from the Journals of 1880, a number of figures to show that there had been no concealment from the country.

The House then took recess till 7.30.

At 7.30 Mr. Landry resumed. He said he had shown since 1878 there had been no concealment of accounts, and that the expenditure was considerably reduced, outside of the expenditure on the Parliament Buildings. The suspense account is $13,769.30, which was of long standing, and was made up by the amount advanced to County of Gloucester in 1875, $404.14; balance of advance for importation of agricultural stock, $1,103.40; interest due People's Bank on overdrawn accounts, $105.34, etc. The Government expected that all the items would be paid back again. People were too apt to say that things should have been done otherwise, but had they experience they would do as the late Government had done. Since the time of the amalgamation of the Provincial Secretary's office and the office of Receiver General, there was a small deficit, which he knew nothing of until he went to wind up the accounts of the year, but the amount was not large. Mr. Landry took up each of the items in the suspense account, showing how each was incurred and maintaining that the Government could justify themselves in reference to them. He claimed that the charge spread over the Province about the condition of the finances was not true and could not be verified by reference to the public accounts. With the exception of the debt incurred on account of the Parliament Building, the floating debt of the Province had not been increased under the late Government. In reference to the amount due the Dominion Government in excess of the debt allowed by the British North America Act, viz.: $40,038.87, this is not a debt incurred by the Government, but it was the total of the amount of debt owed by the Province, which had been paid by the Dominion Government, and on which the Government were paying interest. He could give different items but felt that was unnecessary. It was, however, unfair to place that, as had been done, as a floating debt, and he did not consider it as such. He, however, had sanguine hopes that the Local Government would receive the claims on account of Eastern Extension, which he believed were justly due to the Province. He then took up the current expenditure and receipts, and claimed that in the years 1880, 1881 and 1882 the expenditure was reduced $43,343.91 by the Government not taking into consideration the debt on account of the Parliament Buildings and $40,038.87 due the Dominion Government. If in 1879, with a financial showing $45,000 worse than it is to-day, everything was managed, it is absurd to suppose that the present Government cannot conduct the affairs of the country without adding to the bonded debt. If the debt had been increased, or if it was necessary to incur a debt to carry out any project, he would support such a policy, but it did not seem to him necessary to add to the bonded debt to carry on the current business.

At 9.30 Mr. Landry asked the House to adjourn till to-morrow, as he wished to touch on some other matters.

April 25.—The bill to vest the appointment of Chief of Police, St. John, in the Common Council of that city, instead of in the Government, was defeated, only four members voting for it.

Hon. Mr. Gillespie's Bear bounty bill was passed, as stated in last week's special despatch to the ADVANCE.

Mr. Landry resumed his speech in reply to Hon. Mr. Elder on the Budget. He recapitulated most of his remarks already made, being evidently determined to get himself on record for a long speech. He challenged the correctness of the figures submitted by the Provincial Secretary and next branched off into the subject of the general elections last June, using language against Mr. McManus and others, which astonished many members, as Mr. Landry has generally spoken and acted in the House as a gentleman. Mr. McManus stated that he was elected independently of party and not as a supporter of the late Government, but Mr. Landry—still stinging, no doubt, under his failure to get up opposition to Hon. Mr. Ryan in Gloucester last month—persisted in claiming that McManus *was* elected to support him. He claimed to almost be the proprietor of Mr. Labillois who, he said, was pledged to the late Government. He also attacked Dr. Vail, who defended himself from the ridiculous charge of being a supporter of the late Government at any time, but Mr. Landry had "broken loose" and was not to be stopped. He closed by repudiating any attempt to make use of the French nationality in his own behalf, as charged by the St. John *Globe*, or of attempting to dominate provincial politics by means of the French element. He succeeded in making a speech of six and a half hours altogether—much of which had as little to do with the finances of the Province as with the French troubles in Tunis.

Mr. Ellis said the Legislature was not the place to discuss what the *Globe* had said about Mr. Landry—who had always been treated kindly and fairly by it. The hon. gentleman had represented him as saying that the French had placed themselves in antagonism to reforms and anything tending to the benefit of the Province. That he (Ellis) emphatically denied. Nor did he object to the French or any other nationality aspiring to offices of dignity, but he objected to their getting them simply because they were French. He repudiated Mr. Landry's attack in this direction, which he said was unfair. He could show by reference to the files of his paper that again and again he had done what he could to aid the French in any undertaking and supported them when opportunity offered. He admitted that he had said Mr. Landry held the late Government in his hands, and he said so now. The reconstructed Government, without Mr. Landry, would have taken a much shorter time than it did, and Mr. Landry was the life of it.

Mr. McManus briefly answered the charge made against him by Mr. Landry. He denied he had promised to support the late Government, and he challenged Mr. Landry to bring one man from Gloucester to say that he (McManus) ever did so. He was amenable to Gloucester for his conduct, not to this House nor to Mr. Landry, and he was not afraid to meet his county. When his constituents thought he had served them long enough, he would be willing to give place to another man. He had been ridiculed for not supporting the late administration, but surely he (Landry) could remember that not many years ago he had taken a more abrupt turn than he (McManus) had done. He considered that his course was one he could justify, and he had the satisfaction of knowing that he had served his county to the best of his judgement.

Mr. Labillois said certain circumstances has led him to address the House earlier than he intended. Certain charges made by Mr. Landry to-day called for a reply. He declared that he had not pledged himself to either side, because he had only been in the Province a short time and he did not feel like joining either party until he learned more of them. He did not deny that he had been in financial difficulty, but he defied any man to show that in that he had not acted fairly and honestly.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he did not propose to say anything about the latter part of Mr. Landry's speech, as it did not have reference to the subject before the House. He (Landry) appeared extremely dissatisfied at different things. He had said that he never, when in office, paid much attention to the finances, and had asked the indulgence of the House for the ignorance he had shown about them. From what the honorable gentleman said the House was evidently to understand that because he did not understand the figures they must be wrong. The few points he had attempted to make can be shown to be fallacious. When the province entered Confederation it started without any debt chargeable against its revenues. It was needless to take up each year, but commencing later he could show that instead of the late Government paying off some of the debt as he (Landry) had claimed, the debt had been increased each year. At the time he (Landry) entered the administration the public knowledge of the finances of the country was scanty and a full and accurate statement was elicited only after a resolution or demand of the Opposition. He (Blair) learned from an authentic report what the Secretary had said in 1879, and he (Landry) had heard it, and by his silence acquiesced, and on that statement he proposed to build his structure. This statement was that at that time there was $29,000 in the treasury, and it conveyed the idea that all the debt was cleared off. At a corresponding date in 1883 the returns show that $30,000 were drawn on advance from the Dominion Government and $40,000 borrowed from the People's Bank. This had been drawn on the future income of the Province, with not a single dollar in the treasury to day. These, with the $29,000 in 1879, make $99,000. The late Government would not have had a dollar in the fall of 1882 if they had not borrowed from the Dominion Government. He knew that certain debts which should have been met in October had been deferred until next fiscal year. The House has been given to understand that the financial condition of the Province was good. He would not deny this, but he would say that when the House finds out what the condition of the Province was they will say that correct disclosure has been made. In March when the present Government assumed the responsibility the treasury was empty, and $160,000 was needed to meet expenses to July 1st. To state that fact is to state the condemnation of the administration. The public service has been carried on at the mercy of the Dominion Government and the different banks by paying 7 per cent. interest. Such was far from what he imagined was a prosperous condition of financial affairs. Still they called themselves able financiers. Mr. Blair, after an unanswerable refutal of what Mr. Landry charged as the object of the proposed change in the fiscal year took up the question of the bonded and floating debt, which he dwelt with in an able manner. In July, 1883, there will only be $77,000 due from the Dominion Government and from that to the end of the year the Government will have nothing to carry on the affairs unless a sum is borrowed, as has been done in the past, from the Dominion Government. In reference to the charge that the estimates are as large as in former years they found it impossible to make them less owing to the condition in which they found affairs when they came into their hands. The sum was no larger than the late Government would have asked, besides during the past the Government have been in the habit of asking less than was actually required which, he claimed, was wrong. The House are asked a larger amount for public works, not because the Government wants to spend more, but to overtake if possible the arrears. Claims are coming in every day, and he considered it would require more than the large amount of $113,000 asked. Every dollar is now owed by the Government, except $3,000. All the money is required to meet demands incurred by its predecessors, and which they have not the manliness to acknowledge. The Government should have asked $50,000 more, but have declined to do so. Another matter taken up by the Opposition is the Stock Farm grant. It was large last year; it is larger this year. Mr. Blair then gave in detail the circumstances connected with this farm and what was said by the late Government when the farm was established. Instead of furnishing sufficient land to keep the stock, they now find the farm will not produce more than half enough to keep them, and the sale of stock will not amount to one-third the cost of keeping. This was one proof of the capabilities of their predecessors. Another thing is they have carried the estimates to the end of the proposed fiscal year. Then in respect to the issuing of debentures to cover the different debts, no man could show that it would be detrimental to the Province. The Government will not carry on Provincial affairs by borrowing, as the late Government had done. This, he considered, covered the points made by the late Provincial Secretary in his six hours speech, and he therefore would not longer ask the attention of the House.

Mr. Hanington followed, prophesying in a loud voice, the downfall of the Government and claiming that the financial statement submitted was misleading and incorrect.

Mr. Adams desired to speak but said he was not in proper condition to do so, whereupon Hon. Mr. Blair consented to an adjournment.

April 26.—Mr. Barbarie's bill to incorporate the Restigouche Boom Company passed in committee of the whole.

At 12 o'clock the Order of the day—the Budget—was resumed.

Mr. Adams sympathized with the Provincial Secretary's inability, from inexperience, to deal with the finances of the Province, but congratulated him on having beside him an Attorney-General who assumed the position of Finance Minister, Surveyor-General and Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, all in one. Mr. Blair had been the great "I am" since 1874. He compared Blair's misrepresentations of public accounts to an illiterate old lady who, when reminded that her prayer book was upside down, said she always read left-handed. Passing, he referred to the tombstone which it was claimed Mr. Wetmore had been instrumental in erecting over his party in York, and said, in the general election in June last, the leader of the Government had erected colossal monuments to his fallen followers in nearly every county. He claimed that the Provincial Secretary had mystified the public accounts far more than the old Government, so that no ordinary man could understand them. Fault had been found by hon. gentlemen opposite with Mr. Landry for speaking six hours, but they had forgotten that it was not the present Government but the late Administration that was on trial. He accused the leader of the Government with circulating the statement that the bonded debt was over a million dollars, while it was only $891,000. He thought Mr. Blair deserved the title of great Provincial libeller. He accused the Government of unfairness and dishonesty, and rehearsed the old arguments in Mr. Landry's speech amid frequent interruptions from the minister in the benches. He gave the exceptional expenses of the late Government from 1867 to 1882 as $341,232.53, of which $192,120.50 was directly chargeable to capital account, and yet they had made no attempt at a scheme of bonded indebtedness. He violently assailed Hon. Mr. Blair on the alleged failure of his retrenchment schemes, for bringing in estimates larger than the former Government, and for failure to exhibit honestly their proposed financial reform.

Recess.

After recess, Mr. Adams resumed his remarks which were chiefly a rehash of the speech given by Mr. Landry yesterday, and abounded in abuse of the Government and political bombast. Among other modest assertions Mr. Adams claimed that the old Government had effected an average saving during their reign of $14,562.93 per year; that the suspense account had been reduced from $22,000 to $13,000, and that while the Government had effected a total saving in salaries of $3,900 in his own department, he (Adams) had reduced the expenditure something like $1,500; while the receipts of office had advanced from $75,000, in 1875, to $170,000 last year.

This closed the debate, and the formal resolutions for supply being carried, the various items were adopted seriatim.

Mr. Ellis made a vigorous appeal for a more practical system of education. He pointed out that the attendance at the public schools is falling off. The results of the Training School had not been satisfactory, and the inspectors found many teachers very inferior. He vigorously advocated the printing of the school books in the Province. As a reporter in the House years ago he had heard high hopes expressed for the New Brunswick University, and these had not been realized. A great many of our young men attend the University, but a very large proportion go abroad for an education. He thought it very strange that the institution had not sent out some graduate with sufficient interest in his *alma mater* to endow a chair.

Hon. Mr. Elder said his colleague, Mr. Ellis, had a practical knowledge of school matters, and he endorsed his suggestion in reference to the printing of school books in New Brunswick, but some books could be printed abroad at figures which New Brunswick publishers could not approach. The Ontario Legislature had put a limit of price on books. Perhaps if the teachers of the country would co-operate with the Board of Education and reconcile their views, something could be done. He warmly endorsed the views of Mr. Ellis in respect to higher education and said that the President of the N. B. University had expressed surprise to him that no person had attempted to assist the limited means of the college and forward the enterprise of education as well as cotton mills and shoe factories throughout the Province.

April 27.—In supply to-day.

On the item of public printing Mr. White said the public printing is costing more than it should. Some way should be provided to decrease this cost. He also called the attention of the committee to the travelling expenses of the different departments. He could not understand how the late Surveyor General had need to travel so much that $3 per day was required to pay his expenses, and where or what were the trips of the Chief Superintendent of Education to amount to $250. If the travelling expenses had to be paid, he urged that the salaries should be increased and the officials allowed to pay their own expenses. Referring to the auditor's report, several items therein were severely criticised by Mr. White.

Mr. Ellis thought the cost of public printing was too large. In Nova Scotia the printing cost less and the *Royal Gazette* was a source of revenue to the province. If the Government would look into this matter, he thought this item could be cut down to $8,000.

Hon. Mr. Elder said he got the items for 4 months past which amounted (with little printing done) to $3,012. So the Government concluded the printing could not be done this year for less than the sum named. He promised to look into the matter.

On the item of the Rifle Association, Mr. Adams said he did not know what benefit could be derived by this grant of $300 yearly.

Hon. Mr. Elder read a letter from the president of the New Brunswick Rifle Association to show the object of the grant, namely, to pay the expenses of our riflemen going to Ottawa to compete for a position on the Wimbledon team.

He also explained the item of interest on loans in answer to a question from Mr. McLeod, as interest of the Bank accounts and the actual floating debts.

Mr. Landry said if he understood it this was to pay the interest on $40,000 due the Dominion Government, interest on overdrawn subsidy, and interest on the amount due the People's Bank. Such being the case he would ask if the Government have concluded not to fund the floating debt of the province.

Hon. Mr. Blair said authority was asked for this expenditure, but the Government were not bound to spend this amount, and if they concluded to fund the debt in case circumstances occur that it will be more advantage to the Province, the Government will simply use the amount required to pay the interest to that time.

Some further discussion took place before the item passed.

On the amount required for officers of the House of Assembly and Legislative Council, Mr. Landry criticised the snake up of this item. He also said the session was supposed to last forty days, when it would only be between thirty and thirty-five days. It looked to him as if perhaps it was entirely a question of confidence throughout. He wanted to know if the Government did not think legally the members should have received a full sessional allowance for the last session.

Hon. Mr. Blair gave the required information. In reference to the latter point, he said the law would compel the Government to pay full sessional allowance, and they intended to introduce a bill changing the law.

The committee then reported progress with leave to sit again.

Hon. Mr. Elder committed the House on the bill to amend chapter 96 of the Consolidated Statues regarding the Provincial revenues and accounts; Mr. McManus in the chair. Mr. Elder said this bill refers to that part concerning the end of the fiscal year, which will terminate on Dec. 31st instead of October. The bill also provides that the public accounts shall be rendered on the 15th of December. This will also bring the time of yearly settlement of Provincial affairs nearer the opening of the House than previously.

Mr. Landry said this was a step in the right direction and would have beneficial results. The bill passed.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

April 28.—Among the bills passed today was that introduced by Mr. Wheten to incorporate the Buctouche and Moncton Railway Company.

Hon. Mr. Lynott being absent, Mr. Barbarie, Deputy Speaker, presided over the House, discharging the duties very efficiently.

[See Fredericton Letter for more recent news.]

LATEST.

Special to the Miramichi Advance.

Fredericton, May 2.

The Government bill to put the question of retaining the Legislative Council to a popular vote was carried without division last evening after much discussion, as was also the Attorney General's amendment to the amendment offered by the Legislative Council to the bill to abolish the office of Clerk of the Crown.

Private bills have been hurried through this morning.

An amendment was offered last night to the bill regarding the Central Railway. The amendment extends the line so as to authorize the company making a terminus of Salisbury in Westmoreland. This gives a through line when complete from Halifax via Salisbury to St. Mary's, opposite Fredericton. The St. John members opposed the amendment vigorously and to day the Solicitor-General asked the Speaker's ruling as to the constitutionality of the amendment as being an important change of the bill. He claimed that notice should have been given to the House of such an amendment. The Speaker ruled with Hon. Mr. Ritchie that two days notice should have been given of the amendment and Hon. Mr. Blair, who with all the York members was in favor of the amendment, appealed to the House, which did not sustain the Speaker. The amendment was then carried, although the Solicitor-General worked hard to have the debate postponed till to morrow.

The House is expected to adjourn to-morrow evening.

Mr. Cotter presented the petition of Alex. Gibson and many others praying that Mrs. Lucy Jones (?) may get the justice of the House. He gave notice that he would bring the matter before the House on Friday next, or the first fine day thereafter. Miss Pickett's claims will be considered in Committee.

Hon. Isaac Burpee and Geo. G. King, M. P.'s are here to-day.

Ashes and Salt for Grass Lands.

EDITOR WEEKLY GLOBE:—I have a farm near town, and can get supplied with soft wood ashes from the saw-mills (that burn all their saw-dust and other waste wood). The question has now arisen, how long will land continue to give good hay crops if not supplied with any other manure? Will salt supplied with ashes be of any advantage? or what would you recommend as being the best artificial manure to supply any want? Is gas water beneficial to land, and in what do its benefits consist? My soil is mostly light, but my neighbors have heavy clay. As we supply a lumbering district, we devote ourselves largely to hay and oats.

Answer—

Land will continue to yield good hay crops for ever if dressed with an abundant supply of ashes. Of course unleached ashes are very much more effective than leached, and not so much of the former is required to supply the requisite amount of potash to the soil. Salt applied with ashes is beneficial. If bone dust be added the effect will be still greater. The quantities to be sown to the acre should be about 400 lbs. bone dust, and ashes *ad libitum*. The combination should be sown broadcast. Gas-water might be beneficial, as it contains a small amount of plant food. It might not, however, be found profitable, and if used in excessive quantities would result in great injury to the soil.—Toronto *Globe*.

G. A. Dixon, Frankville, Ont., says: 'He was cured of chronic bronchitis troubling him for seventeen years, by the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.'

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - - - MAY 3, 1883

The *Advocate* seems to believe that it is the duty of a newspaper to applaud the efforts of men, in all cases wherein they are professing to promote public undertakings, whatever the opinion of the paper may be as to the prospects, motives, etc., of such efforts, the cause of its taking this extraordinary position being the views expressed by the ADVANCE in reference to Mr. Call's efforts at Ottawa to induce the Dominion Government to grant a subsidy for the proposed Miramichi Valley Railway. If the ADVANCE's judgment in such matters is better than that of the *Advocate*, Mr. Call and others, who seem to be constantly encouraging false hopes in the minds of our people and deceiving them by false promises in respect of public matters, we think it will turn out in the end to be so much the worse for them and so much the better for us, because truth and sincerity, even though they may not be entirely popular at all times, will finally win respect, while humbug, blundering and deception will win contempt. When the papers were publishing the telegrams, paragraphs and editorials concerning Mr. Call's railway subsidy mission to Ottawa and the efforts Mr. Mitchell was making to secure its success, we knew they were delusive and misleading. We happen to know how easy it is to get the signatures of members of Parliament to such recommendations as that for the proposed Dominion subsidy, and believed that Mr. Mitchell, while he was desirous of pleasing Mr. Call and other friends had, himself, no hope of anything but his labor as a reward for his trouble. While we refrained from expressing the opinion we had on the subject, we felt it was necessary to refer in some way to a matter of such consequence to the Miramichi, so we said, on 29th March,—

"We hope it is true that there is a prospect of $3,000 a mile being secured from the Dominion to aid the construction of the Valley Railway, but fear the Government has not the slightest intention of giving it."

That was all we said and all we intended to say until the *Advocate* and *World* attacked us, endeavoring, as usual, to make the Miramichi public believe that we were desirous of injuring the prospects of the Valley Railway. It would be better for the Miramichi if those papers and the gentlemen who inspire their utterances were either more experienced or more honest than they are. The *Advocate* says,—

The editor of a journal *receives* his pay from the public, who are the judges as to how he performs his duty as a journalist; *they* certainly have the right to hiss or applaud, as they see fit, and in the case of the *Advance* there is more hissing than applauding just now along the Southwest. It was certainly not the time to *hiss* when our member in the Commons, backed by a petition containing the names of a majority of the representatives of the people, was doing his utmost to obtain for the residents along the Miramichi Valley the railway communication so much needed to make that section of the country more thriving and prosperous. If the Miramichi Valley Railway is ever built, it will be by unity of purpose, by sinking all sectional differences and by burying all bitter personal feeling against individuals who may feel interested in the consummation of so desirable an undertaking. Political spite can, and does do much evil, and in no County is it more prevalent than in Northumberland.

If Mr. Call went to Ottawa sincerely believing he could obtain the subsidy he asked for he is simply a child in such matters and we do not blame Mr. Mitchell for pleasing him with the "rattle" of the "petition containing the names of a majority of the representatives of the people." We have no doubt of the fact that such a petition was secured, but, in the face of that petition—over a month ago—we expressed our doubts as to the subsidy being obtainable. We knew the members would be as "willing to please the child" as Mr. Mitchell was, but does it not occur to the *Advocate* and to Mr. Call that if the members who signed the petition were in earnest they would have followed the matter further? There was, a few years ago, a poor old crazy woman named Pickett, who used to haunt the Legislative building at Fredericton and "ghost" members for the purpose of securing their influence in pushing a claim she had against the Government. They treated her kindly and introduced her to their friends and each and all promised to use their best efforts in her behalf. We don't think Mr. Call was by any means, the Miss Pickett of the Commons in March last, but there was not very much sincerity among those who promised to help him. If he knew this he deceived the papers which published his telegrams and paragraphs, but if he did not know it he is far too innocent to ever be very successful on such missions.

We are satisfied with the feeling of the people of the Southwest towards the ADVANCE. They know that the ADVANCE will not stoop to the work of deceiving them at the dictation of any one and if they do not find the news and opinions it gives them always in accord with their wishes and prejudices, they can rely on its sincerity and fair dealing with all. The unity which the *Advocate* seems to desire has not been sought by those whose views on this subject that paper represents, nor has there been any evidence of other than "sectional feeling" in the whole dealings of Mr. Call and the *Advocate* with this Valley Railway matter. There has been too much selfishness, too much political spite, too much unfair dealing and deception practiced by Mr Call and his associates all through. The road would now be built but for them. They and their designs have prevented the people of the Miramichi Valley from having "the Railway communication so much needed" and having made shipwreck of the undertaking they seek to throw the blame on those who were willing and able to help them but who were thrust out and kept out by the personal and political feelings which the *Advocate* is now instructed to condemn.

Robichaud Creek Bridge.

Mr. Phineas Williston has been appointed Commissioner of Robichaud Creek Bridge, in place of Mr. Donald Ullock. The new Commissioner will, we hope, see that the contract for the new structure is faithfully carried out. There was, really, no need of a change of site, nor should the new work be nearly so expensive as called for by the specification, but as the Department has chosen to accept the plans and specification prepared upon the data furnished under the late Government, a faithful performance of the work undertaken by the contractor will be required. The manner in which this work is performed will be watched with interest. The specification calls for abutments 180 feet long, besides a span of thirty feet, the approaches or abutments to be filled with large ballast laid upon a cedar floor to the depth of four feet. How abutments and a span measuring, in all, 210 feet, are to be put between banks only 175 feet apart at road-bed level only the late Commissioner and the late Chief Commissioner probably, can understand—enlightened, as they no doubt were, by the ex-Surveyor General. We lose a little faith in the new Government's management by their accepting a tender for a bridge which really cannot be built according to specification, unless excavations in solid land are made to enable the contractor to carry out what he has undertaken to do.

The Valley Railway.

It is a matter of regret that Hon. Mr. Gillespie's best efforts to secure an amendment to the Railway facility Act by which the proposed Miramichi Valley Road might terminate in either Southeek, Derby, Newcastle, Nelson or Chatham parishes received but a small support in the Legislature. The mover of the bill must have been unaware of the persistent canvass made against it among members by the gentlemen who secured the cutting off of Nelson and Chatham last year, or he would have allowed the matter to lie over until a more favorable time. It seems that very little more than two-thirds of the members were present when the vote was taken on the bill, while over two-thirds of them voted to sustain the outrage secured in the legislation of last winter by Messrs. Call, Adams, Ferguson, and others in their interest. The selfish and short-sighted policy of these gentlemen in consenting to a reduced subsidy and the change of route will yet cause them both regret and mortification.

Going Westward.

A former resident of Miramichi, now at Milwaukee, and who has special facilities for knowing whereof he writes says,—"Dakota is now the cry. Last week 200 Canadians went there. There is also a large number coming from Ontario to form a colony, so your N. P. can't keep them in the country. The C. & N. W. Road lets 1000 cars of emigrants' goods on their side tracks, and have issued orders refusing to take Dakota business for the present. At one station near Aberdeen our agent met 63 teams on their way west. No doubt 1,000,000 will emigrate to Dakota this year. All the towns are "booming." Winnipeg, I think, will not grow much this year. It has been overdone, that is, real estate went too high and buyers cannot now pay the prices asked. There is not much emigration to the N. W. Territories *via* the States, though a good many old country emigrants are going in there."

Our Fredericton Letter.

The present being, probably, the last week of this Session of the Legislature the ladies of Fredericton, in a large body, take nightly farewells of the members of the Lower House in the Assembly room. The presence of the fair has a very stimulating effect on the oratory of prominent men of both the Government and Opposition. It has the effect of prolonging honorable gentlemen's speeches and, in fact, Mr. Park who delighted the House with his maiden speech a week or two ago, charmed his fair auditors last evening with his elaborate speech against the Government funding the debt of the Province. When Northumberland's junior representative commenced speaking his manly voice caused a whisper to travel around the ladies' gallery. "Who is that? Who is that?" exclaimed the ladies in the rear seats, who could not very well see what was going on. "Why is it possible! Don't you know? That is *the dear Mr. Park!*" Spectators on the floor could notice the enthusiasm in the balcony only by the swan-like arch of many a fair neck and the ecstatic gaze of its fair owner, as she bent forward to catch the silver tones of the young orator who was taking such a bold stand against the Government of the day. Such a broad view of an intricate financial matter, about which it is fair to assume very few young men knew much to speak of, was not expected from the quarter whence it came, and the consequence was that rapturous applause greeted Mr. Park when he resumed his seat.

When the Miramichi Valley Railroad Bill came up for discussion to-day Hon. Mr. Gillespie and Mr. Park had a bout on it. The Bill was in amendment of the Act passed last year and its object was to add to the optional termini of the contemplated road. Hon. Mr. Gillespie committed the Bill for the consideration of the House and explained its provisions, Mr. Thompson in the chair.

Mr. Park objected to any such amendment of the route decided upon. He said the people of the County of Northumberland, as far as he knew, preferred to have the line run as fixed upon, on the north side of the Miramichi rather than the south. He enlarged on the benefit that the construction of the road would be to the Province, generally, and declared that no railroad could be of more benefit to New Brunswick than the Miramichi Valley. The resources of the North Shore were invaluable.

Hon. Mr. Gillespie denied that Northumberland was against his amendment.

Mr. Park replied that the County as a whole was against the Bill and that his colleagues, Messrs. Burchill and Adams were opposed to it.

Hon. Mr. Gillespie rejoined that the parishes of Chatham, Nelson, Northesk [?] and Hardwick, which constitute more than one half of the population and valuation of the County were in favor of the Bill.

Mr. Park said it would not be in the interest of Nelson to pass such a bill. He had heard of no petition from any County this session in favor of the present bill, whereas there were many petitions last year supporting the old bill. He thought it would be better to leave the matter as it stands and not open up the question again.

Hon. Mr. Gillespie stated that his object in bringing the bill forward was not to act in the interest of any particular parish but of the whole County. The people wanted the Company to place the terminus of the road where the Company pleased.

Mr. Park again took the floor. He said the argument of Hon. Mr. Gillespie would not hold water. It was false to suppose that the terminus of the road should be where the company desired it. They would build the road where they would get the greatest subsidy per mile and consequently would make the line as long as possible, and, of course, place the terminus then where they pleased. The Chatham Branch Railway was a case in point. It was constructed through back settlements instead of the front where it might do some good.

A motion to have the bill read section by section was lost and Hon. Mr. Gillespie called for names.

The yeas were,—

Hon. Messrs. Blair, Elder, Ritchie, Mitchell, Gillespie, Vail,
Messrs. Storing, Ellis, White.

The nays were,—

Messrs. Landry, Quinton, Cotter, Hanington, McLeod, Nowlan, LeBlanc, Wheten, Labillois, Park, Leighton, McAdam, McManus, Hubbard, Dr. Lewis, McLellan, Flewwelling, Palmer, Humphrey, Pelkey.

Legislative business is being pushed vigorously forward now, and prorogation is expected on Thursday or Friday next.

All the proceedings of the Assembly are well reported this year, there being 9 or 10 newspaper representatives on the floor. "It is rumored" that the Fredericton *Capital* is about to suspend publication, not altogether on account of the want of the Government pap that kept it alive, but owing to a lack of ability to compete with the New York *Police News* and *Boston Express*. The proprietor himself has, however, been lately holding an "at home" in its columns and the lack of ability of that kind would not therefore be a probable cause of suspension. The remarks made on honorable members in late issues of the paper will, it is said, bear favorable comparison with anything that has appeared in the papers before referred to.

The Government has got through with all its items of supply, except some supplementary estimates.

No opposition of any account has been offered and votes have been avoided by the outs at all times, unless they could not conveniently avoid them.

May-day is beautiful in Fredericton. The legislators of New Brunswick in solemn conclave assembled can not resist the temptation to walk abroad while the house is in order; and Fenety avenue is sanctified with the presence of two or three who stroll along the river bank (to breathe the first salubrious air we have had this spring) so as to build up their physique in such a manner as to fittingly bear the heavy weight of care that the state has fixed on their shoulders.

Ottawa News.

April 24. The select committee of the Senate have thrown out Mr. Charlton's bill providing for the punishment of seduction, adultery, etc. The vote was a tie, and the chairman, Sir A. Campbell, gave the casting vote against the bill, thus placing the responsibility upon the Government.

In the Commons to-day the whole afternoon was spent in discussing a bill respecting booms and other works constructed in navigable waters. Mr. Weldon contended that there was no necessity for interfering with about suits as they did not interfere with navigation. The further consideration of the bill was adjourned.

Mr. Costigan introduced the Inland Revenue bill. Sir Leonard Tilley said the probable loss of revenue through its operations would be about $800,000.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock to enable members to attend the Princess Louise's reception.

An official of the railway department was sent to Toronto some days ago to interview Messrs. Purcill & Ryan, contractors, to whom it has since been ascertained an over-payment of $70,000 had in some manner been made on their C. P. R. contract by the Railways department. Some assert that the firm consider the money a re-fund for sums expended by them in aid of the election of Government candidates.

The name of Sir John Macdonald was called at the Toronto police court this morning to answer to a charge of perjury, preferred by General Hewson. Sir John's counsel explained that his client had taken advantage of his privilege as a member of Parliament, and left for Ottawa, disregarding the summons served on him. He also asserted that as the perjury charged against him had been committed in Ottawa, the case should be tried there. Gen. Hewson's counsel said it was true that the charge was for perjury committed in Ottawa, but that the perjury was done to complainant in Toronto. The magistrate decided that Sir John was entitled to disregard the summons, and postponed the hearing of the case.

April 25.—The Kings County P. E. I. election case occupied the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Weldon making an able legal argument against the report of the Committee, which being a Government affair was sustained by a vote of 108 to 66.

April 26.—In the House of Commons, to-day, Sir Leonard Tilley introduced a bill to regulate factory labor. It provides that women and children shall not be employed for more than ten hours per day, except by permission of the inspectors and under special circumstances. No child under 12 years of age is in future to be employed in factories, and provision is made for proper ventilation and for the health and safety of operatives.

When Mr. Caron moved the third reading of the Militia Bill, Mr. Ross (Middlesex) moved to refer the bill back to the committee to strike out the clauses providing for increasing the permanent force. The motion was lost 116 to 60.

Mr. Caron promised to embody in the militia regulations a provision against permitting the sale of spirits or beer in connection with militia camps.

The House went into committee of supply and passed the estimates for immigration, quarantine, agriculture and statistics.

Messrs. Gilmour, King, and Burns urged that a portion of the grant for immigration should be devoted towards aiding and settling the vacant lands of New Brunswick. Mr. Burns complained that the emigration agents of the Canadian Government in England were inefficient.

In the Senate to day, a discussion took place on the Rapid Telegraph Company's bill. Senator Howlan opposed the bill on the ground that it interfered with the vested rights of existing companies and challenged Senator Carvell's right to vote or speak on the bill, claiming that he was interested in its passage.

April 27th.—In the Senate to-day the Government suffered a most humiliating defeat. The debate on the bill to incorporate the Canadian Rapid Telegraph Co. having been resumed Sir A. Campbell, on behalf of the Government, opposed the bill, stating that it was policy of the Ministry to protect the vested rights and privileges of existing companies. He moved that the bill, as amended by the committee, be not concurred it. After remarks by Senators Haythorne, Scott and Carvell, Senator Miller moved an amendment that the bill be referred to a committee of the whole House, and notwithstanding the opposition of the Government this amendment was carried by 41 to 11. It is expected, however, that the Government will succeed in defeating the bill in the House of Commons.

The whole time of the House of Commons to day was taken up with the discussion of the Dominion Lands Act Consolidated Bill, the discussion in the committee being almost wholly confined to members from Manitoba and the Minister of the Interior.

Sir Leonard Tilley has announced that it is not the intention of the Government to introduce legislation to prevent the running of trains on Sunday.

The Minister of Agriculture has met the demand of British Columbia for increased immigration grants and has undertaken to circulate pamphlets in Europe and an offer of a bonus of $10 to each settler in the Province.

Loyalists' Celebration.

The anniversary of the landing of the Loyalists in St. John is to be celebrated at that city on 18th inst. The arrangements made at a meeting in the Mayor's office on last Friday evening are thus reported in the *Globe*.—Lt-Col. S. K. Foster, Ald. Grant, Ald. T. N. Robertson, Chief Engineer Kerr and Captain Blois were appointed a committee to arrange for a display of fire-works and music on King Square in the evening. Ald. Butt, Ald. C. A. Robertson and Coun. Skinner, a committee to arrange for the delivery of an oration in the afternoon. His Worship Mayor Jones was appointed to make arrangements for a suitable service in Trinity Church in the forenoon. It was decided to recommend that the Common Council of St. John should appear in the procession in carriages. The Council of the city of Portland has also been invited to join in the procession. It is understood that His Honor the Lieut-Governor will be invited to visit St. John that day as the guest of His Worship the Mayor; should he accept he will likely accompany the Council in the procession. It is also understood that Mayor Fraser, of Halifax, will be in the city, the guest of Chief Engineer Kerr. As at present arranged, the day's proceedings will be about as follows: A salute of one hundred guns will be fired by the Artillery from Fort Dufferin and the battery at the Barrack Square at six o'clock in the morning. The Polymorphians will assemble on Haymarket Square at seven o'clock, and march through several streets to the Market Slip, where a number of persons representing the "Loyalists" will land from a schooner, which will sail up the harbor and enter the slip about 8 o'clock. The "Loyalists" will join the Polymorphian procession, which will then parade several of the principal streets until about nine o'clock, when it will disband. At ten o'clock, the firemen of the City, and Portland, the Salvage Corps, and the visiting firemen will assemble on King Street East, and form a procession, which will march through several of the streets to the City Building, where the visitors will be welcomed to St. John by His Worship the Mayor. It is probable that the members of the Common Council will join the procession when it leaves the City Building. The route of march will then be to Portland, where the Mayor and Council of that city will probably join in, and the procession will procede to Indiantown, where, at twelve o'clock or as near thereto as possible, the handsome drinking fountain just erected by Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Kennedy will be uncovered and the water turned on. Returning to St. John the fireman will separate for dinner. At half past one o'clock the fireman will again meet on King Street east, and proceed to the Barrack Square, where a large number of games and competitions will take place during the afternoon. In the evening the firemen and others will have a grand torchlight procession through a number of the principal streets, fireworks will be set off from No. 2 Engine House, and one or two bands will play on King Square. If the present arrangements are completed the service will be held in Trinity at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and the oration will be delivered in St. Andrews Church in the afternoon. After the torchlight procession the visiting firemen and other guests will be entertained at supper in Perryman's Hall by the St. John firemen. It will be seen from this that by the present arrangements the entire day will be occupied. Should the fleet arrive at Halifax in time an effort will be made to have one or two of the vessels come around to St. John, and the crews take part in the celebration. It is hoped also that a Troop of the King's County cavalry, under Col. Domville, can be brought to the City to act as a guard of honor to the Common Councils of St. John and Portland in the procession.

Explanation Required.

NEGUAC, APRIL 30TH, 1883.

To the Editor of the "Advance."

DEAR SIR:—As the people are getting some light on the management of public affairs by the Late Government, some of the people of this parish would like to know where that $100.00, reported on page 54 of the annual report of the Chief Commissioner to have been expended on repairing the Tabusintac Bridge, went to. Mr. A. W. McKenzie was the supervisor who made the report, but the people know there was not one dollar expended on Tabusintac Bridge, and all the money the Supervisor was known to expend was $112.50, which, according to the appearance of the roads, was badly laid out.

For all the good resulting from the $112.50 it might as well have been laid out where the $100 reported on Tabusintac Bridge, and the $150 general repairs were, as some men can earn money just as easily by voting for a Government man as by making roads. As the people look to the ADVANCE to expose frauds we would w