MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

VOL. 4—No. 23. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, APRIL 11, 1878. D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. TERMS—$1.50 Per Year, Payable in Advance.

General Business.

Commercial College

The Day and Evening Sessions will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, January 2nd.

We have to hold up to standing advertisements that we will be ready to furnish Students with Business Cards, and the Journal in the city that will note favorably upon the qualifications of graduates of this Institution. Students can enter at any time. Circulars containing full particulars, terms, &c., mailed free on application to

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St. John, Nov. 9, '77

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SAINT JOHN, N. B.

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Wood's Mowers and Reapers,
Burns Edge Tool Company's Scythes;
Snaths, Rakes, Forks;
Oils, Belting;
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Wholesale & Retail.

NEW GOODS per EVERY STEAMER.

LEE & LOGAN,

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We have in Stock for Shore customers this week, and will offer for sale, in Bond or Duty Paid, the

FOLLOWING GOODS,

At Lowest Market Prices.

150 cases Pale Wine Growers' Brandy;
" " Brandy;
160 " Hints, " "
50 " Pints, " "
10 quarter casks Port and Sherry;
50 cases Claret, qts's and pints;
25 " Rosella, " "
50 " Brier Wine, " "
50 " Sorel, " "
50 " Port, " "
150 casks Ale and Porter, quarts and pints;
50 quarter casks Holland Gin;
200 cases " " "
25 " Old Tom Gin;
100 boxes and half boxes Tobacco;
200 " Cheese Tea;
100 boxes, half boxes Cubillos Tobacco;
500 boxes and quarter boxes Raisins;
20 hhds. Bass English Ale;
50 cases Bass Ale, quarts;
15 " John Bull Bitters;
10 " Stomach Bitters;
5 " Hostetter's Bitters;
20 half Sheet Cordials;
50 kegs Salmon Salt;
2000 lbs. Assorted Confectionery;
5 cases Blue Vitriol;
2 cases Sulphur;
5 bales Sacks Linseed;
2 " Sacks Leaves;

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July 10

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A BAKERY,

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Bread, Pastry, Cake, Crackers,

Any of the best quality, at the lowest cash prices. Orders left at his residence, Water Street, Chatham, will be promptly attended to.

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Chatham, Nov. 1, 1877.

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ESTABLISHMENT.

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in the building formerly occupied by Mr. Arthur, and opposite Mr. Wyse's Tin Shop, where he is prepared to cut and make Clothing of all descriptions. Gentlemen's Clothing made to order for

WINTER & SPRING.

He will do well to examine his splendid assortment of English and Canadian Cloths

before ordering elsewhere.

GENTLEMEN CAN RELY on being waited on promptly and politely, and their Clothing made in the latest and most fashionable style.

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IMPORTER & WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

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ONE HUNDRED hhds. Walker's Rye;
100 hhds. Spiritus, 50 and 60 U. P.
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Pipes of Martell Brandy,
Quarter Casks.

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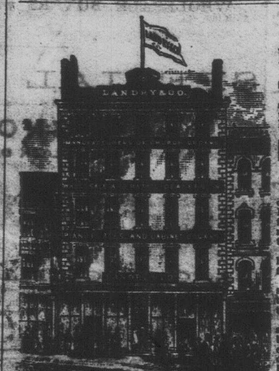
KING SQUARE, St. John.

GENERAL BUSINESS.



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direct to purchaser. In this way hundreds of Pianos and Organs will only cost twenty to forty per cent. by dealing directly with us, and, moreover, far better satisfaction can be guaranteed.

We claim to sell the best instruments to be had, and at the lowest prices consistent with first-class styles.

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ESTEY ORGANS!

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STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS

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Special Line of Ladies' and Children's FELT HATS—at 20c., 25., 30c. and 50.
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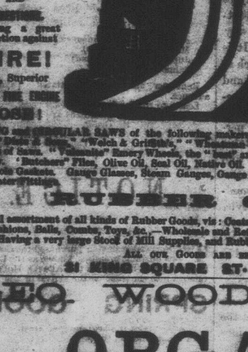

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A full assortment of all kinds of Rubber Goods, viz: Coats, Capes, Leggins, Ladies' Mackins, Air Pillows, Air Cushions, Balls, Combs, Toys, &c.—Wholesale and Retail—at lowest Rates.

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They have a VALUE in accordance with the cost of their production.

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GEORGE WOODS & CO.,

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FURNITURE WAREROOMS.

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WE have just opened at our NEW PREMISES an altogether New Stock of Goods, completely filling the Spacious Warerooms—which are, without exception, the finest in the Dominion; and those desirous of furnishing their Homes can select from a stock which, for richness of Style and Finish, and Durability of Material and Construction, cannot be surpassed in any City on the Continent. The stock comprises Beautifully Upholstered PARLOR SETS and Groups in the Latest and Leading Styles, very richly Carved and Inlaid. A Superb Stock of

WALNUT BEDROOM SETS

with French Bureaus and Dressing Cases. We call special attention to these Sets, as their equal cannot be found elsewhere in the City. A large assortment of OFFICE DESKS, TABLES and CHAIRS. Besides these we are showing

WARDROBES, BOOKCASES, SIDEBOARDS, WALNUT BUREAUS,

and SINKS, EASY CHAIRS, CAMP CHAIRS, ROCKING CHAIRS, LIBRARY TABLES, CENTRE TABLES, PARLOR CHAIRS, HAT TREES, WASHSTANDS, PATENT ROCKERS, SOFAS, LOUNGES, BED LOUNGES, DINING TABLES and CHAIRS, LOOKING GLASSES, CRIBS, and a full line of fine BEDROOM SETS, and all kinds of CHEAP FURNITURE, FLOCK & EXCELSIOR MATTRESSES, FEATHER PILLOWS, &c.

PRICES LOW, - - - - - - - TERMS LIBERAL.

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JUST RECEIVED!

PREVIES for Lumbermen, Paraffine Oil, Corn Meal, Pork, Hams and Bacon.

ALSO IN STOCK

SALMON, TROUT, MACKEREL AND HERRING TWINES.

Tarred and Manilla Rope.
Dry and Tarred Sheathing Paper,
Carriage Axles and Springs,
Express Wagon Axles,

BLASTING AND SPORTING POWDER.

STOVES,
COAL SCUTTLES,
HORSE SHOES,
CROSS-CUT SAWS,
ETC., ETC.

BESIDES THE USUAL STOCK OF GENERAL

HARDWARE.

In Stalling Backs of all kinds; Iron Backstraps; Bar Iron; Spring, Blister and Cast Steel; Sheet Lead and Zinc, Brass and Copper Wire; Wove Wire, Oil, Wrought & Pressed Nails, in all sizes, Harness Mountings.

COPPER & IRON PUMPS,

Lead pipe, Single and Double barrelled Guns, Revolvers, Ball Cartridge.

SHOT AND FUSE.

Barrels and half Barrels of good FALL HERRING and DRIED COD'FISH selling low for cash.

P. J. LETSON.

WATER STREET.

Chatham, Mar. 12, 1878.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED TO

RE-ICE AND FORWARD FRESH SALMON

at Moderate Charges.

Having had a number of years' experience in the business, the work will be properly done.

Parties interested are respectfully referred to the following gentlemen:—

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Forwarding Agent in connection with I. C. R

MISS FAIRBY

(Late of St. John, N. B.)

Intending to reside in Miramichi, informs the Inhabitants of Chatham and vicinity that she is prepared to give

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC,

Vocal and Instrumental.

Terms on application at her residence, Upper Water Street, Chatham.

FOR SALE.

FOR Sale, a Six Acre Field, situated on the Wellington Road, about 1½ miles from Chatham, in the rear of property owned by Hugh Marquis. For terms, apply to

MRS. P. CARROLL,

Water St.

Chatham Feb. 27, '78.

Steam Ferry Boat

"FRANK!"

THE Administrators of the Estate of the late A. James L. Hickman, will sell the Steam Ferry Boat *FRANK*, at

SUMMERSIDE, P. E. I.,

BY AUCTION

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th May next,

AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

This Steamer is 90 tons register; has a high pressure Engine 25 horse power, built by Allen Bros., St. John, N. B., in 1874, and a 40 horse power boiler, built by Fleming & Son, St. John, in 1877. She is a strongly bulltwaned, having good accommodation for passengers, and well adapted for carrying horses and carriages on deck. She cost to build in 1874, about $7,000, and was newly sheathed in 1877.

As our Terms are Cash and Bale without Reserve, the purchasers will get a bargain.

ADA I. HOLMAN, Administratrix.
ROBT. T HOLMAN, Administrator.
ROBT. McC. STAVERT, Administrator.

Summerside, P. E. I., Jan. 23, 1878. 2y 23

BRANDY, WINE, GIN!

DAILY EXPECTED:—

450 CASES MARTELL BRANDY
10 qr.-casks Martell Brandy
5 hhds. Brandy;
5 hhds. } GIN.
25 qr.-casks }
50 cases GIN;
10 quarter-casks PORT;
10 quarter-casks SHERRY;
20 cases, half pints, BRANDY;
20 cases, pints, BRANDY;
10 cases John Bull Bitters, large;
10 cases John Bull Bitters, small;
20 cases, flasks, Bourbon Whiskey;
20 cases, quarts, Bourbon Whiskey;
10 cases, quarts, Old Tom Gin;
10 cases, pints, Old Tom Gin;
20 bbls., quarts, Bass Ale;
20 bbls., pints, Bass Ale;
20 bbls., quarts, Guinness Stout;
20 bbls., pints, Guinness Stout;
5 quarter-casks Hunt's two Diamond Port
5 quarter-casks do. three Diamond Port;
5 quarter-casks do. four Diamond Port.

JOHN W. NICHOLSON,

King's Square.

JUST LANDING.

Ex SS. "Scotia," from Glasgow and Liverpool:—

150 CASES (pints) Irish and Scotch Whiskey:
50 qr.-casks John Stewart's Kilgalston's WHISKEY:
50 hhds. BASS' ALE.

DANIEL PATTON, St. John.

FREE! Any person who will make and forward me a list of the names of reliable persons of their acquaintance who wish to procure an instrument, either Piano or Organ, I will use my best endeavors to sell them one, and, for every Piano I succeed in selling to their list within one year, I will credit them with $10, and for every Organ $5, to be applied on payment of either a Piano or Organ; and when it amounts to a sum sufficient to pay for any instrument, selected at the lowest wholesale price, I will immediately ship the instrument, free, or after any amount is credited the balance may be paid me in cash and I will then ship them the instrument. They need not be known in the matter, and will be doing their friends a real service, as I shall make special offers to them, selling a superior instrument for from one-half to two-thirds what is ordinarily asked by agents. Please send me a list at once, and after you have made inquiry, you can add to it. Address,

DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

DANIEL F. BEATTY'S

PIANOS & ORGANS.

BEATTY PIANOS, GRAND, SQUARE and UPRIGHT, and BEATTY'S CELEBRATED GOLDEN TONGUE PARLOR ORGANS are the sweetest toned and most perfect instruments ever before manufactured in this or any other country. The world is challenged to equal them. Best discounts and terms ever before given. Rock Bottom panic prices now ready to jobbers, agents and the trade in general. An offer:—These celebrated instruments (either Piano or Organ) boxed and shipped anywhere, on five to fifteen days' test trial. Money refunded and freight charges paid both ways if in any way unsatisfactory. Fully warranted for six years as strictly first-class. EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS offered to Churches, Schools, Lodges, Halls, Musicians, Teachers, etc., in order to have them introduced at once where I have no agent. Thousands now in use. New Illustrated Newspaper (Celebrated Edition), with list of testimonials, now ready, sent free. Established in 1826.

Address, DANIEL F. BEATTY,
Washington, New Jersey.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1878.

The New Brunswick Legislature.

FRIDAY, March 22.

Continuation of debate on Mr. Coverts motion.

MR. JOHNSON said he believed the Opposition would grow stronger and stronger as the debate proceeded, and instead of it being broken down the Government would get broken down. At any rate, if the Government was allowed to carry out its policy the Province would soon be broken down. The Surveyor General was the officer supposed to control Agriculture in the Province, and he would ask what he had done for that interest? Nothing but neglect. In the expenditure of money, which should benefit the Free Grants Settlers, too there was a great cause for complaint. A review of one Settlement of 160 French people, whose Free Grants money was expended on Roads which were so far apart from them as to do them no good, and [illegible] contended to make Roads for them. He alluded to the Settlement of Rogerville where there were sixty Settlers who were obliged to make Roads for themselves. That was the way the Surveyor General looked after the poor Settlers' interest,—neglecting them and leaving them to the mercy of God.

In the Settlement to which he alluded the other day in the House—one in his own County—the Surveyor General, after locating the poor people, advertized their lands to be licensed to Lumber Operators through the *Royal Gazette* and actually sold the Licenses. The Surveyor General denied this the other day, but he could prove it by the *Royal Gazette* which he now had. The purchaser of the Licenses was Mr. George McLeod, who actually paid the money to the Surveyor General and that gentleman had the money still. The advertisement was put in the *Gazette* on the 12th December, and the Settlers' lands were sold on the 2nd January. On the 15th January the Surveyor General wrote to Mr. McLeod offering to give him back his money for some of the lots which he said had been Licensed by mistake. And yet the Surveyor General would state he never licensed those people's lands. It was through such mistakes as that, and because the French people could not get their rights, that a lot of trespasses were committed on Settlers' lands in Kent, and the Surveyor General was settling up for only $1.50 a thousand with the trespassers; but if it was on the Scotch Settlement lands in Restigouche that the trespasses had been committed they would have got $2 a thousand. That was the difference between the French and Scotch when the Government had their interests to deal with. It was different in the earlier history of the country, when the French received proper treatment and were made to feel that they were not under a Government which cared nothing for their interests, but had their full rights and full protection under the British flag, as British subjects.

After the Railway Subsidies Act was passed in 1874, the Kent people made application for a contract to build their Railway, and the Government said it would wait and see which of the two roads it would have built—the Shore line or the Richibucto branch. After the Shore Line Company went to the expense of exploring and making a survey, both the Companies came to Fredericton and the Government promised to make a contract to the Shore Company if they would build the road. The Company went ahead and did so, and then they had to go to the Government for their money. But they could paddle their own canoe. After they served the Shore Company so long, they promised a Contract to the Northern Company and caused a gentleman who once had a seat in this House to go to an expense of $8,000 or $10,000 in work on the other Road, and then they let him go to the mercy of God, like they did the poor French who would some day throw off their slights and wrongs.

The Agricultural Report was a great book, and he would read something from it about the French: "Among the Acadian French on either side of the St. "John above Grand Falls, as well as in "other parts of the Province, there are "many young men who leave their own "country either for the West or the man-"ufacturing towns of the East." He would ask what better could they do when the French were not allowed their rights in the country by the Government, and when their interests were so neglected.—Again he would read:—"Our French fel-"low-citizens are prudent and economical, "having but few wants and these easily "satisfied." Easily satisfied! Well, they had to be easily satisfied, for this Government did not care whether they were satisfied or not, but he would tell this Government that the 47,000 French people of this Province would not be satisfied. They wanted their rights and would demand them until they got them. He wanted the Surveyor General and the Provincial Secretary and the Government to understand that they were not under them but under the British flag, and they demanded their rights as British subjects. [Mr. Johnson also read some other extracts, which the reporter failed to hear distinctly.] He hoped the day was coming when the Province would have a Government disposed to treat all classes of the people—French, English, Irish and Scotch—alike and he would vote for any Resolution which would condemn such a Government as this. He thought the had presented some things for the House to take into consideration, and he hoped hon. members would deal with the Government as it deserved, and help to prove that the Government must not do as it liked, but the people as they liked.

HON. MR. CRAWFORD said the House was to be congratulated on the good feeling and absence of personalities which had, so far, characterized the debate. Matters did not appear to be so serious as some of the newspapers in St. John would indicate and the Opposition speakers must have great difficulty in finding material with which to attack the Government. One paper in St. John, the *Herald*—not supposed to be over friendly to the Government—had said that the struggles of the Local Opposition in the House to get any real grounds of attack upon the Government were painful to witness. Mr. Burns and Mr. Covert, however, given positive proof of their ability, with the paucity of material at their command. After so long a term of governmental responsibility it was a compliment to the Government for the members of the Opposition to say that all the charges which could be brought against the Government were contained in the speeches already delivered by gentlemen opposite. The so-called silent members of the House had little reason to complain of the record of the Government. The principal stock-in-trade of the Opposition was the notice of the Agricultural implements contained in the Report of that Department. He would not just now refer to that matter, and, indeed, it was hardly necessary to do so after the explanation made by the member of the Government for Westmorland (Hon. Mr. McQueen). The reason given, that it was for the benefit of the farmers, was quite sufficient. Whatever might be said about it it could not be charged that anything but benefit would result to the agricultural interests of the Province by the publication of the cuts and references to the implements of Messrs. Cossitt Bros.

The member for Kent, (Mr. Johnson), had just stated that no money under the Free Grants Act had been expended in Kent County.

MR. O'LEARY—He didn't say that. He referred to a Settlement in Northumberland County.

HON. MR. CRAWFORD—That was just the trouble with the gentlemen opposite. It was difficult to pin them down to anything. He was quite sure Mr. Johnson laboured very energetically to make the House understand that the Government spent no money in those French Settlements, or, in fact, anywhere in Kent, yet it was a fact that out of the $8,600 spent under the Free Grants Act no less than about $1,500 was expended in Kent, Gloucester also received large sums from the same source. In fact, the greater portion of that expended went to those two Counties among the French.

The Public Works Department had come in for a large share of the attention, and Mr. Smith had especially made it a point of attack. Many statements and accounts had been moved for by that hon. gentleman. The first charge was that Westmorland had not received its share of the Works expenditure—it had, according to Mr. Smith, received but some $25, which was expended near Moncton. Of course, the hon. member did not mean this, but such a statement would be circulated through the country, and it would not be fair to that gentleman himself, or to the Government. The return moved for showed a payment on one Bridge alone of between $4,000 and $5,000—this was on Memramcook Bridge—besides all the other Bridges, and the payments to supervisors in Westmorland. The same hon. gentleman told us [illegible] tender. This was not correct. There no tenders or contracts were submitted to any person but the Chief Commissioner, but by the Supervisors. The Contracts let by the Public Works Department were generally advertised in the papers, but those let by the Supervisors were advertised by handbills and sold to the lowest bidder. This was the reason why a statement of all the Bridges were submitted without accompanying tenders and advertisements. It would be folly to advertise all the Bridges in the papers as the advertisements would appear in every paper in the Province, and the cost of advertising each Bridge would be some $250. The House might rest assured, however, that Bridges were always let by public competition.

Of cotton much of this trouble on Mr. Smith's mind arose out of the fact that he desired to see that French paper of Shediac get its fair share of the public advertising—a desire which was only quite natural and correct on the part of that hon. gentleman.

A great outcry had been made about over-expenditure by the Government—expenditure without the authority of the law. The greater part of these complaints were directed against the Board of Works and he, as a member of that Board, felt that he was called upon to refer to this over-expenditure more than to any other matter that had been brought up. Upon referring to the items of the expenditure since the end of the fiscal year—on 31st October—it would be found that the Board of Works expended about $21,000, out of a total of $25,000, upon Roads and Bridges. The other $4,000 was upon the Lunatic Asylum, Public Buildings, By Road advances, Government House and Legislative expenses.

Now, the $21,000 was spent over every County in the Province, so that all got equal benefit. Sunbury, as usual, came in for a large share and the Oromocto Bridge was one of the items. Would the leader of the Opposition say that was an unnecessary expenditure? Were the Government to blame because this was paid after the annual grant was expended? The Marsh Bridge was another item. Could the Government let that go down, and become impassible? He thought if they did, or if any public highways were allowed to go out of repair very serious charges would be made, and justly so.

He would take the ground that the Government, or the Public Works Department were not alone responsible for the over-expenditure. Try as hard as might be, the expenditure was not under the control of the Department. The members of the Legislature, in the first place, in whose Ridings it was done, knew the necessity, frequently ordered work done or repairs made without any reference to the Department, and the first that would be known about it would be the arrival of an account at the office, and the demand for payment. Could the Government refuse to pay for the work already performed on the authority of representatives of the people? He thought not.

Then, again, the Supervisors, no matter how positive their instructions might be, generally exceeded the amount of their grant. The expenses incurred by them might be actually imperative and, even if not, in what way was it to be remedied? The Supervisor could not be displaced. The members, in effect, appoint the Supervisors, and they would not allow them to be displaced under such circumstances.

Again, there was the actual unforeseen expenditure arising from the sudden giving way of Bridges and the washing out of the highways. All these, together with the great pressure brought to bear by members upon the Chief Commissioner, rendered it absolutely impossible for the expenditure of the Department to be kept within the grant. But this was provided for by the law, and chapter 9 of the Consolidated Statutes authorized an over-expenditure by the Public Works Department, whenever a sudden emergency demanded it.

He argued that the spirit of the Act provided for any reasonable over-expenditure by officers of the Department, whether the particular formalities prescribed by that Act had been followed or not.

What had been done and was being done every day by the members of the House with regard to the bye-road expenditure? They had almost exclusive control of the bye-road expenditure. They spent their several grants where and how they pleased, without any direction by the Government. Did they keep within their grants? Certainly not. Almost every County in the Province had over-expended the grant from year to year, and had come to the Government many times to get advances. He did it; so did his colleagues; so did all the members. The Auditor General's report showed that Kent over-expended on its Bye-Road account, $1,703; Sunbury $1,846; York $2,153; Madawaska $2,440; Kings $693; Charlotte $642; Carleton $715. Gloucester, Northumberland and Westmoreland had not overdrawn. But all these sums had been advanced before the money was granted—paid without authority of law. The members of the House were the gentlemen who asked that this should be done—the member for Kent and the member for Sunbury, the Leader of the Opposition, who would now condemn the Government for doing what they themselves had asked should be done, and they would make that a ground for refusing Supply. The members for Gloucester were almost the only ones against whom this charge of seeking advances on By-Road account would not lie. He argued that the advancing of moneys, in this way might be of great service at times in effecting repairs which if not taken hold of in good time would involve much heavier outlay subsequently. It was satisfactory to know that in all these charges connected with over-expenditure, not a single charge of improper or unwarranted expenditure had been made. The same system prevailed now as for many years.

He did not wonder at Mr. Burns, who had never been a member of a Government and was, therefore, not conversant with its workings, finding fault, but he must express his surprise over the course of Mr. Covert in the matter, for that gentleman knew just how these advances were made. He felt that no reasonable ground for complaint existed, and that the members of the House who always so generously supported the Government would not find anything in the management of the Public Works Department to cause them to withdraw their support.

It was important, no doubt, for the Opposition, at this time and in this session, just before an appeal to the people at the polls to get some substantial grounds of attack, which they could use upon the hustings and before the people. He did not wonder at the want of confidence resolution for, during the last eight years—since he had been a member—such attempts to reach place and power were made every session by gentlemen opposite. This was merely the last attempt before the respective parties appealed to the people before whose decision all must bow.

Coming to the matter of the Consolidation of the Statutes he said that the statement to the effect that the Consolidation had cost more than was reasonable, was not founded in fact. Mr. Covert had put down the cost of the revision of 1854 at $9,000 for all services. He said that was all he could find in the journals as the cost and he would have the country believe he correctly represented the facts. Mr. Covert also asserted that less work was involved in the revision of 1876 than in that of 1854, that the statutes of 1854 had to be collated from the first acts in the Province down to that time. Such statements were not very creditable to the hon. gentleman from Sunbury who aspired to the chief place in the new administration; and it was not very creditable to his ability for research that he informed the House that he could not find where anything more had been expended over the $9,000, while the Consolidation of 1877 cost $18,000.

Now the Revision of 1854 extended only over the Acts of 17 years prior to 1854. The Acts had been collected and edited in 1833 by G. S. Berton, under the authority of the Legislature, and there was no need of such large amounts to have the Acts of Assembly in that comparatively early period were much less in number than within the last 20 years. There was a much less volume of material and fewer years' legislation to consolidate. The Consolidation of 1876 extended over 22 years and was a much larger volume than the Revised Statutes which contained only about 500 pages, while the Consolidated Statutes contained over 1100 pages. The Second and Third Volumes of 1854 were not a Revision or Consolidation, but contained the laws of the session of 1854, the unrepealed Acts and the private Acts. In 1854 there were printed 2500 copies of 1st volume and 1500 copies of the 2nd volume, while there are 4000 copies of the Consolidated Statutes. The expenses of the Revision of 1854, instead of only being $9,000 as stated by Mr. Covert, was very much more. The figures were for Commissioners $11,200; for Printing $11,644; Binding $3,400, or a total expense of $26,184. The figures of cost of Consolidated Statutes were for Commissioners, $11,200; Printing $5,250; Binding, $2,271, or a total cost of $18,711, or nearly $6,000 less than the Revision of 1854. This was somewhat different from the presentation of the matter which Mr. Covert had indulged in.

He next referred to the Agricultural Report and the placing it of references to Cossitt Bros'. implements. No blame, he said, could be attached when the whole truth was known. Application had been made to other manufacturers in the first instance, and it was neglected by them. How then could they complain? The Secretary for Agriculture had made a statement which placed the matter correctly before the House. He had no opportunity of being heard before members, but they could take his statement of what had occurred and what had been done, and then determine for themselves whether it was not actually what did occur. Upon that the Government were ready to justify all that was in the Report, and show that no undue preference had been given to manufacturers abroad. He then read the following:—

It was my intention to refer to improved Agricultural implements in my Report for this year, and with that view I had given the matter a good deal of attention, and, as occasion offered, examined the latest improvements in Rakes, Mowing Machines, Grubbers, and, in fact, all kinds of farm implements.

The result of my examinations fully convinced me that there were many articles made in the United States and in Ontario far superior to those made in this Province, and that it would be to the advantage of our farmers to get some of these implements I was well aware of the feeling I might provoke on the part of our manufacturers if I recommended others to the notice of our people and left out all reference to those made in this Province, and with a view of meeting this case applied to the principal makers in Fredericton and St. John to give me the necessary information about the machines made by them, and to send me newspaper plates which I would have inserted in the Report.

I specially applied to Messrs. McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson, of Fredericton, first by writing that firm, clearly stating my intention and desire to notice domestic made implements, and afterwards calling at their place of business where I had a conversation with Mr. Anderson. He thanked me for the offer I had made him, but was afraid they could not furnish the plates I asked for. I said all I could to impress him with the advantage to be derived from having cuts of the articles made by them.—Others did so to a great extent, and if they wished to keep pace with them they should do likewise, and as to the descriptions, I merely wanted certain facts and I would write the article myself. Mr. Anderson said he would consult his partners and let me know what they intended to do. I did not receive any message or communication of any kind from any of the firm; in fact they have never spoken to me upon the subject since I had the interview with Mr. Anderson—nor did they reply to my letter sent to them.

The party in St. John to whom I wrote never answered my letter.

I wrote to Messrs. Cossitt to the same effect as I had written the parties in this Province. Some time afterwards Mr. Johnston called upon me and said Messrs. Cossitt had sent my letter to him and directed him to call upon me and see what I required. I informed him of my intention and asked for the plates and information and selected the particular articles to which I was most anxious to direct attention. Some of those I wanted were not made by the house he represented, but he thought he could get them for me, which he afterwards did. Of all the implements I notice or illustrate there are only two made in this Province—a Mowing Machine and Hay Rake, and they have no improvements which are valuable and they are, in my judgment, much superior to those made in this City.

The parties complaining have no just cause against me as they had the first offer and I was willing and prepared to give them all the assistance in my power.

I do think that it is of importance to bring to the notice of our farmers any new or improved implement, and if they like it and a demand is created our manufacturers will soon make them, and they will not do so until they are called for.

(Signed) J. L. INGRES.

Now, the statements made in the above could be verified by hon. gentlemen. If they were correct—and their correctness would hardly be questioned he presumed—how could these parties complain?

He regretted that, owing to an affection of the throat, he must close his remarks without referring to some other points with which he had intended to deal, and which he should, perhaps, take another occasion to present.

MR. DAVIDSON said there was quite a difference between the merits of the hon. gentlemen's remarks in this debate, and he observed that while the speakers on the Government side endeavored to make a plausible defence they failed to meet and refute the criticisms of those who attacked them. His hon. friend (Mr. Burns) had presented figures by which he proved his claim that the balances presented by the Secretary were wrong, but his opponents contented themselves with simply denying that Mr. Burns was correct.

Referring to the comparisons made in connexion with the Consolidation of the Statutes, he said there was a marked difference between the work done in 1854 and that done recently. The Revision and compilation was done entirely by the commission in 1854, and when the Attorney General brought it before the House he did not allow the slightest alteration of it to be made, but it was passed as presented. The Consolidated Statutes of 1877 were only compiled by the commission, their revision being done in this House.

The papers brought down in connexion with the consolidation of the Statutes showed that a very large amount had been paid for printing. The Government had ignored the fact that a Resolution had passed the House—supported by both Government and Opposition members—affirming the desirability of putting up to public competition all the Public Printing which could be so put up. He was of opinion that the printing of the Consolidated Statutes was work which should have been considered by the Government as coming under the operation of that Resolution. It was not a work that must, of necessity be done by the Queen's Printer, and it ought to have been done under contract. It would, no doubt, have cost much less than the sum shown to have been paid for it. The binding of these Statutes was done by contract, and he observed that it cost some 75 or 80 cents, while the binding of the Journals of the Assembly which was no better done cost $1 or $1.25. If one part of the work could be done so cheaply, why not the other? The Government, however, had over-ridden the Resolution and caused a loss to the Province thereby.

There was nothing new in the Government over-expending the moneys of the Province, but when they did it he could not well understand why they did not, as required by the law, lay the account of such expenditures before the House within three days after the opening of the session. A kind of memorandum of the gross sum of the over-expenditure had been laid on the table by the Secretary, but if, as Mr. Crawford had argued, so much that