1882

The Board of Works

# The Union Advocate.

## A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. & J. ANSLOW, | Our Country, with its United Interests. | EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

VOL. XV.—No. 23. | Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, March 29, 1882. | WHOLE No. 751.

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☞ LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT, ON THE PREMISES.

ALEX. STEWART,
Late of Waverly House, St. John.) Proprietor
Newcastle, Dec. 2, 1873. 3

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JOHN FAY, PROPRIETOR.
Newcastle, Oct. 8, 1877. 10

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CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on this house to make it a first class Hotel, and travellers will find it a desirable temporary residence both as regards location and comfort It is situated within two minutes walk of steamboat landing. The proprietor returns thanks to the public for the encouragement given him in the past, and will endeavor by courtesy and attention to merit the same in the future.

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May 13th. 1878. 14 1y

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GOOD SALT WATER BATHING can be had in the vicinity at any time.

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The Proprietor, who has been so long connected with the Hotel business in St. John, has omitted nothing which his experience suggests for the comfort of his Guests.

The Hotel contains BATHS and all other conveniences.

THOS. F. RAYMOND.
St. John May 11. 1881. 18

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Having fitted up and returnished the building in Newcastle, owned by C. E. M'Keen, we are prepared to accommodate a number of boarders on reasonable terms.

JOHN & WM. M'KEEN.
Newcastle, N. B., June 14th. 1881. 1yr

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**Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,**
**Solicitor in Bankruptcy,**
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NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.
July 17, 1878.

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July 18th, 1878.

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ATTORNEY & BARRISTER AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
CHATHAM, - - - - - - N. B.

OFFICE—Old Bank of Montreal.
May 12, 1874. 13

**A. H. JOHNSON.**
*BARRISTER AT LAW,*
**Solicitor, Notary Public,**
&c., &c.,
CHATHAM, N. B.
July 10, 1877.

**R. B. ADAMS,**
Attorney-at-Law,
**Notary Public, &c.**
OFFICE UP STAIRS, NOONAN'S BUILDING,
Water Street, Chatham.
july21-1yr.

**J. J. FORREST,**
Attorney-at-Law,
CONVEYANCER, &C.
Collecting promptly attended to.
OFFICE:—Chubb's Corner, St. John, N. B.
April 27, 1881. 1yr

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BARRISTERS, &C.,
77 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET.
St. John, N. B.
GEO. B. SEELY. T. H. McMILLAN.
m19-1y

**JOHN McALISTER,**
**Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,**
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Conveyancer, &c.,
CAMPBELLTON, N. B.
May 5, 1879. 7

**DESBRISAY & DESBRISAY,**
Barristers, Attorneys, Notaries, Conveyancers, etc.
OFFICE:—
ST. PATRICK STREET, BATHURST, N. B.
Theophilus DesBrisay, Q. C. T. Swayne DesBrisay

**DR McDONALD,**
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE
In DESMOND'S BUILDING,
LOWER WATER STREET,
CHATHAM, - - - - - N. B.
Chatham. June 22. 1881.

**R. McLEARN, M. D.**
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Graduate of University Medical College, New York.
OFFICE—That recently occupied by Dr. McDonald.
Newcastle, July 12, 1880.

**DR. H. A. FISH,**
**Physician and Surgeon.**
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Newcastle, March 1, 1881.

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GRADUATE OF UNIVERSITY OF M'GILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.
Successor to Dr. Balcom.
OFFICE AT MR. ROBERT SINCLAIR'S RESIDENCE,
CAMPBELLTON, N. B.
October 15, 1881. 19-1yr

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*GENTS' NECK WEAR,*
**Custom Shirt Makers and Mens' Furnishers,**
Keep always on hand a large assortment of
**White Dress Shirts and Fancy Regatta Shirts,**
With or without Collars attached. Collars, Cuffs, Braces, Scarfs, Bows, Ties, Collar and Cuff Studs, Shirt Studs,
**UNDERCLOTHING, &C.,**
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Celluloid Collars and Cuffs.
No one should be without them. They are water proof, perspiration proof, and durable.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST STYLES. ☞NO MISFITS.☜
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☞ GRANITE MONUMENTS made to order; CAPS and SILLS for windows supplied at short notice. FREESTONE WORK in all its branches attended to. and satisfaction given.
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April 29, 1879. 30

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**Silver Mining**
**COMPANY.**
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W. A. HICKSON,
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OFFER FOR SALE
A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES OF THE ABOVE STOCK AT
**$2.00 PER SHARE.**
Applications to be made to the undersigned, who will also furnish to any address the Company's Prospectus.
R. A. LAWLOR, Secretary. R. R. CALL, President.
Newcastle, 7th March, 1882.

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**Wood Moulding & Planing MILL,**
**Near the Ferry Landing,**
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**FINISHING**
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Venetian Blinds, Doors and Sashes, Pine and Walnut Mouldings.
Jig Sawing and Planing, a Specialty.
☞ Estimates and Specifications furnished on application.
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Samples of all kinds of goods sent on application. Every description of country produce taken in exchange.
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OILCLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS;
MATS AND HEARTH RUGS;
MATTINGS, OF ALL KINDS;
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Is a Sure, Prompt and Effectual Remedy for *Nervousness in ALL its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss of Power.* It repairs *Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates the Jaded Intellect, Strengthens the Enfeebled Brain and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Generative Organs.* The experience of thousands proves it an INVALUABLE REMEDY. The Medicine is pleasant to the taste, and each box contains sufficient for two week's medication, and is *the cheapest and best.* ☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to mail free to any address.
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Merchandise and Produce received on Commission.
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NO CHARGE FOR STORAGE.
AUCTION SALES, and all Business in connection with the same, attended to promptly.
July 15, 1879. 16

## The Local Legislature.

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL FRASER'S REPLY TO MR. BLAIR.

Hon Attorney General, in resuming the Budget debate on Friday, said:—Mr. Speaker—I moved the adjournment of the debate yesterday with the intention of resuming to-day and answering the points brought forward by my hon. colleagues on the opposite side of the House. I do not propose in dealing with the matter to occupy the attention of the House for a longer period than is necessary to answer a few of the points which my colleagues on the other side of the House have put forward, and I shall not in my remarks weary the House by discussing matters which have been fully ventilated at previous sessions. If in my remarks I do not take up every point which has been put forward, it is not because the Government are not able to answer what has been urged, but simply because I consider the debate has proceeded to as great length as it should and because the House and the country are satisfied that all that could be brought forward and ventilated has been. The leader of the Opposition seems to think that those on this side are opposed to his leading the Opposition. We have no complaint to make in this respect and are satisfied that he should continue to lead the Opposition for years to come and although he has not done so with success in the past, still he has led his party as ably as the facts and circumstances would enable him. I accord to him all that his abilities entitle him, but he has not led them on to victory. And why has he not done so? Because there was nothing on which to base one, and all his charges amount to very little indeed, as I think I shall be able to satify this House. The hon. leader traversed from 1874 down and referred to three gentlemen joining the Government in 1878—and perhaps I can touch upon this matter now with as much advantage as at any other time. He charges that in 1878 the Government were defeated at the polls. I say every member of the Government who appealed to his constituency was returned—and by large majorities. Was that a defeat? My hon. friend prided himself that he was returned at the head of the poll in this County of York, while I stood third—and if I did it was the outcome of the question referred to yesterday. But whether I was first, second, third or fourth the fact remains that having been in the Government for years, I appealed to the people and was returned. (Applause.) We all know that a Government after being in power for years will naturally excite opposition—and there should be an able Opposition, I admit, to keenly criticize the policy of the Government—and if you go back and find every member who appealed to his constituents triumphantly returned, surely that Government can say that it has secured a renewal of the confidence of the people. (Hear hear.) Now, sir, my hon. colleague seems to say that his party obtained a majority in 1878. I challenge that statement—these bald assertions are made that when we are going before our constituencies in 1882, they may serve a purpose, and the hon. gentleman opposite be enabled to say that he and his party had a majority. My hon. colleague endeavors to stir up issues which are dead and buried. (Hear, hear.) In the session of 1881, he put forward a gentleman now no more to make an attack on me, and charged that in 1874, in a speech which I made on the hustings in the County of York, I had given offence to the people.

Blair—I deny that.

Fraser—If the hon. gentleman denies it, still I think I am able to draw the interference that he did so.

Blair—I make my own assertions—

Fraser—He charged that I put creed against creed. Now, sir, is there one more than myself who respects the opinions of men? But the hon. gentleman for Sunbury, now no more, made a personal attack on myself and I had no chance to reply. At the opening of this session I heard that this charge would again be brought out, and did not the member for the city and county of St. John make the same attack? Was it not for a purpose? I thought all these matters were dead and buried and that reconciliation was to be the policy of this Government, and in 1878 that policy was offered an opportunity of being put into operation and I felt there was no barrier to prevent the Chief Commissioner, the Surveyor General and the member for Westmorland, who were in Opposition in 1873 and 1874, from joining hands with me in administering the affairs of the country. I say, sir, that every public man should place himself in such a position at all times and so guide his political conduct that he can be able to shake hands with every member, no matter what opinion they had previously given utterance to. I say, sir I regret that my hon. friend has resurrected old issues and brought them to the scene. He knows best for what he has done so. I tell him that they will find if it is to affect this constituency of York, I think that constituency will do me the credit of saying that while I have been their representative I have earnestly and faithfully endeavored to do my duty to them. Now, sir, I will not make these observations in any heated way or with a desire to hurt the feelings of my hon. colleague. He thinks he has a purpose to serve. Let him serve it. I have no doubt but that his great abilities will make him a prominent man in New Brunswick, but I tell him that such charges as that will fail to secure the end in view. My hon. friend has now taken a tone widely different from his first statement. He now says "I never predicted blue ruin and bankruptcy."

Blair—Would you quote that extract?

Fraser—My hon. friend asks me to quote his words, but I say that as far as concerns the speeches I deliver, I am not in the habit of writing them out afterwards and letting the reporters send them out.

Blair—Have you the courage to say I do?

Fraser—I have the courage, and he does right no doubt, and it would, perhaps, be better for me if I did the same. I have, however, a pretty good recollection of the impression produced on my mind and the impression which my hon. friend intended to leave on the people of this Province that blue ruin and bankruptcy are staring us in the face. I don't say those were the words, but that was the impression I gained. I find, however, in the hon. gentleman's closing remarks one statement that is deserving of record and that is, that no Government can expect to be perfect. I entirely agree with him in that, but Governments, like individuals, make mistakes, and he is in the same position exactly. No leader of an Opposition can expect to be perfect—and he has made mistakes session after session and has found that the whole embodiment of the wisdom of the country is not settled on him or his friends. I do not intend to be personal, but am merely speaking from a political standpoint. The hon. leader of the Opposition set forth in his speech all that he possibly could bring against the Government. And what are they? He begins by saying that five questions had not been dealt with properly by the Government, viz: Education, agriculture, Crown Lands, mines and minerals, and inland fisheries. He should have given the hon. member for Restigouche (Barberie) credit for bringing up the question of inland fisheries. On the matter of education he says the expense is becoming more and the attendance less. I think that is the purport of his remarks. Now, sir, if we turn to the accounts we find that the expense is not more—but I will not weary the House by lengthy extracts as at the last session we made a full and satisfactory answer to the House and country. Our utterances then are in print, and we let them go forth to the people as an answer to the hon. gentleman's remarks. Taking up the accounts we find that the expenditure for education in 1879 was $170,531.57, while in 1881 it was $162,494 04. Is that more? I say it shows that we spent less on education in 1881 by over $8,000. (Applause.) He says the attendance was less, and I am going to concede that it was less, but why? In times of depression you will find that children in towns, and the country as well, are not sent to school. The education returns show that in times of depression the country districts are not affected as much as they are in the town, but the depression must pass away before the attendance will come up again, and that is taking place now. (Applause) I think, sir, I have satisfactorily shown that the expenditure is less by over $8,000, and the cause of the decrease in the attendance is also satisfactorily explained.

Now, sir, the hon. leader of the Opposition attacked the management of the Crown Lands and referred to a number of matters in that connexion, which do not call for many remarks from me, and I feel satisfied that the exhaustive speech of the Surveyor General has shown that department to be in a most satisfactory state, the management good and conducted in the public interest. I think that the hon. leader showed that some $200,000 had been spent on immigration and he said that had been virtually thrown away. I don't remember the amount, but there was a feeling then in the Province that we should enter on the subject of immigration, but it went beyond what we anticipated it would. I admit that, but having brought the people into the country we had to carry out our engagements with them. Now, sir, the enactment of the Free Grants Act was the outcome of that and now there are 45 of these settlements in the Province, and I say that the expenditure was wise and judicious. He also referred to colonization and said that roads should be opened up from Grand Falls across to Restigouche. Is my hon. friend not aware that this has been under the consideration of the Government and the people there, and has he not heard of the company of which Lord Elphinstone is the head? I will say that he had an interview with the Government as to the opening up of roads for colonization purposes—some 30 miles in length on the company's land and 60 on the Government land—that the whole matter was discussed and the Government made a proposition to which they have not, up to this day, had a response. The hon. leader of the Opposition would himself have hesitated—and I think the Government wisely did so—to go to the extent asked, to yield up important lands and valuable salmon rivers. But this shows the Government are not unmindful of the importance of the subject, and they are ready to consider it now. The Government say that they are disposed to pay for the expense on alternate lots, but to surrender whole rivers and all the lands they are not disposed to go to that extent, and the company, who are more interested than the Government, have not taken one step more to the settlement of these lands.

My hon. friend also touched on agriculture, but is willing on this subject to concede that we have done considerable. I don't know how much he admits, but still it is considerable. Did not the Government create the Board of Agriculture in deference to the views of the country? I say they did. It is a matter of opinion whether or not the management of that department in the hands of the Government was as judicious as now, but yielding to the desire of the people to have a hand in its management, we created this Board. I say, sir, that the Board has done good work and is a great improvement on that which we abolished in 1875. My hon. friend took occasion also to ridicule our treatment of the English delegates. I think that our reception of these delegates was in accordance with the whole voice of the country. I did not hear a word of dissent upon it by the press—and I think my hon. friend will admit that the press is a fair exponent of public opinion—but all were satisfied, and I think that good was thus done in bringing forward New Brunswick as an agricultural country to the notice of the people of Great Britain. I think then, sir, that this charge of my hon. friend has entirely failed. I see my hon. friend (Willis) opposite smiling, yet I think that my hon. friend's paper—and he is accounted an enterprising publisher—gave full information as to the doings of the delegates during their stay in this Province, and was evidently well pleased with their impressions of the country. But there was another subject on which my hon. friend (Blair) touched, and here I will admit that there is a principle at stake. It is in connexion with the establishment of the stock farm. But I claim that the Opposition would not dare to test the House in this matter, to say that the voice of the country is not overwhelmingly in favor of the stock farm.

Willis—Hear, hear.

Fraser—I believe, sir, that the establishment of the stock farm was a wise and judicious move and fully justified, and I say—when my hon. friends say the Government has no power to take such action in recess—I say, sir, that those administering the Government of the country can at any time do what they consider necessary for the country's interest. Last session we got a grant of $10,000 for the importation of stock. After the meeting of the House the Board of Agriculture urged on the Government that it was in the best interests of the farming population that a stock farm should be established, and after consideration of the whole matter we decided on that course. The matter was conducted in no "hole and corner" way, but the fullest information was given to the press. The Farmers' League wanted a model farm and agricultural school, but the Government felt that they could not undertake that, and that when this valuable stock was being imported was a favorable opportunity to start a stock farm. My hon. friend also said that the farm would cost the country $10,000 or $15,000 a year, but such is not the case. I ask my hon. friend to take the papers and accounts and see if we have expended with a lavish hand. We have done as a private individual would have done, placing a superintendent in charge, and we have received $1,000 return for the first year. My hon. friend seems to think that the remarks of the Provincial Secretary were different now from what they were in past years, and credits him with saying that previous importations were failures. Now, I did not understand my hon. colleague to say so, but that they were failures so far as the keeping up of the stock of the country was concerned.

Blair—When did you find that out.

Fraser—My hon. colleague found that out when he made the remark. I don't think, sir, that anything can be said against the establishment of the stock farm. My hon. friend criticizes the lease. The Government looked on it as an experiment and were not disposed to enter on a purchase, but after they had visited various sections of the country they found a farm in King's County, on the line of the Inter-Colonial and admirably suited for the purpose, and here a lease was obtained at $900. During the first year we had 100 tons of hay in the barn, that the proprietor agreed to have cured for the stock. We also made a stipulation that he was to pay all rates and taxes, and if the buildings—which we found would require no outlay for years, and were well adapted for the purpose, having an excellent house and ample accomodation—that if the buildings were burned the proprietor would rebuild. He also agreed to pay for improvements—to a certain extent, it is true, but as Mr. Otty well said he should not be expected to pay for large costly buildings—but he was willing to pay for all improvements of the land itself. The other stipulations in the lease are all favorable and are not open to the criticism that they were not well considered and made fairly between Mr. Otty and the Government. Now, sir, it appears to me that as far as concerns the stock farm that it is fully approved of by the House and the country. (Applause.)

My hon. friend made reference to the subject of mines and minerals, but I do not think that calls for many remarks from me, as he did not make any charges. He seemed, however, to think that a mile square is too large a grant for a mining lease—that has been the law for years—and my hon. friend thinks that preference should be given to the discoverer of minerals. I would like to see him try to carry that out, or to devise any other scheme to do so. What is the state of affairs under the present regulations? Any man who applies for a square mile in any county has one year within which to name the locality, and persons making application after him must also make their selections after him. Now is my hon. friend able to point out any improvement that might be made in this law?

As to the inland fisheries, I will say that has been under the consideration of the Government, and it is one to which considerable attention has been directed and which I and the Government would like to be settled. The member for Restigouche (Barbarie), who is a pugnacious warrior, would like to have us take the Dominion Government by the throat. We can get all we want through the regular communications, and the matter can be settled amicably and peaceably without all the war desired by the member for Restigouche. So far no decision has been reached. It has been a matter of contest for sometime between private individuals, but the Government feel the time has arrived for having the question settled by the Courts—and if possible by the Privy Council of England, as there will be no satisfaction with any decision short of that. Now, sir, my hon. colleague made reference to a number of matters in connexion with the finances: As I said before, I do not propose to traverse the ground covered before or to take up matters fully discussed last session, but I will merely take up certain accounts. Now, sir, he says the Government were forced to lay some of these papers and accounts before the House, but if he will look at the Governor's Speech he will find that they were all promised to be laid on the table and were furnished accordingly—and this has been the case year after year from 1879 down—and I recollect, sir, that the first time the announcement was made that this information would be furnished, the hon. member for the City and County of St. John, opposite (Willis), who had just left the Government for the Opposition ranks, expressed amazement at what he called an infringement of the constitution, and he claimed that for the Government making this announcement, the Government had been stabbed in the back. Now the hon. leader of the Opposition has gone back to 1879 and said there was a deficit then, and has criticized this, that and the other thing. Now, Mr. Speaker, I am not going to discuss that now. I shall confine my attention and speech to the present condition of the finances. (Hear, hear.) My hon. friend says the Provincial Secretary has a crazy idea of keeping accounts. Well, in the case of a country that can pay all its liabilities and just demands—if it has the money to fill all its engagements—there can't be much craziness about it. (Applause.) In 1879, it is true, the balance against the Province was $48,526.51. I don't dispute that. But what is the balance now? It has been reduced to $20 097 75. (Hear, hear.) During all this time we have carried on the ordinary services of the country, have expended large sums in maintaining the roads and bridges, fully provided for the schools and made large public expenditures in the public interest, and still we have so managed the finances that the balance against the Province of $48,526.51 on October 31st, 1879, has been reduced to $20,097.75 on the same date in 1881. Hon. gentlemen will understand that in this statement I have estimated the amount of advances we have received from the Dominion Government—the $60,000 advanced in 1880 and the $45,000 advanced last year—and yet I have shown that we have carried on all the public services and reduced the balance against us from $48,526 51 to $20 097 75. I challenge contradiction on that point. And I may here say that my hon. friend argues that we have reached this state of affairs by increasing sales of Crown Lands. That is a charge on the Government, and I desire my remarks to go forth to the country. I now deny that emphatically, and say it is not correct.

Blair—Did I not correctly state the quantities?

Fraser—You did not correctly state the difference between sales and sales of timber and hemlock bark lands. In 1879, 1880 and 1881 the total land sales were $41,803.15—for both ordinary sales and sales of hemlock and timber. Therefore the total revenue received in the three years was that amount. Did we pay anything then on capital account? I say that $1,000 debentures redeemed are chargeable to capital account. In 1879 we paid the balance on the first new wing of the Lunatic Asylum, $16,658 71. Is that not capital account? Then we paid on the Agricultural building at Fredericton, $5,947.53. In 1880 we redeemed debentures to the amount of $19,000, and built the Exhibition building at St. John, at a cost of $10,000. Then in 1881 debentures were redeemed to the value of $9,600 and we paid $10,000 on the new wing of the Lunatic Asylum. Thus only taking a few of those items, and the total of them is, $72,06.24 which in no other English-speaking country is chargeable to other than capital account. But if my hon. friends opposite object, let us deduct the debentures redeemed, and the remainder is $42,606.24. Yet he says we are increasing the revenue and spending it on the ordinary services of the country. Would my hon. friend want to know some other facts? Let us see as to the quantities of land. The hon. member for St. John (Willis) must have peculiar ideas on finance, which have arisen in the last few sessions. These are new ideas and appear to strike him now because he is in Opposition. Previous to that change he was ready on all occasions to defend the Government and there was no greater warrior in our ranks. He used to boast of the blood which flowed in his veins, and his variegated blood boiled with indignation at the insinuations of the Opposition. But he now appears to have changed his position. Let us call attention to the hemlock lands and ordinary sales. In 1880 the ordinary sales amounted to 4,985 acres, and those that might be called timber and bark lands to 8,298 acres, making a total in all of 13.283 acres. For the year ending Oct. 31st, 1881, the ordinary sales were 1,367 acres, and the timber and bark lands sold amounted to 5,829 acres, making a total of but 13,194 acres. (Applause.) Now my hon. friend said he didn't believe the ordinary sales were half of those. As far as the Messrs. Miller are concerned, they years ago applied for a grant of land for colonization purposes. An order-in-Council was made according to the application by which it was agreed to assign them a certain quantity of lands for colonization purposes. Some 18 months ago they applied to the Government to carry out this order, but the Government said no, they had changed their policy in regard to lands. They had since established the Free Grants Act and the Labor Act, and also considered other changes necessary. Messrs. Miller then said that if we would authorize sale of some lands they would put up one of their factories. The negotiations continued for months and the Government eventually offered the lands at an upset price of $2 per acre. Miller said that was too high, and the Government said, "Very well; these are our terms." Now, sir, they had offered to colonize all the lands, and said they would put a settler on every one of the lots, but the Government felt they could not with a private individual enter into such arrangements, and would much rather give the land at $2 per acre if the factory was established. Now, sir, I make the assertion that that factory is in operation in the County of Kent, and creating a large amount of work—far more than if the land had been granted to settlers. (Hear, hear.) The result is that if you send the bark away, you have but the labor of cutting and shipping it; but if it is manufactured here, there is treble the work and money in circulation.

Blair—Is that the policy of the Government?

Fraser—I did not say that was the Government's policy—you can't catch me in that way. I might refer to the following facts:—The export of extract of bark for tanning in 1881 from Canada was as follows: Ontario, 42 bbls.; Quebec, 14,158 bbls.; Nova Scotia, 884 bbls.; New Brunswick, 6,930, making a total of 22,034 bbls.

Blair—That makes it worse.

Fraser—Then listen to the following:—The quantities of bark exported during the same time were as follows: From Ontario, 11,913 cords; Quebec, 71,114 cords; Nova Scotia, 1,885 cords; New Brunswick, 16,641 cords, making a total of 101,553 cords (applause), showing that if the bark is manufactured in the country it circulates more money, gives employment and benefits more than if we merely had the first cost of the article. Now, my hon. friend referred to one or two matters in the redemption of debentures. My hon. friend referred to the balance sheets placed on the table in consequence of the announcement in the speech. The hon. member for Westmoreland (Black) thought that the business of the country was not managed as satisfactorily as he would like to see it. How does he carry on his own business. How many people are there with money in hand to carry on their business? I think not many—business is not carried on in that way. If we have to have money in the treasury before we pay it out, let us see what our position would be? The hon. leader of the Opposition complains that we drew an advance of $45,000 in July last. Does he forget that payments have been made since October 31st of considerably over $200,000, and daily in all the departments we are paying it out. The teachers would be kept without their allowances until the subsidy was paid us.

Blair—You do keep them waiting now.

Fraser—We do not—only until the educational returns are in. We get the allowance from the Dominion Government and pay interest on it. Let the members want their by-road money and bridge expenditures and if we said they would have to wait until July 1st they would think that was a pretty way of doing business. Is it not better for the Government to pay a small amount of interest than to keep men out of their money for months and months? I think that is a fair answer to my hon. friend that $6,000 has been expended from the Board of Works since October 1st. Would he have payment deferred? No, the public are satisfied that we shall meet all our demands promptly.

Blair—You draw your salaries in advance.

Fraser—I might perhaps touch the members on a tender point. How would they feel if they could not get their sessional pay? Well, they would say you had better draw on the Dominion Government, and I for one say so. Men want all their demands met in time and we simply draw ahead of time and pay a little interest thereon instead of keeping people waiting. If my hon. friends opposite were in power to morrow they would have to do the same.

Blair—If we spent the money the way you do.

Fraser—Spending within our income and sanctioned by the House. So far as regards the finances, they have been discussed so fully that I don't propose dealing with them at greater length, as I have explained the matter and the House must see that the Government could not do anything else, nor could the Opposition, and it is right. He would keep the teachers until July from their salaries due in January, and until January from those due in November. This is the whole thing, and my hon friends can make the most of it.

Now, sir, my hon. friend makes another statement—regarding the returns of the estate of Woodforde, and says the Government have been dealing with it in a highly improper manner, that all the moneys have not been accounted for and money has been paid out that should not have been. I dispute that statement. Woodforde died in 1869 and left an estate for which Mr. Edwards of this city took out letters of administration, which were afterwards revoked and vested in the Auditor General. Certain funds were received and payments made. My hon. friend says the estate should go into the revenue. I say this Government is not under any responsibility to consult this Legislature in the matter. No money but $10 has been paid out by my directions and that was repairing the grave of the poor old man, which was in a neglected condition. Repeated claims to the estate have been made and it was claimed the Crown should give the property to the claimant Mills. But it was never intended that the money should go into the revenue of the Province. There was no doubt that it had gone into the revenue some time ago and that it could have remained in the Auditor General's hands, but one could not tell what might happen to him. (Mr. Fraser cited cap. 100, Con. Statutes, "of territorial and casual revenue," in support of his contention.) Now there is another question involved in this case—whether the Provincial or Dominion Governments have control of these estates, and it is now the subject matter of appeal from Ontario to the English Privy Council, but there is no doubt the Dominion Supreme Court hold that the Dominion has the power. But I don't see why this estate was brought into the discussion, as it has nothing to do with it.

My hon. friend has referred to the Grand Southern Railway and Chatham Branch and has made reference to a number of other matters As far as concerns the Grand Southern R. R. in that matter I have not changed the opinion which I previously held, nor has the decision of the Supreme Court affected it. It is the opinion of two judges to one dissenting, and in opposition to Judge Palmer, who heard the case originally, and with an appeal to the court at Ottawa. Now what is the judgment?

Blair—Is the judgment in your favor?

Fraser—I do not say so, but two judges are in favor of my view. They do not undertake to decide whether the Grand Southern R. R. is a corporation or not, and that is not decided.

Blair—Why did they not enforce the contract?

Fraser—Because as Judge Duff said it was a kind of a contract he would not order to be enforced, but that was not on the grounds of whether it was a corporation or not.

Blair—Mr. Justice Duff argued that the third section only gave the company the right to wind up their affairs.

Fraser Judge Duff did argue that, but the third section has nothing to do with this case, and my hon. friend opposite will not dare to say that the judgment rested on whether the company was incorporated or not. But suppose that I were wrong and he were right. Does it not after all resolve itself into the same position as before—the opinion of two judges against two. I am not afraid of the final determination and when it comes on appeal I am satisfied the result will be as I think. Still I may be mistaken, but I am now giving expression to my honest opinion. I say that my hon. colleague has never sat down to look into this question, because as a lawyer of his ability he would have come to