General Business.

WARREN C. WINSLOW,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE:—Pugsley's Building, Prince William St., *5424 ST. JOHN,

MONEY!

TO LEND, in Sums of $200 and upwards, for one or more years, on good Real Estate.
Apply to— R. CARMAN,
20th Feb., 1881. Attorney, Chatham.

ROBERT MURRAY,
Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, ETC.,
OFFICE OVER MIRAMICHI BOOKSTORE
Water Street, - - Chatham, N. B.

Assessor's Notice.

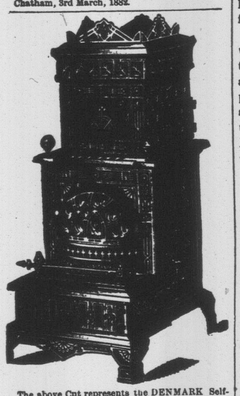
THE ASSESSORS OF RATES for the PARISH of CHATHAM, having received the Warrant authorizing the Assessment of Taxes for the present year as follows, to wit:—

On the Parish of Chatham for County Contingencies		$744 20
County School Fund		2,376 79
Alms House		400 30
		$3,521 29
Fire District of the Parish of Chatham	$1,067 50	
Police, do. do. do.,	1,174 25	2,241 75
Total		$5,753 04

Hereby notify all Persons liable to be Rated within the said Parish, to bring to the Assessors within Thirty Days from this date true statements of their Property and Income liable to be Assessed.

The Assessors also give notice that the valuation list when completed will be posted at the Post Office, Chatham.

JOHN ELLIS,
J. R. GOGGIN, } Assessors.
DANIEL CRIMMIN,
Chatham, 3rd March, 1882.



The above Cut represents the DENMARK Self-Feeder Soft Coal STOVE. Call at the Wareroom of the Agent and see how it works.
H. P. MARQUIS, Agent,
Cunard St., Chatham

Dr. J. S. Benson,
RESIDENCE:
Duke Street, - Chatham.

Co-Partnership Notice.

ISAAC HARRIS hereby gives notice that he has admitted his son, AARON HARRIS, as a Partner in his Business, which will be henceforth continued under the name and style of

I. HARRIS & SON.

Chatham, N. B., March 8th, 1882.

TEA! TEA!
Duties Removed!

We are now selling

Good Tea at 35 Cts.,
AND
CHOICE TEA AT 40 CENTS
PER POUND.
Wholesale, at Bottom Prices.

I. HARRIS & SON.

TENDERS FOR RECTORY.

TENDERS will be received by the Rev'd W. J. Wilkinson, Bay du Vin, up to 1st April, 1882 for putting up the frame, rough boarding, shingling and completely finishing the outside of the Rectory at Bay du Vin, according to plans and specification. The work to be completed by the 20th June, 1882.

Materials to be furnished to the contractor.

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

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

Wanted Immediately.

TWO SERVANT GIRLS, one for kitchen work, and one for house work. Highest wages given.

TEN DOLLARS A MONTH

to a capable kitchen girl. Apply at the ADVANCE OFFICE

Two Teachers Wanted.

A SECOND CLASS Male Teacher and a THIRD CLASS Female Teacher are wanted May 1st, by Black Brook School District No. 3. Apply, stating salary, to.

STEPHEN DEALY,
Secretary to Trustees.
Black Brook, Northumberland Co.
March 15, 1881. 4i5

COFFINS & CASKETS

The Subscriber has on hand at his shop, a superior assortment of

ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND OTHER COFFINS.

which he will sell at reasonable rates.

WM. M'LEAN
UNDERTAKER.
Chatham, Nov. 1, 1880.

JUST RECEIVED!

5 CASES BABBITT'S POTASH;
5 CASES "Greenbank" Concentrated Lye;
5 GROSS Bartlett's BLUE;
20 GROSS Nixey's Black Lead;
5 GROSS James' Pome Lead;
5 GROSS Aniline DYES.

For Sale, Low!

G. STOTHART.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day

It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) at the following rates:—

If paid in advance,	$1.00.
" " within 2 months	$1.50.
" " after 2 months,	$2.00.

Advertisements are placed under classified headings.

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season, are inserted at *eight cents* per line nonpareil, (or eighty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and *three cents* per line (or thirty-six cents per inch) for each continuation.

Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of *Five Dollars* an inch per year. The matter in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the Publisher.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor "Miramichi Advance." Chatham N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - - MARCH 30, 1882.

The Workingmen's Friends.

If it were necessary to prove that the Dominion Government's claim of being especially the friend of the working man is of a piece with its other pretences, a very effective bit of evidence in that direction was placed before the House of Commons on Wednesday of last week by Hon. Mr. Anglin who moved for copies of advertisements or circulars, tenders and other papers respecting the purchase of second-hand coal-hoppers from or through B. Burland. He said some explanation should be made as to why the Government purchased at a high price for the Intercolonial Railway the cast off hoppers from some road in the United States.

Sir Charles Tupper said the purchase was rendered necessary by the increased traffic. He had invited tenders from all the parties in Canada who were in a position to manufacture such rolling stock. He also invited tenders from manufacturers in the United States.—But when he got the tenders in he found that he could not get the cars as promptly as was necessary. When he found from Mr. Burland that he could purchase two hundred coal cars at once in New York on very favorable terms, and finding that the cars were good and that there was a great necessity for having them on the Intercolonial at once, he purchased fifty of them, which were reported as practically new, at $228 each. Sir Charles also went largely into the differences between purchases on capital account and purchases and repairs chargeable to revenue increased traffic, etc., thinking to divert the attention of the House from the fact that the Moncton shops were left in comparative idleness while the second hand work of New York car builders was purchased in a second-hand way. Mr. Anglin, however, is not a gentleman to be easily led away from a point he raises, so he replied as follows to Sir Charles:—

The hon. the Minister of Railways has directed a great part of his speech to a question which I did not raise, or care to raise at all. I did not discuss the question of the introduction of new rolling stock on the road. What I said was, that the purchase of second hand hoppers for use on the Intercolonial Railway was in itself *prima facie* evidence that the rolling stock was not in the position in which we would like to see it. A purchase of second-hand stock seems to be an extraordinary transaction, and I do not think the statement of the hon. gentleman deprives it of that character to any person who has seen the entry in the Supplementary Estimates. His calculation does not seem to be correct, as the amount debited is $24,000 for what I call second-hand coal hoppers. One of the things I objected to in my speech—and the hon. gentleman did not care to refer to that—was that, while we have in the town of Moncton large workshops and very valuable machinery, and while we have in the Lower Provinces hundreds of skilled workers in wood and iron who would have been delighted to obtain employment in these workshops at fair rates of wages, the hon. gentleman made up his mind to meet the demand for additional coal hoppers by purchasing them in the United States, instead of getting them built in Canada, by Canadians from Canadian wood and Canadian iron, as one would expect from an advocate of the National Policy, who declares himself in favor of Canada for the Canadians. By taking the course he did, he has proved recreant to that policy which he is so fond of proclaiming as the policy most suitable to this country. The machinery and workshops are there, the workmen could have been obtained in a few hours, and Mr. Whitney would have been well qualified to proceed with that work, and turn out a hundred, or five hundred, or even a thousand cars in a short time. There was no necessity of going to the United States for these coal hoppers, and it is not creditable to the Intercolonial Railway that we should send to New York to purchase second-hand coal hoppers, which must have been cast aside by some railway company in the United States. No railway company in the United States would have sold coal hoppers worth $432 for $228, unless for some extraordinary reason. The hon. gentleman says he relied upon the report of his officials. What that report is I do not know. Perhaps it would be well to have it brought down. What I object to is, that without absolute necessity, the hon. gentleman did not choose to give employment to our own people in making hoppers that might be a credit to the railway, instead of introducing these second-hand hoppers, which, whatever he says, will not be regarded as fit rolling stock for the Intercolonial Railway, controlled and managed by the Government of this Dominion.

The transaction looks very much like one of those jobs which Sir Charles appears to have a knack of getting into when the country or its people are made to suffer in order that others may be gainers. Had such an operation as this been performed under Mr. Mackenzie, Sir Charles would have been amongst the first to declare that a prudent Minister would not have allowed "increased traffic" to find him so short of cars as to force him to purchase some $24,000 worth all at once. The Moncton Railway shops have been partially closed under Sir Charles, in order, apparently, that the demands of his friends outside might be met.

Longfellow.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the American poet and scholar, died at his residence in Cambridge, Mass., last Saturday afternoon. None of our poets found their way to the hearts of English-speaking people of all classes during their lifetime as Longfellow has done, although it is probable that his true rank as a poet must yet be assigned to him. In all his works, produced during a period of over forty years, there is nothing but that which elevates, refines and brings the reader and student closer to the good and true. His Hiawatha, Evangeline, Tales of a Wayside Inn, The Courtship of Miles Standish, Voices of the Night, etc., together with short pieces such as the Psalm of Life, and ballads endear his memory to millions of readers on both sides of the Atlantic. In prose also Longfellow displayed a talent almost equal to that which has given him a world-wide poets' fame.

His father was Stephen Longfellow, an eminent Portland, Maine, lawyer. At fourteen the Poet entered Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., and during his collegiate life he wrote several of the most popular of his earlier poems, among them the "Hymn of the Moravian Nuns," "The Spirit of Poetry," "Woods in Winter" and "Sunrise on the Hills." On leaving college he commenced the study of law in his father's office, but about a year later an offer of the Professership of Modern Languages in Bowdoin College came to him. In order to prepare himself for the duties of his new office, he was granted permission to travel in Europe for three years. The effect of his tour through France, Spain, Italy and Germany at so early an age left an impression which was never effaced. Soon after entering on his work at Bowdoin College, where he remained five years, he became prominent as a contributor to the *North American Review*. He also published his translation of *Coplas de Manrique* and his "Outre-mer." In 1835 Longfellow was appointed Professor of Modern Languages and Belles-lettres at Harvard; this position he held for seventeen years. Toward the end of his active life marked literary honors were bestowed upon him both in Europe and America. Harvard made him an LL. D. in 1859, and the two leading English universities a D. C. L. just ten years later. The order of publication of his leading works is as follows: "Hyperion" (1839); "Voices of the Night and other Poems" (1837); "Ballads and other Poems," (1841); "The Spanish Student," (1843); "Evangeline," (1847); "The Golden Legend," (1851); "The Song of Hiawatha," (1855); "The Courtship of Miles Standish," (1858); "Tales of a Wayside Inn," (1863); "The New England Tragedies," (1868. His greatest work as a translator is a very faithful rendering of Dante's Divine Comedy, published in three volumes, (1867-70).

The Alms House.

One of the reasons why Hon. Mr. Adams has not endeavored to place the management of the Northumberland County Alms House in the hands of the Municipal Council is because it would deprive him of the power he has now over the appointments to the Board of Commissioners, each Commissioner, in his way of reckoning, being dependent on him for his position and, therefore, bound to vote for him. If the management of the Alms House were vested in the Municipality, the gentlemen of the Board who are efficient might be retained as a Committee of Council to look after the institution, and they would, therefore, be independent of this member of Government who seeks to build himself up as an official autocrat, knowing his own personal demerits. No candidate for the legislature should be encouraged next summer who does not openly disapprove of Mr. Adam's policy in this Alms House matter. If the electors are only firm enough we should not be surprised to find Mr. Adams *promising* to follow public sentiment in reference to requiring the Government to allow Northumberland to manage its own Alms House. Keeping his promise, if elected, would, however, be another matter.

The Land Monopoly.

The process of swelling the Territorial revenue for the year by the sale of the public lands, goes bravely on, the *Royal Gazette* giving notice in the name of the Surveyor-General of over a thousand acres in this county, which are to be offered for sale next Thursday on application of Mr. R. P. Whitney. As the upset price is $2 an acre this will add some $2,000 to the Crown Lands Revenue for the year, but neither any future Surveyor-General, nor the Government of the Province will ever derive a cent from the land in question, again. Neither, will any operator be able to lumber on it excepting by leave of the distinguished prospective purchaser.

The Legislative Council Resolution.

Mr. Hutchison, M. P. P., moved a resolution in the Legislature last week, the text of which, together with an outline of the debate thereon, and the Government's amendment, will be found in our Fredericton letter. That the resolution ought to have passed the House cannot be denied in view of the Government's assumed position towards the Council, and the fact that it was defeated through the efforts of the Government, plainly shows how insincere the latter body has always been in pretending to desire the abolition of the Upper House. Referring to the resolution the Fredericton *Herald* says:

Mr. Hutchison's resolution, is entirely in harmony with public sentiment. In a political sense it was, perhaps, the most adroit motion which has been made during the existence of the present Legislature. It completely unmasked the Government, and exposed the deception which they have practised through the last four sessions. No one can gainsay Mr. Hutchison's proposition that as eight members of the Council constitute a quorum, and there are now fourteen members, the public interests would not suffer if the seats are kept open until after the next election, especially as they have been open for three years. If the Government is sincere in its expressed desire to abolish the Council, it could give no better earnest of that fact than to decline to fill up the vacant seats, until after the people have had an opportunity of pronouncing upon the question at the polls. But they are not sincere, and never were. To catch votes the first session, they put it in the speech that they would abolish the Council; to hold votes in the last session, they declare that they "will preserve our institutions with a dignity becoming their importance," and announced their intention to fill to its full strength the body which they have pledged themselves to do away with. Analyzing the vote we find that outside of the eight members of the Government, the five members who have been promised seats up stairs, Messrs. McLellan and Lynott who are in favor of maintaining the Council, and Mr. Morton, who admitted that he was about to vote against his convictions, just seven members of the House gave the Government their support on this, the first vote of want of confidence of the session, as against seventeen who voted against them.

The Government have actually promised these seats to certain members, who have faithfully supported them for that consideration and they knew that if the resolution had been carried these supporters would, in all probability, desert them and thus bring about their defeat. Mr. Hutchison is to be congratulated on compelling the Government to show its true colors in this matter and the soundness of his judgment in moving as he did is abundantly proved by the fact that a change of side by three members (three of the four who are promised the seats) would have carried the vote in his favor and taught the Government a lesson which is now reserved for them to learn from the electors next summer.

Deception.

The *Advocate* misrepresents Mr. Snowball's speech in the House of Commons from beginning to end, as our readers will see when the official report is published. And after so doing it pretends he was immediately followed by Mr. John McDougald of Picton who, it says, made his "maiden speech" and "severely handled the base slander on Nova Scotia coal," etc. The fact is that Mr. McDougald did not make any speech until long after Mr. Snowball spoke. Why cannot the *Advocate* be fair in such matters. It must imagine its readers see no other newspaper. If they do not they are to be pitied.

Why Our Young Men Leave Home.

We have heard and seen so much of late concerning the great benefits that are being conferred upon the country by our Local Government and the trumpet of the Hon. Surveyor General has been so persistently—and, we may say, exclusively—blown by the local organs of his party, that people might be induced to imagine that both the Government and Mr. Adams were above criticism and deserving of praise. What is thought of them up the St. John River, however, is well expressed in a letter of Mr. P. O. Byram, which we find in the Woodstock *Press*. It shows exactly the character of those visits to Free Grant Settlements by the Surveyor General, of which we hear so much and that his treatment of the French of Madawaska is about the same as that of those from whom he took the lands in the vicinity of Carleton not long since to sell to private speculators. When Mr. Byram says, "We have so many organs trying to curry favor with our Government for its patronage, thinking there is more money to be got in it than serving our country at large," he hits hard at the class of papers which are run entirely by rings of politicians who are banded together for the purpose of supporting any combination, however corrupt, so long as they are permitted to share in the public spoliation that is now inseparable from the management of the party ruling at Fredericton. We commend Mr. Byram's letter to the attention of our readers:—

[*For the Woodstock Press.*]

MR. EDITOR,—I almost had made up my mind to say no more, as it was but little difference whether our country went to the devil, wholesale or retail, but your paper of the 3rd inst., under the heading of "Why our young men leave home," roused me up a little, to find you don't seem to strike and doubt on the cause which produces the effect to make them leave home. A few facts would go far to set people thinking, who never would without them inquire whether it's the fault of our country or our Government "why our young men leave home." We never may expect a change until we strive to make a change in our politicians, and select men who have the interest of our country at heart, to open up its resources. We have been too much in the habit of selecting men being led by the Lumber Kings, and our chosen wisdom has turned out to be first class; and quack Lawyers, whose interest is more to play into their own pockets than to protect our country's interest. And they are the men, to whose tender mercies our country has to look up to to open up its resources, which are shamefully neglected, and by their neglect. Our old farmers, in order to keep their sons at home, have divided and sub-divided their farms until they are now completely crowded out of the country yearly. I cannot agree with your remarks, saying: "New farms are hard to get unless a person goes so far away from the scenes of his childhood and the friends of his youth that the separation is nearly as great as it would be were he to go out of the country altogether." We have thousands of acres of as fine land as lie in any country, waiting for a move to be made to open them up for cultivation, all within sight of back settlers, who have been worrying out an existence for many years for the want of roads to get out or in, discouraging any new beginner to get out of sight of a turnpike in the woods farming; but they never will get one, unless they make it themselves, and of two evils they think the least would be to leave the country, and seek other places to hew out a home—and away they go. I don't believe we should indulge in fault-finding without cause. Perhaps the following facts may be considered some of the causes "why our young men leave home," and my excuse for finding fault.

I have often been called on to represent back-settlers' grievances, in different cases, to the Surveyor General. The following facts will prove what attention they generally receive. On the 18th April, 1879, I wrote to the Surveyor-General. Several young men came to me, who could not read or write, who wished me to ask him if he would place the Tachie Survey under the Free Grant Act for them to settle on, and allow them the same frontages others have under said Act. On the 21st of May, he says: "There is no Free Grant Act, as mentioned in your letter. I am going to your place in two weeks, and will see for myself." So I informed the would-be settlers accordingly, who were kept waiting patiently for twenty-eight days, when we heard His Honor had came up to Grand Falls on a flying visit, and joined an excursion going up to Little Falls and back, and kept on rejoicing downward. Naturally the settlers thought I deceived them, after hearing the Surveyor-General had been up and gone. So I wrote him on June 19th, saying:

"You have disappointed several, on your flying visit through this County, by not condescending to give us a call according to your note of the 21st May last, when you promised to be here, and see for yourself in two weeks, about placing the Tachie Survey under the Free Grant Act, etc.; and I informed parties, to that effect to be ready to meet your Honor; and further, I wrote you a card I would be on hand with a conveyance, to make as little trouble as possible and lose no time. It makes it very difficult for those poor would-be settlers, who cannot read or write, to represent their grievances, and must depend on those who can, and be deceived, and it makes the man who deceives them feel annoyed, especially when the fault is not his own leading them astray. For my part I have no interest in the matter, only to do what one man should be willing to do for another, without fee or reward, (which is not expected from our Government officials) and it seems strange matters of so much importance must be delayed and not looked into. If I had known our Government scale of time—two weeks meant twenty-eight days—then we might have known when to meet your Honor, and stolen an interview of a few minutes, which would explain more than a half dozen sheets of foolscap would contain well filled. If you would be kind enough to send Mr. Jack up one or two days, who is well versed in French, to straighten out those crooked doings by our By-Road Commissioners, who are making all this confusion and trouble through ignorance, it would save much controversy and annoyance to Government. It appears Tachie's upper survey in this Parish is nearly all taken up by farmer's children living on the river, depriving actual settlers coming in, and several other grievous cases require looking into and adjusting. Yours, etc.,

P. O. BYRAM."

The outward appearance of the man is convincing proof. He cares nothing for the wants of our country, nor wants to, and I was not disappointed in not getting a reply from that day to this. Our young men left us. Some now are in Montana and Colorado writing for their friends to come on where labor is respected and receives its value, to hew out a home.—Now, within a distance of twelve miles, fifteen young men are talking of leaving, if they can get away, in March or April; not because they are not able or willing to work, but they want to go where people legislate to open up the resources of their country—to keep young men at home, instead of crowding them out, and forcing them to leave. We have so many organs trying to curry favor with our Government for its patronage, thinking there is more money to be got in it than serving the interests of our country at large, no wonder the inhabitants of cities and towns are not posted up as to "why our young men leave home."

Your obedient servant,

P. O. BYRAM.

St. Leonard, Madawaska, Feb. 8, 1882.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE will, probably, be prorogued on Thursday next.

THE REASON for the Government's violation of law in establishing the Stock farm, was given by Mr. Marshall viz: That a man could leave his home in the northern counties, in the evening, visit the Farm next morning and transact business in St. John the same day. After that who would not be pleased to think that the constitution of the Province was violated?

THE TIN PLATES DUTIES:—The abolition of the duty on tin plates places packers of salmon in these Provinces in the position in which Mr. Haddow asked the Government to place them, when, in a former session, they were amending the Tariff. He then stated that salmon canned in these Provinces could not compete in foreign markets with the salmon from British Columbia and Oregon, and that, as no drawback was allowed on tin plates unless exported, our packers were heavily burdened in the home market by the duty on tin, solder, etc. The Finance Minister, and at least one of his supporters, pretended then to sneer at Mr. Haddow's remonstrances, but the Government now acknowledge that he was right.—*Freeman.*

MR. SNOWBALL, M. P., delivered a speech in the Commons on Thursday last, in the Budget debate. The Liberal-Reform papers refer to it in complimentary terms, while the Tory papers characterise it as an attack on Nova Scotia coal, etc. Mr. Snowball buys and uses enough of all kinds to justify him in expressing an opinion on the subject. We did not receive the *Hansard* report, with the speech referred to in it, in time for this week, but expect to lay it before our readers in next weeks ADVANCE, when it will probably be seen that Mr. Snowball attacks the Government's protective policy in more ways than through the coal monopoly and that the cry raised against his speech in regard to the coal interest is only for the purpose of awakening Nova Scotia prejudices against the Liberal Party in view of possible elections next summer.

Our Fredericton Letter.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 25, 1882.

Work has been somewhat pushed ahead during the past week in the House of Assembly. Night sessions were begun on Monday last and continued for three nights, and a good deal of talking and some work were done at them. The House went into Committee of Supply on Monday morning, and it was rapidly pushed through with the help of the night sessions, and was finished on Wednesday, when Supply was made the order of the day for Monday, 27th, at noon in order to introduce any supplementary estimates.

The discussions in Supply, while somewhat lengthy on some occasions, were not of very marked importance. The first evening session was stamped as peculiar by the ravings of the hon. gentleman from Westmorland, Mr. Hanington, against the Fredericton *Herald*, and a war of words with some of his fellow-members, Mr. Blair among the number. As usual, Mr. Hanington's utterances were marked with that coarseness of language, punctuated with spittings and splutterings, which he deems so expressive and forcible in a speaker, but which only inspired in his hearers that disgust which his remarks merited.

When the order of the day was called on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Hutchison moved in amendment his resolution in regard to the vacancies in the Council as follows:—

Resolved, That all after the word "that" be struck out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

Whereas, There are at present several vacant seats in the Legislative Council, which seats have continued vacant for several years past without sensibly diminishing the efficiency of that body; and

Whereas, the Executive Government has declared it to be its policy by the adoption of all proper and constitutional means to bring about such a change in the constitution as will vest all Legislative authority in this Province in the Legislative Assembly; and

Whereas, The Government has signified its intention of filling up the vacancies in the Council and are considering the propriety of making the appointments thereto at the close of the present session; and

Whereas, The discussions which have taken place in this House on the subject of the abolition of the Council have tended to direct public attention to the question so that a new House in dealing with this matter may claim to have the support of a pronounced public opinion on any measure it may adopt;

Therefore Resolved, That in the opinion of this House it is not either advisable or necessary that appointments be made to fill the vacancies now existing in the Legislative Council until at least after the general election and until all proper and constitutional means have been thereafter taken to effect the proposed change.

In speaking to the motion Mr. Hutchison said that as the question would, probably, come before the electors at the forthcoming elections, it was as well to have an expression of opinion from the House on it. He did not think that the usefulness of the Legislative Council had been impaired by the four vacancies in it having remained so long unfilled and thought that the Government should not now fill them. He charged the Government with unsincerity in this connexion in their actions in the past, particularly in 1879, when they had got the matter off their consciences by a paragraph in the speech. He showed their unsincerity last year when a measure came before the House to abolish the Council and in concluding thought that the matter should be brought under the consideration of the House, and that the resolution should pass.

In seconding the resolution, Mr. Blair supported and pointed out the truth of the statements set out in the recitals of the resolutions, and argued that the passage of this resolution would affirm that the Council was an unnecessary branch of the Legislature, in that the House did not deem it advisable to fill the present vacancies up, and thought that the new house would come back from the people with a very strong opinion upon the subject.—Some stronger reason, he held, should be advanced against the resolution than that it infringed upon the prerogative. He said that there was no reason why these vacancies should be filled now, after having pended so long, and contended that the Government had only put the matter off until the present time in order to strengthen their hands in this branch of the Legislature at the last hour.

The Attorney General said he would show that the resolution was against good administration in this or any other province, while complimenting Mr. Hutchison on the manner in which the resolution was drawn up. He discussed the recitals of the resolution, and said that while the Government had expressed their intention of filling these vacancies, they had mentioned no time for doing so. He objected to the resolution as infringing on the prerogative, and moved the following amendment;—

To strike out all after the word "whereas" in the first preamble of the amendment, and insert in lieu thereof the following:—

"The appointing of gentlemen to occupy seats in the honorable the Legislative Council is vested in His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and under the principles of responsible government His Honor's advisers are responsible to the Assembly, as the representatives of the people, for all acts of administration; therefore

"*Resolved*, That this House does not deem it expedient to interfere with the constitutional responsibility of the Governor in Council."

Mr. Ritchie in defending the recitals of the amendment said the Attorney General took exception to the third recital, but if the House took the enquiry and the Government's answer to it, stating their intention to fill the vacancies, there could be no doubt as to its truthfulness.

The discussion was continued further by Messrs. Lynott, Black, Sayre, McLellan, Morton, Barberie and Blair.

Mr. Blair raised the point that the amendment to the amendment was not in order, but he was overruled by Mr. Speaker, and after tea the Provincial Secretary closed the debate when the amendment to the amendment carried on the following division:—

Yeas—Fraser, Wedderburn, Landry, Adams Crawford, Perley, Hanington, Elder, Marshall, Theriault, Johnson, Turner, Colter, Leighton, Davidson, Beveridge, Mclellan, Lynott, Woods, Morton, McManus, Butler, Lewis—23.

Nays—Blair, Willis, Black, Thompson, Hutchison, Ritchie, Gillespie, Ryan, White (Sunbury), Cottrell, Vail, Hill, Sayre, Killam, White (Carleton), Barberie, Kenny—17.

In closing the debate the Provincial Secretary made some sneering allusions to Mr. Willis and during the debate on supply later in the evening there was an animated discussion over it between Messrs. Blair and Willis and the Hon. Attorney General.

Wednesday morning was taken up with local bills, and in the afternoon the committee appointed to investigate the claim of Robt. Sinclair, Supervisor of Great Roads for the County of Restigouche, reported recommending that he be paid $180 in full of his claim.

The items of supply were also concurred in by the House.

On Monday forenoon Mr. Hutchison moved the House into committee on a bill relating to the establishment of a boom across the Tetagouche river opposite Bathurst, Mr. Colter in the chair. The bill gives power to Messrs. R. A. & J. Stewart to place a boom across the river for the purpose of stopping logs, said boom to be below the Highway bridge and calculated to relieve it of the pressure which, in other seasons, had damaged it.

Mr. McManus said strong representations had been made to him against the bill, but though these were laid before the committee on corporations, they recommended it to the favorable consideration of the House. There have been petitions on both sides. The objection is that there are large quantities of logs on the river and hitherto parties have boomed them for themselves, while this bill gives the Messrs. Stewart a right to charge boomage and in fact gives them a monopoly. If the bill did pass he would want it amended by adding the names of K. F. Burns & Co. to the first section. They will pay one half the expenses of the boom if they are allowed to be corporators in it and will give the Messrs. Stewart a guarantee that they will allow them to build the boom as they see fit.

Mr. Hutchison said a boom was absolutely necessary to protect the bridge which is now made use of for that purpose. He thought it an unreasonable thing to oppose the bill, for if it is a correct one with Messrs. Burns in it, it must be a correct one without their names. He had information from Gloucester that some of the parties who signed the petition against the bill did so under a misapprehension. The bill provides the lowest possible tolls, and no injustice can be done to anyone.

Mr. Ryan did not see why Burns & Co's name should not be added as a matter of justice. The Messrs. Stewart say they do not wish the bill at all if the Messrs. Burns' name is in it, and this certainly looks as though the one wished to get some advantage over the other. Across the Nepisiquit is a boom owned by both parties, and as they get along well together there, he could not see why they could not do so on the Tetagouche. The damage from logs to the bridge is an exceptional one.

Mr. Killam favored the bill as it stood and Hon. Mr. Crawford thought Messrs. Burns' name might be added.

Mr. Davidson said if parties got up an Act of incorporation, he did not see how the House could force others in partnership with them. The boom would be a great convenience and afford a great saving of lumber whoever might own it. There were similar booms at Caraquet, on Bass River and on the Nepisiquit. Adding Burns' name to the bill would not affect its principle.

Hon. Mr. Adams said he believed that the Stewarts were the only operators on the river, and Burns & Co. had not lumbered on it for three years. The bill, however, provides for the protection of the interests of all who may lumber on the river, as the tolls are fair and just, and no one disputes the boomage.

Hon. Mr. Hanington took the same view as Mr. Davidson.

Mr. McManus spoke further in support of Burns' & Co.'s right to be made corporators.

Mr. Thompson thought the interests of the Province would be better conserved by having the boom in the hands of one party.

A motion to add the names of K. F. Burns & Co. to the corporators was lost and a motion to report progress was also lost, after which the bill was agreed to.

The Hemlock Lands resolutions of Mr. Sayre were discussed in the afternoon. [This debate will be referred to in a future issue of the ADVANCE.—ED.]

[*Continued from 2nd Page.*]

Secretary is not a good judge of stock, he is a good judge of a speech, when delivered by himself. He takes the dear farmers into his bosom, and gathers them up like little lambs. I do not believe what the press says at all times, and I believe the Government should have consulted the farmers about the stock farm. I want to understand what right the Government had to take money without authority of the House? It is treating the House, and especially their supports, with a great deal of contempt. Where, when there is no emergency, the Government act in violation of the law, the sooner the people send some one here to take their place the better. Unless some stand is taken and these things are checked, people will find, sometime, that we will have direct taxation. The bye-road money for our county is too small, and there is the same state of things in other counties, but money is taken from the bye road fund to pay the interest on our debts and we cannot get any more. Any amount of money is lavished on big works, but there is none for giving assistance to the poor people in the country districts.

The first session the Government led the House to believe that a Minister of Education would be appointed. This has not been done and I think the educational machinery is too great and extravagant.—In our present state of finances, with so many wants, some move should be made in cutting down the expenses in this department.

Hon. Robert Marshall followed Mr. Barbarie, and after a few introductory remarks, proceeded to discuss the financial position of the Province. He said:—The Province entered the Union in 1867 with a debt of $7,000,000, which was increased subsequently to $8,176,680. It had a revenue for its local wants of 80 cents a head for its then population, $50,000 for legal expenses, and $63,000 a year for the first decade; this was increased by $150,000 in lieu of the surrender by the Province of its right to impose a lumber export tax. The $63,000 lapsed in 1877, (and here I may say that the grant should have been made perpetual as at first intended at the Quebec conference.)

Before going into the state of our finances I will allude to the Tower matter referred to by the member for Restigouche. It will be remembered that this trial arose when the Legislature was in session, and I hold it would have been wrong if the Government had not been represented to see that the case was not one of persecution rather than prosecution, and on this account there is little force in the argument that there was one of the leading counsel in the Province engaged in the prosecution. The trial lasted forty-two days, and speaking from my own experience with law, I may say that the $600 paid Mr. Pugsley for the trial was a fair and moderate charge. My hon. friend also referred to the Eastern Extension claims. I have no hesitation in saying that I am as confident as I am standing here that the claim will be paid in full. My reasons for thinking so are these: The road cost this Province $400,000. The Dominion Government were uncertain whether they would take that road or not. They gave the Government no option but to accept $250,000 for it, on the understanding that, if the commissioners were mistaken in the basis of valuation, justice would be done. When the Government opened the matter up again, it was found that the cost of the road, on a fair basis, was $400,000, so that $150,000 must be returned to the Province. I met Mr. Shanly in Halifax, and I feel confident that his report will be a favorable and satisfactory one. Respecting the Grand Southern, let me say that, whether the Government acted rightly or wrongly, in a legal sense, last session, was not a question for the House, for had they failed to comply with the reasonable requests of the company, their act would have been looked upon as repudiation, and they would thus have injured the reputation of the Province with capitalists. I am prepared to take full responsibility for the course I took in that matter, and justify it to my constituents. As to the stock farm, it is well known I am not an agriculturist, but let me say that it is situated in a most central locality, and a man from Restigouche, the county of the member who complained so much about it, can leave his home one night, get to the farm early the next morning, do his business, and then have the whole day in St. John. The same thing is true of those who reside in Kent, Northumberland, Westmoreland and Gloucester counties. The farm is admirably adapted for its purpose, and in my opinion is better for the purpose than those recommended by the delegates of the Board of Agriculture. The member for Westmoreland also referred to the repeal of the Garnishee, Trustee and Attachment Acts, but I think it was the general impression of commercial men that there was imperative necessity that they should be repealed instanter on the repeal of the Insolvent Act by the Dominion Parliament, but subject to such further exigencies as the public service might render necessary.

Having touched on these matters, I will again refer to the financial question and endeavor to show what the revenue and expenses will be during the next decade, what our liabilities are at the present hour, and what has been expended in developing our resources since Confederation.

Our revenue at 80 cents a head on our present population will amount to	$256,903 20
The allowance for Government	50,000 00
Export duty indemnity	150,000 00
A total of	$469 903 20

To add to this we have the territorial and mining revenues of $160,000, and fees from the Supreme Court, Provincial Secretary's office, Lunatic Asylum and miscellaneous receipts, which I may fairly estimate at $15,000. This gives a total revenue of $641,903.20. There is no doubt in my mind but that this will be sustained during the present decade, and we may anticipate an increase of 12½ per cent. in our population, or 40,000 people, which at 80 cents a head will give us an additional revenue of $32,000. The yearly expenses during the present decade may be approximated in this way:—

Education	$165,000 00
Debenture interest and reductions	65,000 00
Lunatic Asylum	32,000 00
Contingencies	12,000 00
General Public Hospital	2,000 00
Public Works	125,000 00
Bye Roads	70,000 00
Public Printing	8,000 00
Free Grants Act	10,000 00
Administration of Justice	21,000 00
Agriculture	22,000 00
Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums	3,000 00
Auditor General	1,600 00
Executive Government	38,000 00
Legislation	28,000 00
Miscellaneous expenditure, including Judges' Chambers, St. John, and marriage certificates	5,000 00
Total	$604 600 00
We have the Receipts	$641 903 20
Expenditure	604,600 00
Surplus	$37,303 20

The receipts may be increased by royalty upon our mines and minerals, and though I do not wish to be considered too sanguine, I may say that the $63.000 may be restored by the Dominion, and then we will only be getting even-handed justice.

But whether justice is done us in this regard, or not, I venture the prophesy that the Province of New Brunswick will be able, by the energy and determination of her people, to rank side by side with the most prosperous of the Provinces of Canada in its determination to keep abreast of the civilization of the 19th century, and grant to its people an increase of the facilities of modern travel which, even to-day, is enjoyed by our people to a greater extent, measured by the population, than by the people of any other country. Since Confederation this Province has maintained the public services generously, and what to-day, is her debt?

The total debenture indebtedness is		$339,400
Add to this—		
Grand Southern	17,500	
Kent Northern	59,000	
Extreme Estimate for New Parliament Buildings and Equipments	125,000	
Due Dominion Government	33,000	
Add for unforseen charges, though I think I have included all	26,100	
		$1,100,000
Deduct for Eastern Extension		150,000
And we have left		$950,000

as the total indebtedness of the Province. I think this is not by any means a large liability for this Province. Now let us see what we have expended since Confederation for the development of our affairs.

There has been expended:—

Carleton Branch	$ 15 000
Chatham Branch	56,000