OAK AND PITCH PINE

TIMBER

For Ship Building purposes, constantly on hand. Also

WHITE PINE, BIRCH, &c., &c.

R. A. GREGORY,

Office—FOOT OF SIMONDS STREET - - - - - Portland, St. John, N. B.

References—GUY, SEWART & CO., E. D. JEWETT & CO. feb 13 1y

NEW GOODS!

Just received by last Steamer:

Black French Merinos,

STRIPED AND PLAID WOOL SHAWLS, very cheap.

Corsets, Morocco Belts,
Cotton Mechlin Net,
American Edgings and Laces,
J. R. Braces, Flexible Ribbons.

Also, 3 cases CANADIAN TWEEDS; 3 cases SHIRTS AND DRAWERS;

At our usual low rates.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE.....55 & 57 King Street.

jan 16 EVERITT & BUTLER.

DR. J. E. GRIFFITH, Dentist

Office, Union Street, near Germain,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Teeth Extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide (Laughing) Gas.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED IN THE BEST MANNER.

dec 16

MARITIME

WAREHOUSING AND DOCK COMPANY!

Storage in Bond or Free. Cash Advances

on all descriptions of Merchadize. BANK STERLING CREDITS granted to Importers Application to be made to

Sept 27 T. W. LEE, Secretary.

JAMES D. O'NEILL,

MANUFACTURER OF

OIL-TANNED LARRIGANS!

Women's, Misses' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES

IN SERGE, KID AND GRAIN LEATHERS.

FACTORY, No. 1 NORTH WHARF, - - - - ST. JOHN, N. B.

July 12 1y

MISPECK MILLS, - - - St. John, N. B

HOMESPUNS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

All Wool Twilled Flannels and Tweeds!

ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!!

Also, First Class

COTTON WARPS.

THE above named Seasonable Goods are all of SUPERIOR QUALITY, manufactured from the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Orders from the Trade respectfully solicited.

WAREHOUSE.....Reed's Building, Water Street.

sep 3 1y d&w J. L. WOODWORTH, Agent.

DAVID MILLER,

MANUFACTURER OF

Hoop Skirts, Corsets,

AND DEALER IN

Real and Imitation

HAIR GOODS!

Sole Agent for the Maritime Provinces for the following first-class

Sewing

MACHINES!

The Lockman, Appleton, Hoepeler, Web And Singer Manufacturing.

79 KING STREET.

feb 6

Wholesale Warehouse,

CANTERBURY STREET.

NEW GOODS!

Just Received via Portland

2 cases Black Doeskins; 1 case Black Broads;
3 " " Lustres; 2 " " Italians;
1 case Prints; 1 case Braces.

10 Bales COTTON DUCK.

mar 4 T. R. JONES & CO.

GREY COTTON!

WE would call the attention of Purchasers to the

GREY COTTON

We are now making. This article is manufactured out of AMERICAN COTTON,

WHICH IS

MUCH SUPERIOR

to the material used in making English Grey Cotton.

It will be found quite as CHEAP, and REALLY MUCH BETTER, than any other Cotton in the market.

For Sale by the Dry Goods Trade.

WM. PARKS & SON,

New Brunswick Cotton Mills,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

aug 14—1 f

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE,

A 42 COLUMN PAPER!

The Best in the Maritime Provinces! Only One Dollar a Year!

Sample Copies Mailed Free.

C. W. WETMORE,

Stock and Bond Broker,

102 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,

(MEMBER OF THE ST. JOHN STOCK EXCHANGE.

Buys and sells on Commission—Stocks, Shares Bonds, Debentures, and all classes of negotiable securities. jan 5

TEA.

Just received from London, ex Steamships Canadian and Polynesian:

318 HALF CHESTS CONGOU TEA of choice retailing grades.

For sale by J & W. McF HARRISON, feb 11 19 North Wharf.

The Daily Tribune.

J. L. STEWART,..... EDITOR.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAR. 7, 1874.

New Brunswick's Finances.

The financial condition of New Brunswick, as shown by the Provincial Secretary's speech, may be considered satisfactory. The revenue for the past year was $550,101.51, besides a refund by Counties of $18,448.15. The expenditure was $498,425.02. The balance on hand at the end of the fiscal year was $151,400.38. What was the money spent for? The great bulk of it went for making roads and bridges, promoting settlement, and aiding in the education of the youth of the Province. The Executive Government cost $22,413.94, and the Legislature $22,012 30, while there was expended on public works $198,617.73, on education $120,644.97, and for the promotion of immigration $22,000. Thus we find the great bulk of our revenue devoted to purposes of present use, instead of going for interest on debts, salaries, military organizations, etc. Our finances are so simple that there can be no excuse for this or any future Government getting the Province into difficulties. We have just so much money, and must regulate appropriations accordingly. If any extraordinary expenditure for railway or other purposes is to be made—an expenditure that cannot be provided for out of the regular revenues—an extraordinary tax must be levied for the purpose. This is the simple and only rule for keeping the Province out of debt.

Our Ottawa correspondent writes: "The St. John men created a most favorable impression during the Board of Trade meeting here, by their personal demeanor, their activity on Committees, and the liberal and comprehensive view they took of questions discussed before the Board."

"The Abolition of Poverty."

Miss Stanton repeated her lecture on "The Abolition of Poverty" last evening, at the Academy, for the benefit of "The Old Ladies' Home." Dr. Ring, President of the Academy, Geo. Thomas, Esq., and Rev. Geo. J. Caie, Secretary of the Home, occupied chairs on the platform. The audience was small but select, being largely composed of ladies. The lecture, a report of which has already appeared in THE TRIBUNE, was listened to with the most rapt attention by every one in the hall, and there were frequent manifestations of applause. Everyone felt the force of the incisive thrusts of the lecturer into the heart of our civilization, and her biting sarcasm on many of the outgrowths of free government, but the majority, perhaps, regarded her plan for abolishing the poverty that makes men beg for work, for preventing crimes that render prisons necessary, and for relieving women from the household drudgeries that enslave them as visionary and impracticable. The evils Miss Stanton would ameliorate are admitted and deplored; the ideal of purity, independence and happiness she pictures is wished for by all; but most people regard the ills of humanity—mental as well as physical—as incurable, and have little faith in those who teach that poverty, crime and wretchedness can be eliminated from the world except by the fire to be kindled by a destroying Deity. Some men will become millionaires, some will become paupers, some will steal and commit other crimes from inherent badness, is the general belief. But, whether the ills of civilization—the criminal, the inebriate, the pauper—are considered fixtures or not, few are of so little faith as to believe that nothing more can be done for them than has been done, and none will withhold respect and admiration from the man or woman who labors for the accomplishment of so great a purpose as their regeneration. It is impossible to shut our eyes upon the conflict between labor and capital in the old world and the new, or to foresee the grave results that may follow. There is now no fellowship between the employed and the employer, no servants proud of their servitude. No wages, however great, will secure more than an armed neutrality between the laboring hosts and the controllers of capital. It is an irrepressible conflict, akin to that between freedom and slavery, and promises to result in blood. The crisis may be far off, but it is inevitable unless co-operation or something else makes every man his own employer, his own master. The spirit of the age—self-assertion, personal independence, the hostility of labor towards capital—has made itself felt as strongly in the kitchen as the workshop. Domestic servants can scarcely be got, refuse to be governed, and decline to be kept long in a place. Girls will work in cotton factories, tobacco factories, anywhere, rather than go out to domestic service, because, as a half-starved London factory girl told an inquisitive reporter, they "likes their freedom." The difficulty of getting servants is so great in some places that various schemes for revolutionizing house-keeping are constantly discussed and often tried. Co-operative kitchens, laundries, etc., have been established in various places, with a greater or less degree of success, and some of the first minds of the age are trying to solve the problem of removing the degradation of servitude from domestic service. The issues discussed by Miss Stanton are vital issues, the problems she grappled with are grave and knotty problems, and, sooner or later, they must be peacefully solved or produce evil consequences. She teaches radical doctrines; but the radicalism that strikes at evils that threaten to cause revolution is true conservatism. Edward Jenkins wants radical changes to be made in the status of the English agricultural laborer, because he fears the laborer may become a revolutionist, and he is, therefore, the true conservative. Properly directed radicalism is ever the true conservatism, because it conserves the institutions of a country by eliminating the abuses that would grow into grievances that would produce revolution.

LOCALS

For advertisements of WANTED, LOST, FOUND, FOR SALE, REMOVED, or TO LET see Auction column.

New Advertisements.

Advertisers must send in their favors before 12 o'clock, noon, in order to insure their appearance in this list.

Election Card	J W Lunergan
do	M Wilson
do	A Chipman Smith
do	Isaac J Olive, Jr
do	W A Lockhart
do	T B Hanington
do	Thomas Miller
Amusements—	Lee's Opera House
do	Temple Quartette
do	Academy of Music Lecture
do	Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrels
Victoria Skating Rink—	W W Street
International Steamship Co—	H W Chisholm
Spring Hill Coal—	E N Sharp
New Book—	J & A McMillan
AUCTIONS.	
Auction Card—	Hall & Hanington
Clothing, &c—	E H Lester

On First Page: A Story entitled Old Sam.

On Fourth Page: Yesterday's Second Edition.

Brevities.

Skiff & Gaylord's minstrels appear in Fredericton this evening.

A smart shock of an earthquake was felt in St. Andrews on Friday, says the *Standard*.

Keatley's raffle did not come off last night, as he did not return from his excursion up the country in time to make arrangements.

A game of base ball was played on the ice at Riverside yesterday.

The first dead infant of the season was found in Portland yesterday. An inquest was held and "Found Dead" was the verdict. A little later than this last year a number of murdered children were found.

Thomas Miller, Esq., issues his card to the electors of Wellington Ward, asking their votes for the Councillorship.

Mr. Wasgatt, agent for fire escape which was lately exhibited in Halifax, is in the city. Some are very anxious to see the practical working of the affair.

New English Music at E. Peilier & Brother's.

Sunday Services.

The Rev. Thomas Cumming, of Stellarton, will preach in Calvin Church at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.

In the Duke Street Chapel Elder Garraty will preach at 11 o'clock. Theme: Exposition of 1st Timothy, 6th chap Evening—Baptism of the Holy Ghost, its action and design at the house of Cornelius, which has never been repeated. Seats all free.

Sermons will be preached and collections made in Trinity Church on behalf of the society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts. In the morning the preacher will be the Lord Bishop of the Diocese; in the evening the rector.

CABINET and Card Groups of the Duke of Edinburgh and Duchess Marie at Notman's.

Lee's Opera House.

The Opera House was well patronized last night. To-night is the last performance for a week, as Mr. Lee takes his company to Halifax to delight the people of that city. We must speak for the company there a good reception, as they are well deserving of it. Lee, Leslie and Chrissie can furnish amusement enough for one evening. After returning from Halifax they will reopen here on the 17th inst., with several new faces.

NEW DESIGNS of Walnut Frames at Notman's.

Point Lepreaux Weather and Marine Report.

March 7th, 9 A. M.—Wind N. E., moderate breeze, with light clouds.

Marine Examination.

The following were granted certificates of competency at the examination which concluded last evening: Wm. J. Foster, Albert Co.; James Roy, Margaretville, N. S.; W. W. Steele, Guysboro, N. S.; J. G. Hannett, S. H. Mitchner and W. F. Bourke, of Halifax. James B. Turner and Henry A. Turner, of Harvey, N. B., were granted masters' certificates. Mr. John W. O'Neil, of Hillsboro, received a mate's certificate. One school announces itself as the "Government Marine School," and the other declares it "is alone appointed by the Government of Canada to prepare candidates for examination at St. John, Halifax and Quebec." There are some amusing stories told of the two rival schools, a few of which will be published some foggy day when news is very dull.

Multitudes of people require an Alterative, to restore the healthy action of their systems and correct the derangements that creep into it. Sarsaparillas were valued, until several impositions were palmed off upon the public under this name. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is no imposition.

Calvin Church Lecture.

We understand that the tickets for Mr. Boyd's lecture on Monday evening are selling very rapidly, and owing to that it has been decided to hold it in the Church. The committee who have it in charge and the popularity of the lecturer are sufficient to insure those who wish to attend a pleasant and instructive evening. The tickets are only 20 cents each.

The finest organs in the world are the Esty Organs. Call and see them at Landry & McCarthy's.

The Skating Contest.

Yesterday afternoon the first contest under the auspices of the Directors of the Skating Rink was held. The day was everything that could be desired, and a large number of ladies, gentlemen and children wended their way to the Rink. The sun shone through the western windows of the Rink, lighting it up and making it look as attractive as possible. The music by the Band made the contest still more interesting. At three o'clock the contestants were called and Messrs. G. Wetmore, G. B. Hegan, W. Hartt, R. Bayard, J. S. Cumming and L. Watters came forward to contest for the gentlemen's prizes, and Miss Christie entered for the ladies' prize. There was a feeling of disappointment at there being only one entry for the ladies' prize. It is the first time they have ever been asked to compete, and it is supposed they were diffident about coming forward. As no prize was to be given unless a certain number of marks was made there was no inducement for ladies who had had little practice to go forward. The programme was exhaustingly long, also. The competitors skated well, but it was soon apparent to all that Cumming would take the first prize. His exhibition was certainly the best ever seen in this city. Every motion seemed perfect. Hartt, who took the second prize, took the most graceful poses of anyone on the ice, but his skating was not so good as Cumming's. The contest was closed with specialties, when Watters dashed off into a waltz. Hegan and Wetmore executed some difficult figures and exhibited their double skating. Hartt did anything he saw the rest do, being specially good in a spinning trial. Cumming closed the specialties, securing the highest mark for himself by dashing "round the house" backwards, going like the wind, amidst the loudest applause. There is a report that the Directors do not intend giving Miss Christie a prize. It will be simply disgraceful if they do not. She went through a longer programme than is usually required from a lady—under very adverse circumstances. Being the only lady on the ice it was a most difficult and trying contest for her. At the close, as the judges know, she was thoroughly tired out. More than the amount of the prize she so well earned was paid for admission by those who went to see her skate, and it would be so mean to withhold the prize from her that the report must be false. The judges in the contest were W. F. Bunting, S. E. Gerow and B. C. B. Boyd. The marks gained were Cumming 74, Hartt 59, Watters 44, Wetmore 42, Hegan 41, Bayard 25.

The "Dufferin Quadrille" and the "Loyal Opposition Galop," two beautiful new pieces, for sale at Landry & McCarthy's.

The Mails.

Three days' mail arrived from the West by train about nine o'clock last evening. It consisted of one hundred and fourteen bags, weighing about four tons. The office was kept open until 12 o'clock for delivery and the staff of clerks were much later than that at work in the office. Keatley, who left on Thursday with the Fredericton mail, had a very pleasant time of it, according to his own account. He went as far as Geary, where he met Golding, from Fredericton. They changed mails and he returned. During his journey his horse broke through several old bridges, and once went in the water over his back. The mail he received from Golding he took to Westfield and caught the train that came in last night. He rode from Westfield on horseback, and arrived before the train. The Western mails were taken on board the train near Welsford, and at one place had to be carried by men, as no team could go near where the train was. The English mail that left here yesterday is all right. The manager of the Maine Central delayed the train in order to take this mail on board, and it will make connection with the steamer at Portland to-day. The train left at 8 o'clock this morning, and will go on as far as Welsford, where the mails, passengers and baggage will be transported across the long washout to the train in waiting for them at the other side. The Gaspereaux bridge and others have been shored up so that a train can cross them without danger. It will be about a week before the damage at Welsford can be repaired, and will, it is said, cost from sixty to one hundred thousand dollars.

Shipping Notes.

The brig Nancy Ross, McClellan master, at New York 4th inst. from Black River, Ja., reports having on the 23rd ult., in lat. 33.20, lon. 76.23, experienced a heavy gale from the N. E., which worked into E., and blew for three days, during which washed overboard the deckload of 28 tons logwood and everything moveable from the deck.

Gallant Rescue.—The brig Lily, of Windsor, N. S., Lawrence master, on her passage from Messina for New York, on the 15th ult., in lat. 39.55 E., lon. 42.20 W., fell in with the bark Vigilia, March master, from Darien far London, which vessel was in a disabled condition and making much water, and rescued captain and crew and landed them at New York. Captain March for himself, officers and crew desires to return his thanks to Captain Lawrence, officers and crew for rescuing them, and likewise for the very considerate treatment received while on board his vessel.

The brig J. E. Shafner.—Eastport, Me., March 4.—The revenue cutter Mosswood has succeeded in hauling off the brig J. E. Shafner, which went ashore on Nash Island some weeks ago.

The schooner Imperio, Burke master, which sailed from St. George's, Bermuda, on the 9th ult., for Liverpool, N. S., in ballast, put back on the 13th with loss of sails.

The bark Fanchon, of Yarmouth, N. S., Stanley master, from Baltimore for Falmouth, E., with a cargo of corn, put into St. Georges, Bermuda, on the 17th ult., leaking badly and with cargo shifted. The cargo has been discharged and the vessel is being caulked.

By Telegraph.

Canadian, British and Foreign.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

LONDON, March 6, p. m.

Consols steady. Breadstuffs firm.

The weather throughout England is fair.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh are expected to reach England to-morrow. Extensive preparations are being made for their reception. The day will be observed as a holiday.

Governor General Northbrooke, of India, telegraphs to the India office that the Government will be obliged to maintain 3,000,000 persons for three months. The expenditure on account of the famine to the end of February last is estimated at $7,500,000.

Reports still continue of wrecks accompanied with loss of life. The steamship Sedza, from Newcastle for Said, is lost. Thirty were drowned.

Wheat 12s. 5d. a 12s. 7d.; for California white 12s. 9d. a 13s.; for Club do 11s. a 12s.; for Red Western Spring Corn 36s. 9d.

NEW YORK, March 6, p. m.

Gold 111¼; sterling exchange 484½ a 487; money 3 per cent.

A severe snow storm is raging in the Sierra Mountain region seriously interfering with travel on the Pacific Railroad. A snow plough is constantly employed in breaking through the drifts. This is the severest snow storm ever known in that part of the country.

LONDON, March 6.

PARLIAMENT

met at 2 p. m. and proceeded with the formalities of organization. The oaths were administered to the members of the Commons in groups of forty.

A STATE DINNER.

The members of the present and late Governments received the Royal commands to attend a State dinner on Monday next, at Windsor Castle, where they will meet the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

THE FORMAL ENTRY.

The 12th inst. is appointed for the public entry of the Duke and his bride into London, and probably it will be observed as a complete holiday.

MORE PERJURY.

Capt. Brown, of the Tichborne claimant's witnesses, has been remanded for examination on a charge of perjury.

THE REMAINS OF DR. LIVINGSTONE

will be transported to England at the public expense.

ASHANTEE.

The War Office has received no official advices of the capture of the King of the Ashantees. A despatch from Wolseley of a date prior to the taking of Coomassie declares that the offers for peace on the part of the Ashantees were treacherous, and part of a plot to lure the army to destruction.

CONFLAGRATION.

A despatch from Constantinople reports an extensive conflagration in Salonica, by which eleven persons were burned to death.

NEW YORK, March 7.

COLLEGE BURNED.

Hillsdale College, at Hillsdale, Mich., was burned Friday morning. The east hall was saved, with the furniture, libraries, musical instruments, etc. Loss 375,000; insurance $50,000.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FREDERICTON, March 5—*Afternoon.*

After dinner the Secretary commenced his budget speech. He said the position of the Province was much improved at present in comparison with the past year. Last year it was falling behind at the rate of forty or fifty thousand dollars a year. This year by the arrangement made in reference to the export duty our position was very much bettered. In 1872 the question was before the Dominion Parliament, and this Government sent delegates to place its views before the Dominion Government. The late Secretary himself, Hon. Mr. Fraser, Hon. Messrs. Young and Wedderburn when they got to Ottawa found the question of our export duty somewhat misunderstood and themselves looked on as waiting to take money to which they were not entitled. Many said that the delegates had done nothing, but they knew what had transpired between themselves and the Government, and were willing to await the result. In the meantime, having also pressed other outstanding claims, the delegates to-day are not ashamed of their labors. In 1873, when it became necessary to consider our position under the Treaty of Washington, the Attorney General, President of the Executive Council, Mr. Wedderburn, and himself, were again delegated to go to Ottawa. Members of the House of Commons from New Brunswick had formed themselves in Committee on the Export Duty question, and a resolution had been entered on Notice Book to grant one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the relinquishment of the Export Duty, in accordance with a claim made by the former delegation. After the passage of the resolution delegates made an effort to have the arrangement take immediate effect, but could not succeed as the treaty did not go into operation until July. Steps were taken last session, therefore, to proclaim the abolition of the duty, which took effect in July last. By this, the great number interests of the country were relieved from this tax, and in addition we got a clear annual gain of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, less what we were accustomed to receive from export duty, being a net addition of eighty thousand dollars annually to our revenue. The delegates next turned attention to the disputed claims of the Dominion for the interests of our alleged expenditure in excess of seven millions debt with which we were allowed to enter the Union; but as it was impossible further to obtain attention from the Government at that time, they came away having at last secured the addition to our income already stated. He thought that by the sale of certain properties the Commercial Bank would pay off its entire liability to Government during the coming year. Small-pox expenditure, which he had always contended should always be a charge under quarantine laws on the Dominion Government, had cost the Province over seven thousand dollars last year, making the expenditure overrun the estimates nearly six thousand dollars; and that was not all, as claims are yet coming in.

After reference to the visit of the Governor General, and the good impression made on him by what he had seen of the Province, the Secretary proceeded to the estimated income of the present year. Under this head he said he did not think it advisable to take in fifty-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-four dollars—the interest on our increased debt allowance—as it was yet a matter of dispute whether the increased debt is not subject to deduction for a sum that the debt of the Province may on final adjustment be found to exceed $7,000,000. The subsidies from general Government amount to four hundred and ninety-one thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars and twenty cents. Forty-five thousand is put down as the income from casual and territorial revenue, though more has usually been received from that source; but as Government was considering what was the best disposition to make of Crown lands it was best not to overrate income from them. He was convinced that they should be a source of greater revenue than at present; and as by the abolition of the export duty their value to lumber operators was made a shilling per thousand better than heretofore, some plan should be adopted to make the lands pay an equivalent for it into the Provincial Treasury. Referring to the arrangement of the Provincial debt with the Dominion Government, the Secretary said that one hundred and fifty thousand dollars are justly due the Province on Eastern Extension account, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars on Western Extension stock, and two hundred and forty thousand on the St. Andrew's Railway stock. The Dominion Government had resisted our Western Extension claim on the ground that the stock had not been subscribed for until after the British North America Act came into operation, but as the Legislature of New Brunswick had directed the Government to take the stock several months prior to that time, we could only be kept out of our rights in the matter by a purely legal construction of the law. He was inclined to believe that the Dominion Government would not be so illiberal as to take advantage of a technicality under all the circumstances. When these claims were fairly acknowledged, and their principal and interest accounted for, it will be found we have not overrun our debt of seven millions.

The Surveyor General's report, already submitted, would give the House a very full idea of the manner in which the immigration appropriation of last year was disposed of, and it was the intention of the Government, particularly of the Surveyor General, to pursue a course even more vigorous this year. A new colony is come from Kincardineshire for Stonehaven, and another from England for Restigouche. The latter are being secured through the energetic services of Mr. Potts, one of the foremost agents of the Dominion in England. The Government have profited by their past experiences, and such progress is already made in preparation for the reception of these people as will ensure to them all that the Government promises shall be done for them.

The allowance in the estimates for the public health is the same as heretofore. As before intimated the assuming of this charge by the Dominion has already been urged by this Government, and in the settlement of pending questions between the two Governments it is quite probable that an allowance for the past and future expenditures will be made. An additional four thousand dollars for the purchase of improved stock is provided this year in accordance with last year's recommendation of the House. The Board of Agriculture proposes to supplement this with a grant of two thousand from its own funds to induce local Societies to make up a similar sum, and then to borrow two thousand more from some of the banks, making ten thousand in all for the purpose indicated. The Public Works allowance is increased on account of steam navigation service. The City of St. John contract had expired and tenders for St. John and border ports service having been advertised for, the Government found that that from Messrs. Lunt was the only one they could accept. They got twenty-six hundred dollars subsidy before for one trip a week. New they are to get five thousand and make two trips a week, calling at Beaver Harbor, in addition to St. George, St. Andrews and St. Stephen. Six thousand dollars are to go to the steamer for Rothesay Castle's route; two thousand to the steamer plying between Chatham, Red Bank and Indiantown, on the North Shore; eight hundred for the New Era; four hundred each for the two Chatham Ferry Boats and three hundred for the packet plying between Dalhousie and the north side of the Bay Chaleurs. The Milledgeville boat gets four hundred dollars; the St. George eight hundred; the Basin of Minas steamer two thousand. The new steamer to ply between St. John and Quaco, one thousand, and the ferry boat to ply between Dorchester and Hopewell Cape five hundred.

A young man named Abel, from St. John, a deaf mute, had so favorably impressed the Government by statistics furnished, that a grant of six hundred and fifty dollars was to be made in aid of a school for mutes and the blind at St. John. There are between two and three hundred blind and some three hundred mutes in the Province, and this may be a hint to Nova Scotia school managers that we will withdraw present grant to them as soon as our own school is in good working order. The appropriation, under the Free Grants' Act is ten thousand dollars. Portions of the press of the Province, when evidently under misapprehension of facts, have often stated that the Government aids people in coming from abroad to settle in this country, while it makes no effort to retain our own people. Under the Free Grants' Act ten or more young men or heads of families may procure homes on tracts of land selected by themselves or Government, through which roads are made for them free: married men get a free grant of two hundred acres, and when they chop two acres, are given fifteen dollars, and when log or other houses are built, fifteen more. One hundred and seventy families have taken advantage of the Act during the past season in different parts of the Province.

The Secretary next referred to the diamond borer, and said money granted last year for mining had been expended in boring in three localities at Grand Lake, without the successful results hoped for. Prof. Baillie and Mr. Ells, of geological survey, were of opinion that it was useless to continue the search on the Western side of Grand Lake, but recommended a trial on the Western side of the River St. John. In Clonmis there are indications of iron and coal. The borer had been used by the Messrs. C. W. Wetmore and G. D. Baille, by Mr. Gove in Charlotte, and the Lake George Antimony Company The Grant this year is to be entirely devoted to explorations near Gagetown.

Mr. Robinson, from Mining Committee, here said that they intended to recommend other explorations requiring a larger grant.

The Provincial Secretary said any such recommendation should receive the consideration of the Government. He had intended to refer to the railway subsidy scheme of the Government, but found he could do so with more satisfaction to himself and the House when he introduced the bill. It was a scheme of great importance, and he felt that the Government approached it with temerity, for while he was not one who would heedlessly plunge the Province into debt, yet he thought the interest at stake in the matter would justify us in running some risk, and when he brought the scheme down he thought the Government would be able to satisfy the country that it was launching in no wild or mad scheme.