ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purt strength and wholesomeness. More economica than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short wright, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only* ts cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st N. Y.

SKATING RINK!

The Directors of the Chatham Skating Rink beg to inform the public that

Skating&PromenadeTickets

FOR THE

Season of 84-5

May be obtained either at Mackenzie's Drug Store or from the Secretary.

Season Tickets-SKATING.

FAMILY TICKETS $6.50.—This ticket will entitle d members of a family to skate and promenade eglivirp for the season, said three members to consist of—

1st.—The parent and one child, (the latter to mean any child except a young man of 18 years or over)

2nd.—A widowed parent (or a guardian) and two children (excepting young men of 18 years or over.)

Memembers of the family (over the three above designated) will receive tickets (excepting young men over 18 years of age) at $1 each.

GENTLEMAN'S TICKET, $4 50, entitles the holder to skating and promenade privileges for the season. All ages over 12 years to be included in this class of ticket holders.

LADY'S TICKET, $3.50, entitling the holder to skating and promenade privileges for the season. All ages over 12 years to be included in this class.

CHILD'S TICKET, $2 00, entitling the holder to skating and promenade privileges for the season in the day time, but will not include evening skating. Ages under 12 years only to be included in this class of ticket holders.

Season Tickets—Promenade Only.

GENTLEMAN'S TICKET, $2.00
LADY'S TICKET, $1.00.
These tickets entitle the holdens to promenade privileges only.

Monthly Tickets.

GENTLEMAN'S TICKET, $2.00.
LADY'S TICKET, $1.00.
These tickets entitle the holder to skating and promenade privileges for the period of one month from date of issue only.

Single Admissions.

Single Admission for Skating 25 cts., or Six Tickets (each of which will entitle the holder to one day's skating) for $1.00.
Single Admission to Promenade (Band Nights) 10c
" " " " (Ordinary Nights) 5c
Holders of aforesaid tickets will not thereby be entitled to Admission on Carnival Nights, as all Carnivals and such Entertainments are Extra

The Rink will, at all times, be under the supervision and control of two members of the Board of Directors, assisted by a competent Janitor, and proper order and discipline may be relied upon, and good behaviour will be strictly enforced.

The Rink will be opened on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 1 p m. and close at 10 p. m. On Saturdays it will open at 10 o'clock, a. m. and close at 6 o'clock p. m., intermission of one hour each day between 1 & 2 and 6 & 7 p. m.

MUSIC

WILL BE FURNISHED BY THE

Chatham Brass Band

Two evenings each week from the opening of the season.

Notice of the Rink being open for Skating will be given by hoisting the Rink Flag as well as by Dodgers.

GEO. WATT, Secretary. D. FERGUSON, President.

MIRAMICHI

LIVERY STABLE,

Castle Street. - - Newcastle

TEAMS FURISHED FOR
DRIVES, PARTIES,
EXCURSIONS
FISHING TRIPS, ETC.

JOHN MORRISSY, - - - Proprietor.

TAILORING.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to tender his thanks to the public of Miramichi who have so liberally patronized his business at his late stand and to inform them that he has removed to his new premises on Water street, next door to the store of J. B. Snowball, Esq., where he will be glad to welcome all old customers and to make the acquaintance of new ones. He has on hand a most complete new stock of

All Kinds of Cloths,

from which selections may be made for

Suits or Single Garments

inspection of which is respectfully invited.

F. O. PETTERSON.

Mortgagee's Sale.

There will be sold at Public Auction in front of the Subscriber's store, at Kouchibouguac, in the Parish of Carleton, and County of Kent, on Saturday, the 4th day of April next, at twelve o'clock, noon, under and by virtue of a power of sale, contained in a certain indenture of mortgage dated the twenty-first day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty two, and made between Richard Tracey of the Parish of Carleton, in the County of Kent and Province of New Brunswick farmer, and Ellen his wife, of the one part and George McLeod of the City of St. John, in the County of St. John and Province aforesaid, merchant, of the other part; Registered in the office of the Registrar of deeds etc. in and for the County of Kent, in Book B. No. 2, pages 207, 208 and 209, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said mortgage default having been made in the payment of the principal moneys and interest thereof, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said mortgage as follows, viz: "all that certain piece or parcel of land adjoining on the North to land now owned and occupied by the said Richard Tracey and fronting on the West side of the road leading from Richibucto to Chatham, containing fifty acres more or less, also all that certain piece or parcel of land being meadow land fronting on the South side of the aforsaid Road and adjoining on the North to meadow land owned by W. B. Weldon, Esquire, containing fifty acres more or less; also all that piece or parcel of land adjoining land now owned and occupied by Richard Tracey on the North and fronting on the East side of the aforsaid Road containing fifty acres more or less, being lands conveyed from Walter Tracey of the said Parish of Carleton to the said Richard Tracey by deed dated the twenty-fifth day of October, A. D. 1878, and registered in Kent County Records No. 12,189; also all that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the said Parish of Carleton, bounded and described as follows; commencing at a marked spruce tree standing on the North West side of the Post Road leading from Richibucto to Miramichi and distant by the Magnet, North seventy degrees West seventy five chains of four poles each from the Noth East angle of Lot No. 26, granted to Richard Smith, thence running along the said Road North twenty degrees and forty-five minutes West twenty-one chains to a marked stake, thence East fifty-four chains to a marked cedar stake, thence South twenty chains to a marked pine tree and thence West forty-seven chains to a place of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less, being a piece of land conveyed from Walter Tracey by Deed dated June 21st. A. D. 1860, registered No. 5,525, Kent County Records Book O. page 297.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply at the office of the undersigned at Kouchibouguac.

Dated the twenty-fourth day of February, A. D. 1885.

GEORGE McLEOD-
3. b. 26. Mortgagee.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, - - - - MARCH 12, 1885.

Hon. Isaac Burpee's Death.

Hon. Isaac Burpee, Member of the House of Commons for St. John city and county and ex-Minister of Customs, died at New York on Sunday 1st inst. He was a native of Sunbury County, where he was educated in the local Grammar School, removing to St. John thirty-six years ago, when he was twenty-two years old. He engaged successfully in the hardware business, and did not enter public life until about fifteen years ago, when he became the first chairman of the Portland town council. His excellent business training, together with a natural aptitude for public affairs, at once attracted attention and in 1872 he was chosen by a large majority to represent the city and county in Parliament. He entered the Mackenzie Cabinet, on its formation, as Minister of Customs, continuing in the position and discharging its duties with more than usual faithfulness and success until the resignation of that Ministay in 1878. He was as conscientious as he was able in the discharge of his representative duties, commanding the respect and friendship of all parties in parliament. His public spirit was displayed in the different railway enterprises with which he has been associated during the last twenty years and in the gift of a free public library to the city of Portland, in which he lived. All who knew him will regret that death has claimed him at a time when he seemed but fairly started on a most useful public career, full of promise of honor to himself and benefit to his constituency and the Province.

A Singular Motion.

It is well for representatives to be of an enquiring turn of mind, but Mr. Park seems to have gone into the buisness of asking questions, either for the fun of the thing or because his political leader and patron is so fond of indulging in the same pastime. The question put to the goverment by Mr. Park relating to correspondence on the subject of the Indiantown Branch injunction is an indication of what he and his friends imagine in connection with that matter. They endeavor to make the I. C. R. people and the Dominion Government belive that the N. & W. "company, president or manager" etc., are doing dreadful things against that piece of Mr. Mitchell's folly and spite known at the Indiantown Branch, forgetting that everybody but that gentleman and his few remaining adherents in Northumberland are wondering at the waste of public money involved, while they approve of the action of the Chief Commissioner in taking the step he has to protect the rights of local property holders. The answer of the Attorney-General to Mr. Park's question on this subject lett nothing further to be said.

Do They Examine the Public Reports?

The report of Legislative proceedings of 2nd inst. show that some of our Northumberland members do not know exactly where to obtain information, which is not only before the Legislature but in the newspaper offices and distributed among the people of the Province to some extent. It must have been mortifying to Mr. Adams and Mr. Park, as well as their leader, Mr. Wetmore, to be referred to the particular pages of printed reports already before the House for information which they solemnly asked for by motion. They are in opposition, however, and, we suppose, are making these formidable-appearing enquiries in order that a certain class of their admirers may think they are terrible fellows. We advise the Executive to present each of these anxious enquirers, personally, with a copy of the public reports, so that they may have no excuse for not knowing what they contain.

THE RENOUS RIVER BRIDGE, for which tenders are advertised by the Department of Public Works, will be a great accommodation to that section of the County. It will be located near the mouth of Dungarvon river and from a part of a highway from Blackville across the County for lumber supplies, besides giving the Upper Renous people generally easier access to points on the main South West. When the late Government threw a large sum away on the McLaughlin Bridge, which was paid for and unfinished, it was feared that it would be a long time before a bridge at the point now proposed would be secured, but we understand the material of the abandoned bridge is to be utilised as far as possible in the new structure, so that the loss occasioned by the McLaughlin Bridge blunder will be made as light as possible. Messrs. Burchill and Gillespie have done a good thing in securing the construction of this bridge.

THE ELECTION of Mr. Beaugrand, editer of *La Patrie* as Mayor of Montreal, by 400 majority over Mr. Beaudry was one of the noted Canadian events announced last week. Beaudry is a leading Conservative and his opponent a leading Liberal. The *Gazette* and other Conservative organs gave strong support to Beaudry, but the increase of liberal sentiment in the city of Montreal was proof against the Conservatives in their attempts to maintain their civic leader in power.

AN INTERESTING EXHIBITION is proposed to be held in Liverpool next year. It will embrace appliances used in navigation, travelling and commerce. A meeting called by the mayor has been held and the necessary preliminary orginization effected. According to a circular issued by the committee, a prominent feature in the proposed exhibition will be a complete collection of imports; hence it will be of considerable interest to those engaged in the timber trade.

HON. JOHN FLEWELLING, member of the Legislative Council, died at the Royal Hotel, Fredericton, last week. He was a representative of Kings County in the Assembly 1866 to 1870, and from 1874 to 1878 being called to the Legislative Council in the latter year. He was a merchant and manufacturer, deservedly esteemed in all the walks of life.

MR. PARK seems, according to the Attorney General, to be put up to ask for one thing when the party who puts him up wants another. Mr. Wetmore seems to make a rather sorry leader and Mr. Park does scant justice to himself in following him.

PARLIAMENT at Ottawa is not very busy just now.

Some Phases of German Social Life.

BY MRS. J. F. MCCURDY.

[*Concluded from last week.*]

Marriage preliminaries are a much more elaborate business in Germany than in America. In the first place engagements are intimated by the clergyman, to whose pastoral charge the parties belong, at the close of the regular Sabbath morning service, and prayer is then offered for the contracting parties. Notices of engagements are also posted up in the district police office, and published in the daily papers. Here is a specimen, translated from the "Gottinger Zeitung."

"The engagement of their daughter Ida to Mr. Candidate of Theology, Ernest Perl, of Thurow, honor themselves to announce,

H. Oppermann and wife.

Ida Oppermann.
Ernest Perl.
Engaged.
Gottingen, the 26th November, 1882."

After the engagement is thus made public the young people are less restricted by the very rigid code of etiquette which prevails in higher social circles (to such an extent that Americans have wondered how they ever got to know each other at all) and are allowed to enjoy each other's society without the embarrassing presence of a chaperone. They appear together, of course, in public, and the gentleman no longer fears to drive or walk or skate with the young lady, no third party being present for propriety's sake. He dare not do it before, if he have the proper respect for the opinions of society. "I would so gladly escort you home," said a German gentleman of perfect breeding to an American young lady, with whom he was very well acquainted, and who chanced to have made a call on a friend and to be leaving at the same time as he, "but I dare not do it. It would not be proper." Naturally, German mothers, and young ladies also, are exceedingly scandalised at the greater liberty allowed young people, and the informal friendships existing among foreign residents, especially American.

As the time for being married approaches, and indeed long before, the engaged young lady, or the father and mother, perhaps, have a heavy task before them, for the outfit in a well-to-do family consists not merely of a trousseau, but includes house linen, furniture, etc. When one considers that the family washing in a German home, instead of being a weekly occurrence, only takes place once in two, three or even six months, according to the supply of linen the establishment can boast of, some idea can be got of how extensive that supply must be. Even among people in moderate circumstances the outlay is so great as to cripple for a time the family finances. It would not be considered respectable however, to fail to follow the universal custom, and the frequency or infrequency of "wash day" in a young wife's housekeeping is often the criterion by which the length of the father's purse is judged. So it is not surprising that Germans, newly arrived on our shores, in observing the family linen waving in the breeze every week, have said, "surely these people are very poor."

[*Concluded on 4th page.*]

New Brunswick Legislature.

[*Continued from 1st page.*]

respondence with the Dominion was included in the motion; also what applications were referred to. Last year orders in council and applications were asked for, and the House was told there were none, as it was not usual or customary to make such in reference to the construction of a bridge. It was not reasonable to suppose that any orders in council had been made since the work was begun. The construction of the bridge was authorized by the statute law of the country, and no order in council was necessary.

Mr. Park said what he wanted was correspondence with the Dominion government as to the right of the local government to build the bridge. The applications referred to were applications for changes in the contract.

The attorney general said this was not what the resolution called for; but he thought Mr. Park did not exactly appreciate what his (the attorney general's) colleague wanted to get.

Mr. Park—I can find nothing in the public accounts about the bridge.

The Chief Commissioner—The information will be furnished.

Mr. Park moved, seconded by Mr. Black:—

For a statement of all lumber seized by the government for non-payment of a mortgage or for any other cause in the county of Northumberland during the years 1883 and 1885, showing the names of the persons claiming the lumber and against whom it was seized; the cause of the seizure, the quantity seized as against each individual, the dates of all such seizures, also stating if the respective claims were settled and if so the amount paid and the manner in which such seizures were settled; and also copies of all letters or instructions given by the government or any member thereof to any lumber agent or seizing officer or other person concerning said seizures and the settlement thereof; and also all correspondence between the government or any member thereof and any person whatever concerning said seizures or the settlement thereof; and all copies of all orders in council respecting the seizure of said lumber or the settlement thereof.

The Surveyor General said that all the information asked for could be given, except confidential communications.

Mr. Park moved, seconded by Mr. Black:—

For copies of all correspondence or applications made to the government or any member thereof, relating to the appointment of provincial fishery overseers for the province of New Brunswick for or during the years 1883-1884, and copies of all instructions issued by the government or any member thereof, or any officer of the government to such overseers; also copies of all orders-in-Council appointing the same, and the date of same; also copies of all correspondence or applications for the year 1884, touching or relating to the appointment of Hon. Wm. Kelly as fishery overseer and the date of such appointment; also a detailed statement of all amounts paid to any such overseers during the said years, 1883-1884, and to whom paid and the character of such payment.

The attorney general said no such correspondence was had with or applications made to the government as to the appointment of a provincial fishery overseer. There was no appointment of Hon. W. M. Kelly as a fishery overseer, or correspondence relating thereto. All amounts paid the inspector, Mr. Phair, for the year 1884 will be found in the auditor general's report of that year, and all similar payments made in 1883 will be found in the auditor general's report of that year.

Mr. McManus moved, seconded by Dr. Black, which was carried:—

Resolved, That a committee consisting of five members of this house be appointed to investigate the claims of Robert Ellis, of Bathurst, for arrears due him on account of certain lumber seizures made by him in the county of Gloucester in the year 1873 and that said committee shall exercise all the powers conferred by the act of assembly 33 Vic., cap 33, intituled an act for the attendance and examination on oath of witnesses before the legislature or committee thereof.

Messrs. McManus, Black, Park, Perley and White were appointed a committee under the resolution.

Mr. Wetmore moved the appended resolution, seconded by Mr. Park:—

For copies of all correspondence between the government of this province or any member thereof with government of Canada or any member thereof in any way relating to that part of the Northern & Western Railway between Gibson and the Miramichi river or any part thereof, or in any way relating to such railway or any proposed railway between the points aforesaid, or any portion thereof subsidized by the government of Canada or by the government of this province, together with copies of all memorials sent by the government of this province to the government of Canada touching any or all of the said railways or proposed railways or any portion thereof; and also a statement of all moneys paid or debentures delivered for or on account of the said railways or any portion thereof by the government of the province, specifying when the said moneys were paid or debentures delivered and to whom the said were paid or delivered and the amount thereof.

The attorney general said there has been no correspondence between the government of this province and the government of Canada specially relating to the Northern and Western Railway between these points, nor has the government memorialized the government of Canada relation thereto. The statement of accounts to the Northern and Western will be down to Dec. 31, 1884, will be found in the auditor general's report. The other information will be furnished. If the resolutions were amended so as to cover correspondence concerning all railways it would be furnished.

Mr. Wetmore said he did not care to amend his resolution at present.

After several questions and motions of a general bearing had been disposed of—

The provincial secretary laid on the table a statement of the civic indebtedness of Northumberland.

The surveyor general moved the house into committee of the whole on the bill to amend the Fisheries Act of 1884—Mr. Glasier in the chair. The surveyor general said the object of the bill was to give power to grant fishery licenses for short terms in certain cases without notice. Under the present law streams had remained unleased. Tourists often wanted short leases and could not wait until the notice was given.

Mr. McAdam thought there was some objection to the bill; licenses are unpopular in many places.

Mr. Labillois did not think it would be consistent to lease streams reserved for breeding purposes. Salmon fishing was becoming yearly of greater importance and should be carefully guarded. There was too much fishing already on such streams.

The surveyor general said the bill did not authorize the leasing of reserved streams.

Mr. Flewelling thought that the section was open to the objection which Mr. Labillois made, and asked the surveyor general to amend it.

The attorney general said that the law authorized the leasing of all streams and the reservation of streams was a matter of policy to be governed by the needs of the public service. He thought the house would be quite safe in passing the bill as it stands. The bill was agreed to.

[Proceedings of 3rd were in our despatches of last week. The House adjourned until Thursday, 5th.]

On Thursday, 5th,—

Mr. McManus introduced a bill to incorporate the Bathurst Water Company, with petition of P. J. Burns and others in favor of same; also a bill to authorise Bathurst Firewards to issue debentures, with like petition; also a bill to authorise the school trustees of District No. 2, Town of Bathurst, to issue debentures, and a petition from John Sievewright and others, in favor thereof.

Mr. Adams introduced a bill to incorporate the Douglastown Branch Railway Co., with petition of E. Hutchison and others in favor of same.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.

In moving the Speaker from the chair to go into committee of Supply—Hon. Provincial Secretary said—There has been a marked change in the financial position of the Province during the last year. The Province, on the 31st December, 1883, was in debt $1,273,408, according to his figures, including a floating debt. This has been increased, but there is an asset of $757,000 against it which reduces the liability of the Province over $500,000.

Mr. Hanington—Why not $700,000?

Provincial Secretary—Because the bonded indebtedness has been increased. Our real indebtedness on 31st December, 1884, was $757,607.12. The bonded indebtedness must increase while we have to subsidize railways, but this is not due to the action of the administration, but is due to legislation during the time the late goverment was in power. The present goverment are forced by the policy of the late government to increase the bonded debt. The opposition may attempt to destroy the value of the statements to be submitted but he thought that when he had explained them fully they would bear investigation. The expenditure has exceeded the estimate by $14,473.15. The receipts were in excess of the estimate $6,359.39, leaving a balance of $8,113.74. Add to this estimated expenditure, over and above the receipts, and it gives $12,299.12, which is the actual expenditure over and above receipts. The increase in the estimates is due to jury fees, but these are governed by the law and the Government cannot control them. There is an under expenditure on the reporting for the Supreme Court, the full amount not having been earned at the end of the year; also an under expenditure on criminal prosecutions; also on the law library and equity chambers, St. John, which will have to be revoted. There was an over expenditure of $5,714, caused by larger payments to the societies than was estimated, the cost of the Stock Farm committee and a balance due on the exhibition. This over expenditure was reduced by a saving on the Stock Farm. The over expenditure of $1,288 on bear bounties was due to the operation of the law and could not be controlled. The item for Blind Asylum would have to be increased because there were seven pupils at the institution for this province last year, instead of six as was thought. There was a saving of $8,175.75 on contingencies caused by a reduction in the cost of the Executive Council and public departments. The saving in the Provincial Secretary's Office was 12½ per cent.; in the Crown Land Office, 15 per cent., and a large reduction was made in the Legislative and other contingencies.

On education there is a large over expenditure of $16,452.14 This was due to three causes. There was an increased number of schools, requiring 52 additional teachers; more bonuses under the ranking system were paid than had been estimated, the amount paid on this account being over $10,000. There was an increase of 25 per. cent. in the attendance at the Normal School, which made an increase in the travelling expenses of students. This expenditure is provided by statute, and is not controllable. Nothing was estimated for elections, but $196.19 had to be expended for an election in Victoria. There was a saving of $353 in the travelling expenses of the members of the Government and heads of departments, but an expenditure in the travelling expenses of the lunatic asylum commission changed this to an over-expenditure of $151. The Surveyor General would explain the under expenditure on forests, the Forestry Exhibition and free grants. There is an under-expenditure of $2,815 on interest on the bonded debt, caused by the non-presentation of coupons; $1,618.93 had been expended in temporary loans above the estimate, and while this is an apparent over expenditure, we have saved by deferred interest owing to a delay in disposing of the bonds issued to retire the floating debt. This accrued interest is $1,591.68. Besides this we received $168.21 by arranging for interest on daily balances with the Maritime Bank. That is, we never paid the Maritime Bank one cent of interest on all the money advanced to us. These two items more than offset the interest on temporary loans. He would make further explanations on these items when the House got into supply. There was a saving of $955 80 in legislative expenses, due to the fact that there was not a full attendance of members.

There was a saving of $276.84 on the Lunatic Asylum, although we paid for two months charges more than estimated. All the accounts were closed up to the first of the year or practically so. There might be a few accounts outstanding that he did not know of. The expenses of fourteen months had been paid out of a grant for twelve, owing to the reduced cost of provisions and careful management. Other matters connected with the Lunatic Asylum to provide for the accommodation of inmates either by an asylum farm or a new wing, would need attention by and by.

There was an over-expenditure of $754.70 on by-roads, owing to the exceptional character of last season, which was hard upon the roads. There was a trifling over-expenditure on surveys, and a saving of $1,000 on stumpage collection, which the Surveyor General would explain. This service has really cost $1,379 less than the estimate. Unforseen expenses showed an increase of $657.87 of which $525.50 were for plates for law stamps and the stamps. It was impossible always to say what unforseen expenses would be.

It will be found that the receipts from the Dominion Government are $15,113 in excess of the estimates. This is due to the interest on our debt account with the Dominion Government. In 1873 the debt assumed for Ontario and Quebec was $10,500,000 and an allowance of $1,176,000 was made to New Brunswick in 1884, and an allowance was placed to the credit of our debt account equal to the interest on this $1,176,000 from 1867 to 1873. This was $604,000, on which we get interest at five per cent. This $604,000 is an asset of the Province.

There is a large falling off in territorial revenue. The government estimated $150,000 from this source, from the report on hand, but it has fallen short $15,076. This is largely due to heavy storms in the latter part of the winter.

The fees of the Supreme Court show an increase of $2549.62. This is due in a measure to the stamps which made it necessary for attorneys to pay up old balances. In the Provincial Secretary's office there is an increase of $614.

From agriculture there is an increase of $776.68 owing to greater receipts from the stock farm. There is an increase of $285 from the Lunatic Asylum. The delay in the disposal of the debentures to fund the floating debt has already been referred to; $100,000 were sold at par. This would have enabled the government with the Eastern Extension claims to wipe out the floating debt, but they could get 5 per cent. for this $150,000 and float provincial 4½ per cent. debentures at a little above par. The saving or interest is over $700 a year.

When the House got into supply he would give the fullest explanation as to the estimates for the current year.

Mr. Wetmore followed the Provincial Secretary and complained of the limited information furnished in the Budget Speech. He thought the Goveroment was not entitled to any credit for obtaining the $150,000 from the Dominion on account of Eastern Extension claim or, in fact, for anything else, though he said it was responsible for the contract with the Miramichi Valley Railway Company. He complained of law expenses, and of payments to Mr. Crocket of the *Gleaner* for public printing, etc.

Mr. Ritchie, Solicitor General, next spoke. He said that Mr. Wetmore had complained of want of information, but before he sat down he had touched on nearly every question that one would think a leader of the opposition would touch upon in speaking on supply; and on nearly every point he either admitted there was nothing wrong, or he was not able to show that the accounts were not entirely correct. He had not shown that there was the slightest thing wrong in the over-expenditure. It did not follow that because there was an over-expenditure it was necessarily wrong, and that the supporters of the government are mere voting machines because they did not turn the government out. He read from Mr. Adams' speech last session that the government ought to make strong exertions to get the eastern extension claims settled. Why make exertions if the money had been already got? Year after year the government had pressed these claims, but they were not closed up. A year after the present government came in they were not closed up, and they were told they should exert themselves—at least so Mr. Adams said. Well, they exerted themselves, as he advised, and got the claims settled, and now Mr. Adams claims that they were settled before. Proceeding, Mr. Ritchie met and turned every point made by Mr. Wetmore, speaking after recess and being followed by Mr. Adams.

Mr. Adams indulged in a good deal of banter and spent some time over an endeavor to show that the Government had lost the confidence of the country. He indulged in such assertion, as "They dare not face the country, for they would be swept out of existence in an hour, so that their names would never be heard of again They sit in their seats afraid of the voice of the people." A good deal of this kind of thing was gone over to the amusement of the galleries and House, after which Mr. Adams proceeded to claim that he and his friends in opposition were hastening to the rescue of the province, etc. He asserted that the accounts were unsatisfactory and proceeded to make personal attacks on Messrs. Gregory, Lugrin, Crocket and others. Then he attacked the Government in connection with the Northern & Western Railway contract and claimed that a thorough investigation of that road should be made. [Just like his Chatham Branch investigation—ED.] He claimed that the "old company" had been wronged, by the Government giving preference to Messrs. Gibson and Snowball's Company, who having built the road on the south side of the river, had made it necessary for the Dominion to build the Indiantown Branch, which might be extended to Doaktown. He then went into the financial condition of the province and spent an hour or so in an attempt to prove how much more he knew about public affairs than any one else in the House.

Surveyor-General Mitchell replied effectively to Mr. Adams, giving a brief history of the downfall of the late government and the position in which the present government found the provincial finances. He took up Mr. Adams' charges item by item and, among other things, said fault had been found because Mr. Crocket had been paid a small sum for printing blanks for the crown land office. The work had to be done, and it would be something new if it would be given to a hostile office. He could not pass over the allusion of Mr. Adams without saying that he thought the *Gleaner* had misrepresented him. Mr. Adams did not speak in dashes, but every dash in his remarks as reported was well filled with vigorous words. The falling off in receipts from lumber was not due to the timber regulations. Everyone knew that last year was a year of over-production in iron, lumber, cotton and other things, and the lumber business, with others, was flat. Did our regulations cause the falling off in Maine, in the Ottawa Valley, or in the Michigan pine forests? If so, the government has more power than he had given it credit for. The real cause was the depression in the trade. He said that Mr. Adams was wrong in saying that the secretary had not explained the over-expenditure on education, and he repeated the explanation. Contrasting the expenditure of his department in recent years, he showed the large saving which had been made. In telegrams alone, the expenditure had been reduced from $442.32 in 1879 to $99.20 in 1884, the last year being the only one for the whole of which he was responsible. Dealing with totals it would be found that the contingencies of the department were, in 1879, $2,237.43; in 1880, $2,320.90; in 1881, $2,282.75; in 1882, $1,077.19; in 1883, $1,622.67; and in 1884, $1,411.73. The only year in which they were under the charge of last year was 1882, when the stationery was furnished by the Board of Works. These small savings are something and may enable large expenditures to be made on Public Works. There was also a large saving in travelling expenses and indeed in the whole cost of administering the department. Another point upon which the member for Northumberland dealt was the increase of debt for railways; his statements were misleading. He wished to convey the impression that the debt on this head had been increased by the present government, when such was not the case at all.

Mr. McLeod of St. John followed Mr. Mitchell rehashing the preceding Opposition speeches. He said that by making the Valley Railway contract the Government had subsidized 48 miles of unnecessary road.

At 2.30 on Saturday, Mr. Stockton resumed the debate and made a masterly and effective speech.

Mr. Park followed, making quite a pleasant speech on the general topics of the Budget. He said the Surveyor-General, Mr. Mitchell, had quoted from the *Gleaner* that Mr. Adams had been termed the Wizard of the North. He might have gone further and referred to the regulations and seizures of his department and have shown that the backdowns were such that he might be called the Boneless Wonder of the World. Mr. Park said that the Government could not throw the responsibility for the Miramichi and Caraquet Railways from their shoulders. He did not blame them for carrying out their contracts, but the only conclusion was that but for the late government, the Miramichi Railway would never have been built at all. He gave an account of the Miramichi Railway contract, claiming that the Attorney General had not entered into a contract in conformity with the law. The government could not throw the responsibility of this upon their predecessors. They agreed to pay $30,000 according as ten miles were constructed, but they had not even kept to this. Mr. Maxwell was not a proper man to be provincial engineer. Mr. Park charged that the attorney general had not carried out his promises in the matter of route. The government were authorized to decide upon the route, after obtaining all the information they could get. On the Monday after the house adjourned, the federal government announced that they would build the Indiantown branch; this was 14 miles on the very line that Mr. Gibson had undertaken to build. But the next thing they heard was that the route had been changed. All that would have been necessary was to build a gap of six miles to connect with the Indiantown branch, but the government authorised 20 miles to be built to Chatham to please Mr. Snowball, thereby wasting $42,000, and he thought more, for if they had connected with the Branch, the Dominion Government would probably have extended their grant to the whole road. He contrasted the action of the attorney general in the Indiantown branch injunction with his course in the St. John alms house matter, claiming that the delay in the latter case was in the interests of his political friends, and the haste in the former was in the interests of Mr. Snowball. He claimed the proceeding was unnecessary. The government had added nearly $400,000 to the public debt, and they owe $90,000 not bonded. How do they propose to pay it off? Not a suggestion has yet been made. A bad precedent had been set when the floating

[*Continued on 2nd page.*]

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