetings.

Local Legislature.

FREDERICTON, March 16—Mr. Burchill moved his resolution in favor of maritime union. Previous to confederation, he said, this question had been discussed in the New Brunswick Legislature, having first come up in 1864, when a proposition was received from the Legislature of Nova Scotia by the Legislature of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, for the appointment of delegates to arrange preliminaries of union. Later in the same session, on 9th of April, a resolution moved by Mr. Tilley was passed requesting the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint delegates, not to exceed five in number to confer with the delegates from other provinces. The resolution was passed and a favorable reply received from the Governor.

THE FIRST ATTEMPT.

The delegates met at Charlottetown, but in the meantime questions had arisen of exceptional difficulty between the provinces of old Canada, and delegates from that quarter came down and met with the maritime representatives at Charlotteeown, and the question of union of the Maritime Provinces was swallowed in the larger one of union of all the provinces of British America. In the debates of the New Brunswick House of 1865, His Honor's speech states that the report of the union delegates will be laid before the House, but he (Burchill) had not been able to lay his hands on that report. However, in a discussion which subsequently took place it appears that several members of the House condemned the delegates for exceeding their duty. It was evident that at that time the union of the Maritime Provinces was considered a very important question, and there were a great many people in this province at the present day who thought that such a union would have been

PREFERABLE TO CONFEDERATION.

That, however, was not the subject now under discussion in this House. The people of these provinces having accepted the terms of confederation, it was the duty to abide by them and make the Dominion of Canada a vigorous nationality and one of the brightest gems in the British Crown. He thought if the subject of maritime union was important than it was none the less important now.

THE SECOND ATTEMPT.

In the following year, 1866, resolutions had been received from the House of Assembly and Legislative Council of Nova Scotia asking that negotiations be renewed for the union of the Maritime Provinces. A motion was presented to this House asking the Governor to appoint delegates to that end, but there the matter terminated, confederation having been consummated.

THE THIRD ATTEMPT

In 1873 the matter was brought before the House by a resolution moved by Mr. Hanington, but he (Burchill) had not been able to find that it was discussed or came to vote.

THE FOURTH ATTEMPT.

Some years afterwards a similar resolution was moved by Mr. Willis, but he had been unable to find out what decision the House had expressed. While it was the fact that by the confederation act many of the more important subjects of legislation had been transferred to the federal parliament, there were still left questions of importance to be dealt with by the Local Legislatures, and he contended that by a union of the maritime legislatures, those questions would be decided more upon national grounds and apart from local or sectional considerations then was the case at present. The proposed union would be

IN THE INTEREST OF ECONOMY.

The population of the maritime Provinces was much less than that of Ontario, yet we had three kingdoms in miniature. One governor, one legislative council and one executive council and one house of assembly could do the legislative work required, and in the maintenance of departmental buildings and public offices a large saving could be made. A large saving also would be effected for the people of the Dominion as a whole by a reduction in federal subsidies.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE COUNTIES

could be largely decreased. Why was it counties having only one Dominion representative should now have three or four local members? The reason was that the executive might not have too great a preponderance in the House. By having only one executive for the three provinces the representation could be decreased by, at least, one-third. Matters connected with law practice, too, would be greatly simplified by union. The Queen's writ should be extend over all the provinces. The Maritime Provinces also are connected very closely in a business way. A very large amount of trade was carried on between St. John and the coast of Nova Scotia, and the northern sections of New Brunswick did much business with Halifax and other Nova Scotia ports. Then Nova Scotia had immense coal areas; Prince Edward Island had one of the finest farming areas on the continent, and New Brunswick was rich in its forests, and, as yet, undeveloped mineral wealth. United together they would form one large province of very great wealth, whose influence in the the federal councils would be greatly augmented. He wished the house to look at the matter seriously and give it the benefit of a free and full discussion. He would therefore move—

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this House, a legislative union of the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island is desirable and would be in the public intecest.

Mr. McKeown of St. John, in seconding the resolution, made a speech in which he quoted figures to show that a great saving would be effected by the proposed union, after which the motion wes put and declared carried, there being no division on it.

FREDERICTON, March 17th: Hon. Provincial Secretary Mitchell, seconded by Hon. Mr. Blair, moved the government resolutions for the argumentation of the provincial revenues, as follows:—

"Whereas, The expectations with which the government and legislature of this province have looked forward to an increase in the population of the province sufficient to yield at least $30,000 additional revenue by way of subsidy from the Dominion government have not been realized; and

"Whereas, The addition of that amount to the provincial revenue at the present time without imposing direct taxation upon the people of the province, would meet with public favor and would enable the legislature not only to preserve the equilibrium between income and expenditure and provide for the increasing demands of the various services, but would also admit, if desired, of a special and substantial effort being made for the encouragement throughout the several counties of the province of dairy and agricultural industries, and would also enable the legislature, if deemed advisable, to co-operate with the local authorities in constructing at the port of St. John terminal railway facilities and deep water accomodation for ocean steamers, with a view to secure a market in the mother country for surplus agricultural products of our people; and

"Whereas, In the opinion of the house it would be practicable, without resorting to direct taxation upon the people of this province, to realize such an additional revenue by requiring insurance companies, banks telegraph, telephone, trust and loan, express and street railway companies doing business within the province and enjoying therein special corporate privileges, to contribute to the revenue of the province; therefore

"Resolved. That it is expedient to provide for the payment by each of the above mentioned companies of an annual sum to the receiver general of the province, the amount payable in each case to be fixed upon such just and equitable basis as the legislature may by act of assembly provide."

NON-INCREASE SHOWN BY THE CENSUS.

After referring to disappointing results of the last census and to the fact that New Brunswick, for ten years to come at least, cannot expect to realize any additional revenue from increase of population, Mr. Mitchell dealt with the inadequacy of the provision made at confederation for the maintenance of the public services of the provinces, and the agitation for better terms, which resulted in an increase of Dominion subsidy being granted in 1873. He next referred to the railway subsidies act of 1874 by which the province, in six years, incurred a debt of $800,000, involving an interest obligation of $40,000 a year. He (Mitchell) did not believe it was contemplated by the fathers of confederation that such an expenditure for public works should be undertaken, as the government of that day undertook. But they were pressed by the representatives and the latter by their constituents, the wedge was entered and all succeeding legislatures have been driving it home until now the bonded debt is over $2,000,000.

WHAT HAS CAUSED THE SHORTAGE.

He traced the history of the several railway measures demanded by the people of the province and said that if the government in 1881, '82 and '83—the government which passed the sweeping act of 1882—been obliged to pay the interest which the province now has to pay, there would have been large annual deficits.

Under the estimates already made for 1892, the expenditure would be $645.175.81 while the estimated revenue was $627,490.-08 leaving an estimated deficit of $17,-685.73; so that he thought it was clear that from year to year since 1888 supposing the province had been obliged to carry the debt entailed by the two railway subsidy acts of 1874 and 1882, there would have been large annual deficits to face. From 1885 up to 1889 there had been very little fluctuation in the revenue. In 1885 the revenue was $617,194; in 1886 $634,573; in 1887 about $630,000. There were receipts from agricultural sources which swelled the amount that year, but he thought the normal revenue in that year was about as stated, and in 1888 the revenue also was about $630,000; in 1889 $651,031; in 1890 646,079; and in 1891 $612,762, so that the revenue in 1891 was at about the same point as in 1885.

WE MUST HAVE MORE REVENUE.

He had given these figures to show that the revenue of the country was nearly stationary; that the expenditure cannot be kept up by ordinary revenue and that recourse must be had to some other source of revenue if the great public services are to be maintained. It was clear that the expenditure for the great services—schools, public works, lunatic asylum, etc.—was increasing and must continue to increase. As the country was opened up there must be a larger outlay upon roads and bridges. Then there was railway legislation now upon the statute book for railways that in future would be built. He held that every member of the house was equally responsible for the legislation of last session upon the subject. If these roads are built the interest must increase to quite a large extent. It was certain that the claims of Restigouche, Carleton and Victoria would, in the future, have to receive consideration.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell said it had been shown to the house beyond the possibility of contradiction that the controllable expenditures of the government were kept within as close a figure as possible. It might be possible that a few dollars could be saved here or there, but the sum total of all possible savings would not be sufficient to meet the demands upon the revenue of the country at the present time.

STOCKTON AGAINST THE LUMBERMEN.

It might be said that the stumpage could be increased, but what did the lumber commission find as to the present rate of stumpage on the North Shore?

Dr. Stockton—They find that 20 per cent. of it was not collected by your scalers.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell—They say that the operators of the North Shore under the present rate of stumpage are losing money even though they may get the best end of the scale. He thought it was clear from the report of the lumber commissioners that it would mean simply ruin to these operators to increase the present rate. True it had been said that the lumber as it stood in the forest was worth more than the stumpage now charged. He could understand a process of logic by which that conclusion might be arrived at. It was claimed by some that it would be better for the province to lock up its lumber lands entirely for the next ten years and put a prohibitory tax upon the lumber, at the end of which time the duty could be taken off our lumber going into the States and the province would be recouped for all the money it had been compelled in the meantime to borrow. But men who talked that way did not stop to reflect what effect such a policy would have upon the people of the province. They forget that millions of dollars were invested in the lumber industry; that thousands of people were dependent upon it for their livelihood and that if this industry was closed down our population instead of remaining stationary would decrease in the next 10 years by 50,000 people.

In conclusion, Mr. Mitchell said it was clear that the revenue of the province was not sufficient to meet the expenditures of the present time or of the immediate future. He might enlarge upon the necessity that existed of doing more for the agricultural interests than was now being done, but that would be to repeat what had already been well enforced upon the attention of the house. No matter what party was in power in this province the quesiton before them now would be: How are you going to keep up the equilibrium between income and expenditure? Are you going to cut down the grants to our public services, our bye-roads, schools, or hospitals, or are you going to resort to some other method of raising a revenue? (Applause.)

MR. HANINGTON'S OBJECTS AND IS SQUELCHED.

Mr. Hanington submitted that the resolution, involving as it did, direct taxation, should have been preceded by a message from the governor; secondly, that this was not the resolution tabled the other day, and therefore no notice had been given.

Hon. Mr. Blair claimed that the authorities relied on by Mr. Hanington clearly referred to cases of approbation of public money and not to the levying of a tax. He admitted that the resolution was a new one. This, however, was not an ordinary committee of supply. It was a committee of ways and means for raising the supply to be granted her majesty. There was no limitation to the power of that committee so far as the introduction of resolutions was concerned.

After a lengthy discussion the point was referred to the speaker, who decided against the objection on both branches. Mr. Hanington said that the subject now before the house having been quite freely discussed in the debate on the budget, it would not be necessary that he should address the committee at the length he would otherwise have done. The committee now stood in a relation to the public that it had never before occupied in the history of the province, namely, that upon it, as upon the house, would rest the responsibility or otherwise of introducing direct taxation upon the people in one of its most obnoxious forms. He then went on to critcize the position of the government speaking until recess. Resuming after recess, he talked against time, assailing Senator Snowball, drawing lessons from the downfall of Mercier and expatiating on "Selick and the bear." He had exhausted the house and himself by 10.30 o'clock when he moved the following amendment, seconded by Dr. Stockton:—

"Strike out all the preamble and resolution and in it place insert:—

"Resolved, That while this committee approves of every possible aid being granted to encourage and advance the dairy and other farming interests of the province and to construct and maintain all necessary public works and services, we believe that with an economical and efficient management of public affairs by the executive government, such aid can be secured without resort to the establishment of a system of direct taxation."

Hon. Mr; Pugsley followed in defence of the government's policy.

Dr. Alward spoke next, condemning the resolution, which, he contended, provided for direct taxation.

At 12 45 the committee rose to resume further consideration of the matter to-morrow afternoon.

THE BALCOM DRAFT.

FREDERICTON, March, 18—The subject of "the Balcom draft" was brought up by resolution of Mr. Phinney, discussed at great length and referred to a committee. The amount of this draft was $437. It was drawn through the public works department, the money for it obtained by Mr. Quinton ex-M. P. P. and reported as expended in 1890, in the Public Works Report, although it was not expended until 1891.

During the debate, Hon. Mr. Ryan, said that he might perhaps again give a history of this case, as the facts were made known to the public works department, Mr, Balcom sent the draft here. He did not bring it himself, but sent it by Mr. Quinton. The latter got the money on the draft of Mr. Balcom and took it down, as he supposed, to Mr. Balcom. He (Ryan) heard nothing more of the matter until it appeared in the accounts in connexion with the expenditure for cutting down a hill. Some attention was directed to the matter and he sent for Mr Balcom. The latter came here, but he (Ryan), being ill, did not see him. Mr. Balcom, it seems, went before the public accounts committee and the papers reported that he said he had not got the money. After going back to St. John Mr. Balcom wrote that he had the money and would account for it in his next returns. He (Ryan) was not satisfied with this explanation, neither was the attorney general, and it was resolved to hold an investigation. It was, therefore, decided that the auditor general should go to St. John and examine Mr. Balcom under oath. The auditor general did go down, but Mr. Balcom declined to be sworn stating that he had the money, that the work was being done, and that he would make his return under oath at the close of the year. He went on with the work and the expenditure was made.

PROPOSAL TO PATCH THE CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVINCE.

Dr. Atkinson, seconded by Mr. Melanson moved his resolution for increased representation of Kent Gloucester and Carleton.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley thought the house should not pronounce upon the question until a measure to do entire justice to all parts of the province was proposed.

Mr. Hetherington moved that "the question of the representation of the several counties of the province in this house, having regard to the results disclosed by the recent census and the early abolition of the legislative council, is a matter that they may well engage the attention of the executive government."

After debate the resolution was lost by the following vote:—

Yeas—Hannington, Stockton, Melanson, Phinney, Atkinson, Lewis, Powell, McKeown, Ketchum—9.

Nays—Blair, Mitchell, Ryan, Pugsley, Tweedie Labillois, Alward, Porter, Poirier, Colter, Russell, Teriault, Harrison, Rourke, Smith Palmer, Hibbard, Hetherington, Murphy, Wilson, Robinson, Shaw, Douglas Perley, McQueen, Leger, Anderson O'Brien, Burchill—29.

RENEWAL OF DEBATE ON THE GOVERNMENT'S REVENUE RESOLUTIONS.

In the committee of ways and means, Dr. Atkinson continued the debate and made a lengthy arraignment of the financial policy of the government. He was followed by Messrs. Hetherington and Powell.

Mr. Hanington's amendment was then put to the house and lost on the following division:—

Yeas—Hanington, Stockton, Melanson, Phinney, Alward, Lewis, Powell, Russell, Rourke, Smith, McKeown, Shaw, Perley, 13.

Nays—Blair, Mitchell, Ryan, Pugsley, Tweedie, Labillois, Porter, Poirier, Colter, Theriault, Harrison, Taylor, Hetherington, Murray, Robinson, Ketchum, Douglas, McQueen, Leger, Anderson, O'Brien, Burchill, 22.

The original resolution was then put to the house and carried 23 to 13, Mr. Wilson being present.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell, seconded by Hon. Mr. Blair, then moved:—

"Resolved, That it is expedient that an annual tax payable to the receiver general of the province be imposed upon all companies accepting risks and carrying on the business of insurance against fire, within the province, of one per cent. upon the net premiums annually received by each, together with a specific additional sum of $100 license fee or tax to be paid by each of the said companies as aforesaid."

This was carried on the same division as before, except that Mr. McKeown was absent, the vote standing 23 to 12.

BANKS.

Hon Mr. Mitchell moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Blair:—

"Resolved, That it is expedient to impose an annual license fee or tax, payable to the receiver general of the province, upon all incorporated banks doing the business of banking within the province for the amount and upon the scale following, viz.: For banks doing business in the city of St. John, having their organization within the province and head office in that city and with a capital of $500,000 or upwards $1,000 and an additional sum in respect of each office and agency in the province, including the principal office up to four, $100 each.

"For banks with a capital of $1,000,000 and upwards having their organization without the province and with an office in St. John $1,000 and an additional sum in respect of each office or agency including the principal office in the province up to and not exceeding four offices $100 each.

"For banks with a capital of $500,000 and upwards and less than $1,000,000 having their organization without the province and with an office in St. John $750, and an additional sum in respect of each office or agency including the principal office in the province up to and not exceeding four offices $100 each.

"For banks having a capital of $500,000 and upwards and less than $1,000,000, whose organization is without the province not having an agency in St. John, $500 and an additional sum in respect of each office or agency up to and not exceeding $100 each.

"For banks whose organization is within the province with a capital not exceeding $200,000, and whose head office is not in St. John, $200, and an additional sum for all agencies or branch offices up to and not exceeding four $100 each."

Hon. Mr. Blair explained to the house that the tax on the various banks under this schedule would be as follows:—

Bank of New Brunswick	$1,100
Bank of British North America	1,200
Bank of Montreal	1,300
Bank of Nova Scotia	1,400
Halifax Banking Company	950
People's Bank of Halifax	800
Merchant's Bank of Halifax	900
People's Bank, Fredericton	200
St. Stephen's Bank	200
Total	$8,050

This resolution was carried by 21 to 14, the division being the same as before, except that Dr. Atkinson was present and voted with the nays while Messrs. Porter and Burchill were absent.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND MARINE, INSURANCE, EXPRESS, TELEPHONE STREET RAILWAY, TRUST AND LOAN AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES

FREDERICTON, March 19.—The house in committee on ways and means, to-day passed the following resolutions:—

"Resolved, That it is expedient to impose an annual license fee or tax, payable to the receiver general, upon all insurance companies accepting risks upon the lives of persons within the province and transacting the business of life insurance therein, of $100 each and an additional sum of one-half of one per centum upon the premium of insurance annually received by each company in respect of their insurance in this province.

"Resolved, That it is expedient to impose an annual license fee or tax payable to the receiver general upon all insurance companies doing business of accident insurance within the province of $100, and an additional sum of one-half of one per centum upon the premiums of insurance annually received by each company in respect of their insurance in this province.

"Resolved, That it is expedient to impose an annual license fee or tax payable to the receiver general upon all insurance companies accepting risks upon vessel property and transacting the business of marine insurance within the province of $100 each, and an additional sum of one-half of one per centum upon the premiums of insurance annually received by each company in respect of their insurance in this province.

Resolved, "That it is expedient to impose an annual license fee or tax payable to the receiver general upon all express companies doing an express business within the province of $250 each.

"Resolved, That it is expedient to impose an annual license fee or tax payable to the receiver general upon all telephone or other companies working telephones lines for the use of the public within the province of an amount equivalent to 25 cents upon each telephone under rental from each of the said companies respectively.

"Resolved, That it is expedient to impose an annual license fee or tax payable to the receiver general upon all city passenger or street railway companies operating their lines within the province of not less than $50 for each mile or more than $100 for each mile, in the discretion of the governor in council.

Resolved, That it is expedient to impose an annual license fee or tax payable to the receiver-general upon all trust or loan companies or associations doing business within the province not exceeding $250 each, in the discretion of the governor in council.

"Resolved, That it is expedient to impose an annual license fee or tax payable to the receiver-general upon every telegraph or other company working a telegraph line for the use of the public within the provinces of $500."

Mr. Hanington said he would not divide the committee on any of the resolutions in the absence of several members, and in view of the fact that members would have a right to vote on them when they came before the house a few days later.

Answering Messrs. Hanington and Phinney, Hon. Mr. Mitchell said it was expected to realize $4,000 yearly from the tax on life insurance companies.

Messrs. Hanington, Phinney and Powell opposed tax on marine insurance companies. Shipping property was a poor paying investment now and this tax should not be imposed.

Hon. Mr. Blair said agents got from 2½ to 10 per cent. commission on first risks; in view of that fact the proposed tax of one-half per cent. was very small.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell said it was expected to realize from $500 to $1,000 from this source.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. O'Brien introduced a bill in addition to and amendment of chapter 99 of consolidated Statutes of municipalities.

Mr. Speaker appointed Messrs. Wilson, Phinney, Poirier, Lewis, and Douglas a committee to investigate the Balcom draft matter.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill establishing liens on logs and lumber.

Adjourned.

MARCH 21:—Mr. Poirier introduced a bill to authorize the Gloucester municipality to issue debentures for the erection of a jail and court house.

A bill declaring government house property, Fredericton, to be the property of the Crown as represented by the government of the province, and providing that in the event of it being sold the proceeds shall be deposited in some chartered bank not to be expended otherwise than in providing a suitable residence for the lieutenant-governor in the city of Fredericton was agreed to.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The report of Chief Commissioner Ryan deals with all the public works done. The following is a comparison of expenditure of last year compared with that of 1880:—

	1891	1890
Great roads and bridges	$236,573 15	$119,498 54
Legislative and other public buildings	12,992 30	11,206 66
Lunatic asylum	1,498 55	1,380 86
Steam navagation	6,301 75	6,300 00
Departmental expenses	1,123 87	1,038 47
Miscellaneous accounts	1 495 63	1,464 45
Total	$258,985 25	$133,888 98
Annex lunatic asylum	$ 393 33	2,555 93
New departmental buildings	968 75	7,548 83
Equity court rooms, St. John	36 00	.....
Sewer, Normal School	56 40	173 75
Sanitary system Normal school	3,165 19	.....
Expenses O'Brien arbitration	734 42	.....
Government stables	4 00	.....
Grand Total	$264,548 34	$143,867 49

In the foregoing amount for great road and bridges the proportion charged to the annually appointed supervisors is subdivided as follows:—

New bridges	$ 3,270 95
Repairs of Bridges	10,195 53
Roads and commissions	45,419 48
Total	$ 58,885 96
Add amount expended on bridges under special supervision as per statement No. 2, appendix A	$158,903 99

Miscellaneous.

Special expenditures as per statement No. 3, appendix A	$ 17,778 20
Total expenditure on great roads and bridges for the past year	$ 235,573 15

BRIDGES.

The expenditure on these works, under the charge of the supervisors. amounts to $13,-466,48. for the year ending Dec. 31st., 1891, exclusive of commission. Of this amount, $3,270.95 has been applied to erecting 21 new bridges, and the balance, $10,195.53, in repairing 206 others.

LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

The expenditure on legislative buildings and public offices for the past year amounts to $9,983 27
On Normal school (ordinary) 2,957 70
On lunatic asylum 1,498 55

The expenditure on government house for the past year amounts to $651,33, and is classified as follows:—

Caretaking, etc	$375 00
Hardware and iron, mongery (principally old bill)	33 03
Coal for conservatory	160 80
Insect powder for carpet	5 00
Water rates, as per old agreement with city	60 00
Flags	12 50
Total	$651 33

THE EDUCATIONAL REPORT

shows the total expenditure for the past year in support of the grammar, superior and common schools, exclusive of district assessments for school buildings and apparatus was approximately as follows:—

Provincial grants	$137,679 03
Schoolhouse grants	1,280 00
County fund	94 504 50
District assessment	186,083 22
Total	$419,546 75
Average cost per pupil	6 08

The number of teachers engaged, 1,637, appears to be the same as in the previous year, and is the highest point yet reached. The total enrolment during the year was 68.992 as against 68,523 in the previous year, and being high water mark in enrolment. For seven years past the total enrolment has ranged between 68,600 and 69,000, this nearly stationary condition being dependent upon the non-increase of population. The proportion of the population enrolled during the year was 1 in 4.66 for the province, the highest proportion being 1 in 4.13 in Kings, and the lowest 1 in 5.52 in Gloucester. In St. John the proportion was 1 in 5.05.

The average salaries were for the first-class male teachers $544.17, an increase of $24.11 and for first class female teachers, $331.25, a decrease of $6.90. Second class male teachers received an average of $307.27; second class female $235.97; third class male $230.12 and third class female $195.92. All these except second class female teachers show a slight declining average.

There were 15 superior and 13 grammar schools in operation during the year. At the provincial normal school the number present at examination for license was 224.

An interesting table shows that 540 school districts observed arbor day, planting 5,095 trees, 632 shrubs, 617 flower beds, and in 541 cases making other general improvements about school grounds. These are in most cases maximum figures in the series of four years since arbor day was instituted, thus showing a steady and assuring growth of this observance in general favor.

The appendices contain reports from the chancellor of the univercity of New Brunswick, the principal of the normal school, the inspectors, the boards of school trustees, etc.

(Special to the Adaance.)

FREDERICTON, March 22.

Hon. Mr. Blair said that revenue resolutions No. six, dealing with marine insurance, passed by Ways and Means Committee, would not be read a first time as it was not intended to proceed further with that resolution at the present time. He moved that resolutions 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 be read a first time. Carried. Mr. Blair explained that owing to additional information which had come before the government, some amendments would be proposed to resolutions 5, 7 and 11. He would therefore, move that resolutions 4, 8, 9 and 10, be now read a second time. This was carried on division of the house, by the following vote.

Yeas—Blair, Mitchell, Ryan, Pugsley, Labillois, Poirrier, Colter, Harrison, Taylor, Palmer, Hibbard, Hetherington, Wilson, Robinson, Douglas, McQueen, Legere, Anderson and O'Brien—19.

Nays—Hanington, Stockton, Phinney, Alward, Atkinson, Lewis, Bassell, Rourke, Smith, Shaw, Perley—11.

Hon. Mr. Blair moved that the first order of day to-morrow be the second reading of resolutions 5, 7 and 11, dealing with accident insurance, express companies and telegraph lines. Carried.

Mr. Murray introduced a bill authorizing the erection of a boom across river Charlo, Restigouche County.

Phinney gave notice of motion for all correspondence between E. P. Williston of Newcastle, and the chief commissioner of public works respecting a claim of the former.

Note. No charge is made for the insertion of marriage or death notices in the ADVANCE. The notices must be brought or sent to the paper direct.

BIRTH.

At Chatham, March 14, to the wife of W. R. Gould, J. P., a daughter.

DIED.

At Woodbury, N. J., on the 11th, Mrs. Wm. Woods, aged 26 years, daughter of Wm. and Marion Crosbie of Chatham, N. B., leaving a husband and three children to mourn their sad loss.

At Chatham, on the 21st March, Mr. Joseph Leonard, aged 43 years.
Funeral to day (Thursday) at two p. m.

At Black Brook, March 11, Daniel Doyle, son of John Doyle, aged 27

At Northesk, on 22nd March, Ebenezer McKay, aged 77 years.
Funeral to day at 1 o'clock.

New Advertisements.

Shingle Wood Wanted.

Cash paid for from 50 to 100 cords of good cedar shingle wood delivered at the factory.

JOHN McDONALD

March 23rd, 1892.

HACKNOMORE.

In the matter of curatives what you want is something that will do its work while you continue to do yours—a remedy that will give you no inconvenience nor interfere with your business. Such a remedy is HACKNOMORE. This medicine is not an experiment; it has been in use for over two years, and its value has been attested by voluntary testimonials from those who have used it. HACKNOMORE is absolutely harmless. It requires no change of diet, and is so pure that the youngest, the oldest, the most delicate person of either sex can use it with great benefit, and without risk.

HACKNOMORE is the best cough medicine extant. Take no other; for sale every where. G. A. MOORE, proprietor, St John, N. B.

FREE FARMS IN THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST!

Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan.

THE Government give one quarter section (160 acres) free to every bona fide settler. A second quarter section can be pre empted by deferred payments.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has a large quantity of the best farming lands for sale at $3.00 PER ACRE, with easy terms of payment.

In Manitoba, 2,000,000 *Acres*; *In Assiniboia*, 4,000,000 *Acres*; *In Alberta*, 3,000,000 *Acres*.

**UNDER THE TEN YEARS' CREDIT P