POOR COPY

THE COLONIAL FARMER.

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The Colonial Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., MARCH 25, 1878.

Reports having been circulated that the publication of the FARMER will be discontinued, and several of our contemporaries having, without informing themselves of the facts, given currency to such reports, we wish distinctly to state that the FARMER will be issued regularly in future. We do not propose to be buried until we are dead if we can help ourselves and we think we can. The proprietor of the FARMER hopes at a very early day to be able to resume his printing and publishing business. Our contemporaries will confer a favor by publishing the substance of this paragraph.

The subscribers and advertising patrons of the COLONIAL FARMER and all others interested in its publication, are respectfully asked to excuse the smallness of the sheet issued this week. Circumstances over which we have no control prevent the issuing of a larger sheet. We will issue a paper of the usual size next Saturday and hope for no further interruptions. We shall not trouble our friends with any explanations.

Our United States correspondents and other advertisers, are respectfully asked to excuse the omission of their advertisements this week. We will make up for the deficiency.

The Ladies' in connection with the Free Baptist Church held a sale of fancy articles on Thursday afternoon and evening. It was largely attended and a decided success.

Oscar Barker, son of Mr. Jacob Barker, of this city, fell from the Railway Bridge at Grand Falls to the ice, a distance of over fifty feet, breaking both legs. Amputation of one of his feet was deemed advisable. He is doing as well as could be expected.

Three barns in Lincoln belonging to Mr. Asa Burpee were burned on Monday with their contents. From the fact that a trunk key was found imbedded in some ashes resembling animal matter, it is supposed that a tramp entered the barns, fell asleep, in some way accidentally set them on fire and was burned to death.

ENTERTAINMENTS LAST WEEK.—On Tuesday the Y. M. C. Association gave a Social entertainment consisting of singing, reading, and addresses, in their Hall. The attendance was small, but the evening was very enjoyable. On the same evening and on the following afternoon and evening the panorama of St. John on fire and a general variety entertainment were given in the City Hall. The attendance was fairly good and the performance quite equal to our expectations. On Tuesday evening a special train conveyed a party from this city to Keswick to participate in a benefit to the Rev. Mr. Read. The meeting was a highly interesting one both in the character of the entertainment and the financial results. Mr. Read was handed a purse of $100 at the close.

The report that the United States would not pay the Fishery Award has excited a great deal of comment on both sides of the Atlantic. A late issue of the *Times* had an editorial on the subject in which it say it is unfortunate for the good fame of the United States that at the moment when the financial policy of Congress has awakened grave suspicions and anxieties in Europe, some American politicians of considerable importance and notoriety display another phase of the repudiating spirit in opposing the payment of the award. The reckless language of Blaine and Butler is not only throwing discredit on the country, but damaging the system of settling international disputes by arbitration. No country henceforward will be willing to refer a dispute to arbitration if the decision is liable to challenge.

The latest advices from the East are not of a character to confirm the hopes of those who looked for the speedy establishment of peace. Russia refuses to submit all the points in the treaty to the Congress of the Powers, but it is said that she proposes to make such concessions in reference to the boundaries of Bulgaria as will satisfy the demands of Austria. She evidently intends, if she goes to war, only to fight England, and judging from present appearances England is quite ready for her. Never in her past history has the Mother Country been so well prepared for war, and we may rest assured that the honor of the country will not suffer.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

Monday was a quiet day in the House. Most of the members were away, and many of those who were in their places were not disposed to labor very hard. Although supply had been made the order of the day no one expected that it would be taken up, but as the day for its consideration could not be very far distant, the speech-making members husbanded their thunder and so the time wore slowly away.

On Tuesday the Attorney General gave notice of the following resolutions, which we suppose we must call the Government measure of the Session. The discussion on the subject has been postponed on account of the debate on supply. The resolutions are as follows:—

First, that the subject of the criminal law and its administration is by the Act of Union divided between the Dominion and Local Legislatures.

Second, that the Provincial authorities in conducting criminal prosecutions have opportunities to observe the operation of the law relating to procedure and evidence.

Third, that it would promote the administration of justice if persons charged with crime should be allowed to be heard, either upon affirmation or oath in their own defence, upon such terms for preventing surprise and eliciting the truth as might be deemed proper.

Fourth, that the existing law on the subject restricts the right to that full defence to which the accused should be entitled and, however advantageous to the guilty, is clearly prejudicial to the innocent

Fifth, that it is expedient to present an address to His Excellency the Governor General praying that he will be graciously pleased to take the foregoing resolutions into consideration.

On Wednesday the Hon. Mr. Fraser made his budget speech. It occupied the whole afternoon. We cannot say that he threw any further light upon the finances than was already afforded by the statements laid before the House. His explanation of the over-expenditure and the unauthorized emergency expenditures has the recommendation of simplicity. He said that the Chief Commissioner was a good natured man, and when members pressed him for money he could not refuse. The only part of the Secretary's speech which gave any new information was that in reference to the comparative financial position of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. He certainly made himself very clear on this point, and we cheerfully give him credit for having made the most powerful argument against Maritime Union we have ever heard. He was careful to tell the House that he expressed no opinion as to the desirability of the Union, an act of unnecessary prudence we think on the part of a member for York. We regret that space prevents such a review of the Secretary's speech as we would like to give it. We can only say to him that what we have to say will keep without spoiling.

On Thursday Mr. Covert replied to Mr. Fraser. His speech was really the best we ever heard him make. His points were well taken, and expressed with more than the usual fluency which the Honorable member from Sunbury is able to command.

The following are some extracts from the official report of his speech:—

He complained that papers asked for were not promptly furnished; that in fact they were kept back until too late in the session to be used in showing the delinquencies of the Government. Two years ago the People's Bank returns showed that on the 23rd Febauary the balance in the Bank to credit of all depositors was 104,000 dollars.

That was, no doubt, the correct balance, and every cent the Province had to its credit on that day. But a return brought in by the Provincial Secretary claimed that on the 24th of February there was $167,000 to the credit of the Government. Both these statements could not be correct, and although when a further effort was made to investigate the matter, a cry was set up that the Opposition desired to attack the Bank, it was well known that no one really believed any person doubted the Bank's statement, but the Government desired to avoid investigation and a cry was justifiable, in their estimation, to secure that end.

Covert here quoted the law requiring the Provincial Secretary to lay the statement of the People's Bank on the table before this stage of the session, and asked why that statement was not submitted as it ought to have been. Was it because it might not agree with the financial statement to 26th February brought down by the Secretary?

Referring to the Agricultural Report, Covert said it was no wonder that shame fell upon the Government whenever its supporters reproached it with its conduct in ignoring manufacturing interests of their own Province, while they made use of the Agricultural Report to recommend the implements manufactured in a sister Province. The Agricultural Report praised the implements made by Messrs. Cockit Bros., of Ontario, while they had no word of encouragement or commendation for precisely the same kind of, and equally as well made, articles manufactured at Fredericton, Woodstock, Moncton, Sackville, St. John and elsewhere. They did not appear to possess any fitness for or knowledge of such matters. The secret of promoting a country's thrift was a policy by which all that the country required and could make or produce at home should be obtained within the country, while it should only go abroad for what could not be obtained at home. Whoever managed the agricultural affairs of the country seemed to think a policy exactly opposite to this was the correct one. The Government appeared to have nobody at the head of the agricultural matters. That interest appeared like Jinks' Baby, it was nobody's child.

In referring to a *Telegraph* article which referred to the Agricultural Report, Covert said it had been stated that the editor of that paper was to be a member of the Government, but he supposed they would keep him out as long as possible and take him in only when they could not help themselves. Perhaps they would be too late, however, and as they could not induce him to go into "the forecastle," it might be that he would ultimately decline to sign articles in a Government which was like an old ship run off her coast.

And then proceeded to say the Attorney General generally staid at home and took things easy while a deputy attended to the public business which he was paid to look after. The only time when he had seemed to work hard was at the Caraquet trials, where, after great efforts and labor in connection with another legal gentleman, he got a conviction which were subsequently quashed in the Court above. He (Mr. Covert) was always a friend of the school law and he had no sympathy whatever with those who opposed it, but he was fully convinced that Caraquet business was a put up job by the Government from the beginning to the end, and a means by which the Attorney General secured a tremendous pull out of the public treasury.

He next referred to acts introduced and passed by the Attorney General, referring particularly to the Law Procedure and Garnishee acts, which he said neither the Courts nor lawyers knew how to proceed under. The Chief Commissioner had asked for $85,000 last year for the By-Road services and all the members felt that the sum was inadequate. Though he said it was plenty yet he had over-expended to the amount of $5,000.

He condemned the Government for their railway policy, and commented on the fact that Elder had received $84.22 for printing, and in connection with this he said it was a significant fact that the same gentleman always supported the Government. He here quoted sec. 27, cap. 4 of Consolidated Statutes and also sec. 71, which he said rendered Elder eligible for holding a seat in the Assembly, just as in Anglin's printing contracts necessitated his resignation of his seat in the Commons. The policy pursued by the Government in this respect destroyed independence of thought, and robbed the Legislature of its proper functions.

He held that it was no compliment to the House that there were four lawyers in a government of eight, three lawyers being in office. Was it any wonder, with such a state of things, that immigration, agriculture, mining, etc., were bungled. He believed that all members of the Government should be paid for their services, and if there was nothing for some members to do it was an evidence that the Government was too large.

He closed by moving the following resolution:—

Resolved, That Mr. Speaker do not now leave the chair, but that it be resolved that, as the Executive Government has not responded to the expressed desire of this House to be supplied with information upon various matters relating to the affairs of the province, has disregarded the resolution of the House with respect to the obtaining of the decision of the courts upon the liquor license question, has made during last year a large expenditure in excess of the appropriations, has ignored the plain provisions of the statute by omitting to furnish a detailed statement of the extraordinary expenditure as required by sec. 19, chap. 9 of the consolidated statutes, has practically increased the salaries of certain heads of departments by allowing them large and unnecessary amounts for travelling and other incidental expenses, has ignored by officially recommending certain manufactures of another province to the serious disadvantage of our own, and has failed in other respects to administer affairs in the true interests of the people of the province, it merits condemnation by the people's representatives.

Mr. Smith seconded the resolution in a short speech, and he was followed by his colleague from Westmoreland, the Hon. Mr. McQueen, who charged Mr. Covert with dealing in glittering generalities and justified the advertising of Ontario manufacturers in the Agricultural Report by stating that certain Province manufacturers had been asked to send in cuts of their implements, but had not done so. We will further review this matter next week and show from the facts just where the blame lies. Mr. Burns followed Mr. McQueen in a two hours speech. He spoke with a great deal of force and made many telling points. Both Mr. Burns and Mr. Covert are improving as debaters. Both of them are beginning to be able to turn to good account interruptions which a year or two ago would have disconcerted them. We especially enjoyed the manner in which Mr. Burns applied his remarks personally to the members of the House. That is the kind of talk we want. There is no good to be gained by firing over the heads of Honorable members. They must be fired at. "Aim low," was the command of a General, we have forgotten who, at a battle we have forgotten where, and so we say to the opposition speakers. "Aim low," even so low as the rank and file of the Government following.

The official report of Mr. Burns' speech came to hand too late for any selections to be made from it.

On Friday afternoon the Honorable Mr. Stevenson addressed the House in reply to the charges made by Messrs. Covert and Burns. He occupied an hour and a half in making explanations which were not at all in point, and were entirely different from what the remarks of the previous speakers called for. This is one of the tricks of the Government. When any part of their policy is attacked they invariably explain something else and this passes with their supporters as though it were a genuine refutation of the charges. Mr. Johnston followed Mr. Stevenson. A very earnest gentleman is the member for Kent, and no doubt he can say forcible things. He certainly says them in a forcible way, and he is a square opponent of the Government. But he is beyond the power of the reporter. We suggest to him that he reduces the speed of his remarks about five-sixths. The Hon. Mr. Crawford was the next to take the floor. This gentleman seems to have been put forward for the purpose of defending the over-expenditure of the Public Works. He attempted to do so in two ways. First he said over-expenditures by the Chief Commissioner were justified because members overdrew on account of by-roads. There is this distinction between the two cases which makes all the difference in the world. Advances on by-roads are deducted from the next year's account, over-expenditures by the Public Works Department are not. He also said that the emergency expenditures consisted of advances to Supervisors and others since the close of the fiscal year. Here he and the Secretary differ. When Mr. Jones moved for a return of the emergencies in the fiscal year which rendered these expenditures necessary Mr. Fraser said it would be brought down. Again in his Budget Speech he said that members would understand when the returns came in how this outlay was necessary, and he instanced a storm in Albert County last summer as the cause of some of it. Mr. Crawford also disagrees with the Auditor General and the gentleman who made up the financial statement. They say the emergency expenditures were incurred before the close of the fiscal year, and they are charged in the account of the last fiscal year. Mr. Crawford will have to try again.

Mr. Covert has given notice of motion for a Committee to enquire into the affairs of the Crown Land office with power to examine witnesses on oath.

The special Committee on the Bill to provide for the division of the expense of the Administration of Justice between the City of Fredericton and the County of York, reported in favor of the Bill prepared by the County Council.

Mr. Theriault has secured the passage of a Bill through the Assembly to exempt certain classes of factories in Madawaska from taxation.

The closing speech on Friday was made by Mr. Davidson. We have not space for a report.

The Attorney General speaks to-day (Saturday.)

The following is a summary of the Provincial Secretary's comparison of the financial condition of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Speaking of the latter Province the Secretary said:—

She was stated to have as subsidy from the Dominion on account of population $310,240; subsidy for Legislative expenses $60,000, or total Dominion subsidies of $370,240. Her Royalty on coal and gold was put down at $85,998. The receipts under that head for three years were, however, as follows:—1874, $91,000; 1875, $62,017; 1876, $60,000. The Crown Lands revenues were estimated at $6,000. The revenue for each of the three preceding years was—1874, $2,500; 1875 $9,676; 1876, $6,635. The total of the Crown Lands owned by the Provine was stated to be 2,500,000 acres of which about 460,000 acres were pledged to railway companies, leaving about 2,040,000 acres as the lands which the Province would own ultimately. The sale of public lands was small, and $6,000 was considered a fair estimate of the prospective revenue. From marriage licenses and fees of the Provincial Secretary's office the receipts were estimated at $6,000, and $3,500 was put down as the receipts of the *Royal Gazette*. These items made a total of $450,740.

The revenue and receipts of New Brunswick were next considered by the conference. Dominion Subsidies were put down as follows: On Population, $228,475; Legislative, $50,000; Export Duty, $150,000 or a total of $428,475. The Crown Lands receipts were estimated in the basis of 1878 and put down at $120,000, and to make it even money other revenues were placed at $10,525 making a total of $559,000.

When the Railway liabilities of New Brunswick matured, her debenture indebtedness would be $800,000, so interest on that sum—$48,000—was deducted from the above, leaving available for comparison $511,000 for New Brunswick against $470,740 for Nova Scotia.

The Nova Scotians also showed they would receive an addition of $9,760 to their Dominion Subsidy at the next census when their population would reach 400,000, and that would bring the revenue of the Province up to $480,500, she would never receive further increase, however, on account of her population and her permanent Dominion Revenue would, therefore, be $380,000.

On the other hand, it was claimed that New Brunswick would be entitled in 1881 to increased Dominion subsidy, on account of population, $29,600, and a further increase until her maximum of 400,000 population was reached, of $61,925, or in all $91,525, which would swell our Dominion subsidies up to $520,000, and our total normal revenue to $649,525. This would give New Brunswick an advantage of $140,000 of annual revenue over Nova Scotia. New Brunswick's Crown Lands amounted to 8,670,000 acres, and allowing for all that were to go to Railways under existing or accruing engagements, she would have 8,000,000 as against Nova Scotia's 2,000,000—a most decided advantage in our favor.

The ordinary expenditure of Nova Scotia for 1877 were estimated at $530,650 (her actual expenditure being $574,150), the $40,000 received from counties being, of course, eliminated. Her expenditure was $59 910 over her income. The expenditure of New Brunswick, estimated in the same manner, was put down at $491,532 (interest on debentures, etc., being deducted), and New Brunswick had an excess of $19,416 of revenue over expenditure.

To ascertain the amount Nova Scotia should have to equal New Brunswick in financial position, calculations were made and the result showed that she should have a nominal revenue of $693,000 instead $480,500 or over $212,000 more than she had. Comparing her present financial position with that of New Brunswick, she ought to have had 136,000 dollars less expenditure than she really had to make the positions of the two Provinces equal in that respect. The income of the two Provinces per capita of the present population was one dollar and seventy-nine cents for Nova Scotia against one dollar and twenty-one cents for New Brunswick, and if united their income per capita, would be one dollar and forty-five cents per head, for the population of both Provinces.

We submit it is extraordinary that with with three or four vacancies in the Legislative Council, the Government have not appointed a Frenchman to one of the seats. The large proportion the French form of the population ought certainly to entitle them to representation in the Legislative Council so long as that body forms a part of our Legislative machinery.

At the County Court for York County which met on Tuesday last only one civil cause was entered for trial—Turney Manzer *vs.* John C. Goodspeed, an action for trespass: defence that the goods claimed were the property of one Huntington against whom Goodspeed had an execution. A verdict was given for the plaintiff for $25.00. Indictments were found in several cases. A summary of them is as follows:

THE QUEEN *vs.* JOHN DRISCOLL.—Two indictments—assault and wounding policemen; pleaded guilty. Sentence 4 years in Penitentiary.

THE QUEEN *vs.* BOLTER.—Thirteen indictments—destroying tombstones in Catholic Cemetry; pleaded guilty. Sentence 8 years in Penitentiary.

THE QUEEN *vs.* KING.—The same as above.

THE QUEEN *vs.* JANE BARTLETT.—Indictment for keeping a disorderly house. The Defendant was not arrested before the close of the Court.

The Grand Jury also investigated the Peppers fire but declined to find a Bill.

The latest news from the East is still warlike. It is extremely doubtful if the proposed peace Congress will be held.

DEATHS.

At Fredericton, February 23rd ult., John Brook Edgar, aged 21 years, youngest son of John and Isabella Edgar, leaving a large circle of sorrowing friends and relations to mourn their loss. His end was peace.

TO THE ELECTORS OF YORK COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN:

The time is approaching when you will again be called upon to select a fit and proper person to represent you in the Dominion Parliament.

My card would not have appeared at this early day had not my attention been called to a paragraph which recently appeared in one of the papers to the effect that I would not again be a candidate; there was no authority for such a statement. I will again be a candidate for the seat in Parliament which I now have the honor to occupy; and I will be prepared to answer to you for my political conduct. My highest ambition has been to advance the interest of this whole Dominion, and the County of York in particular, and I feel satisfied that there is nothing in my course as your representation which should deprive me of the confidence I have enjoyed so many years.

On my return from my Legislative duties I shall take the opportunity of seeing you personally, and asking you for a renewal of your confidence.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN PICKARD.

Ottawa, Mar. 1, 1878.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF N. B.

AT the Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held on the 27th day of February, the following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year: A. F. Randolph, Thomas Temple, John Pickard, James Fibbits, Jr. and John McDonald, Esquires; and at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, A. F. Randolph, esquire, was unanimously re-elected Manager of the Bank for the same period.

SAMUEL W. BABBITT, *Cashier.*

Fton. March 11, 1878.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having any legal demands against the Estate of James K. Hazen, Esq., late of Burton, in the County of Sunbury, deceased, are requested to file them with the undersigned, within three months from the date thereof, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requied to make immediate payment.

JAMES S. WHITE, }
JOHN D. WILMOT, } *Administrators.*

Oromocto, Mar. 11, 1878.—3ins.

NOTICE.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Insurance Company of New Brunswick will take place at their Office, on the FIRST MONDAY in April next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them.

WM. McBEATH, *Secretary.*

Fredericton, March 8, 1878.

Railway Ticket Office.

THE subscriber is now agent for the sale of Tickets over all the Great Lines of Railway in North America, among some are:

The Intercolonial, European and North American, Main Central and Eastern; Old Colony; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; Pennsylvania;

with a hundred connections. Railroad Tickets can now be procured at this Office to all available points in North America and at bottom Rates.

Time Tables, Maps, &c., over the different lines can be procured on application at the office.

JOHN RICHARDS,
Railway Ticket Agent, next to People's Bank.

Fredericton, March 4, 1878.

FREDERICTON RAILWAY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Fredericton Railway Company, will be held at the Secretary's Office, Queen Street, Fredericton, on FRIDAY, the 5th of April next at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN RICHARDS, Secretary. THOMAS TEMPLE, President.

Fredericton, March 25, 1878.—Rep.

FASHIONABLE WRITING PAPERS.

PIRIE'S PAPERS AND ENVELOPES.
COWAN'S PAPERS AND ENVELOPES.
MARCUS WARD'S PAPERS AND ENVELOPES,

And every variety of Writing Materials of the very best description, imported direct from the manufacturers, and sold as cheap by the undersigned as any Stationer in Canada, either Wholesale or Retail.

H. A. CROPLEY,
Manufacturing Stationer, Printer and Bookbinder.

march 25, 1878.

Prang's Easter Cards.

Birthday Cards, &c.

THE EASTER CARDS will have an immense sale. They are even prettier than the Christmas Card. Call and see them at

March 25, 1878 CROPLEY'S BOOKSTORE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified that the subscriber has closed his business in Fredericton, and will therefore thank those whose accounts remain unsettled to call and pay up. His books will remain for a short time at D. Lucy's store, Queen Street, whose receipt will be valid for any account due me.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. LUCY.

N. B.—My Books in a few weeks will be handed out to my attorney for the collection of all accounts remaining unpaid.

T. L.

Fredericton March 4, 1878.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875 AND AMENDING ACTS.

In the matter of JAMES H. F. RANDOLPH an Insolvent

ALL persons indebted to the above Insolvent are hereby notified to make immediate payment to me.

feb 18 VIVIAN W. TIPPET, Assignee

REFORM CLUBS, TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES, AND SOCIETIES OF EVERY KIND.

A LARGE and varied lot of Dialogue Books, Speakers, Readers, "How to Conduct a Debate," "Chairman's Manuals," Plays, &c.

Just Received at

CROPLEY'S BOOKSTORE.

March 25 Fredericton