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the same opinion as I did. That matter was out of the way altogether and it came down to whether the Government should pay the money to the contractors or allow the road to be sold under an execution and go into other hands. Now, sir, my hon. friend says he is not ashamed of his course as Leader of this Opposition. He has no doubt discharged his duty faithfully to his party and the country, but I cannot say that with all his astuteness, with all his ability, he has succeeded in maintaining a single criticism, but his whole bill of indictment has been entirely answered, and the Government are able to go to the country and show that in the past four years they have managed the finances so well that while in 1879 the balance against the Province was $83,526.51, it is now $20,097.75. Now I will show that not only have we provided for all the services of the country, but we have made other necessary expenditures amounting to $35,899.34. In 1880 we spent for Irish relief, $2,433 34; the Vice-Regal visit, $16,399.63; St. John exhibition, $5,000, and in 1881 we expended $10,000 on importation of stock, and $2,066.37, balance on St. John exhibition. I think, sir, the expenses of the Vice-Regal visit should not have been referred to. She came here, the daughter of the Queen, the representative of the Sovereign, and, if we spent a little more than we thought, still it was all for the entertainment of the Queen's representative. While we thus spent $35,879 for special purposes, besides efficiently maintaining and carrying on the ordinary services of the Province, besides reducing the balance from $48,500 to $20,000, I think the Government can fairly come before this House and before the country and ask them, with firm assurance that they will do so, to repose their confidence in them. (Applause.)

FREDERICTON, MARCH 21.

Hon. Provincial Secretary moved that the Speaker do now leave the chair and the House go into committee on supply.

Mr. Hutchison moved the following amendment:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Hutchison said it was not a question in which one part of the House alone was interested.

Mr. Landry—Speak louder.

Mr. Hutchison—I endeavor to make myself heard, but if he does not hear me it is the fault of the Hon. Commissioner of Public Works, who was supposed to be attending to the improvement of the acoustic properties of the room. Resuming his subject, he found that the number of the Legislative Council shall not exceed 18, and 8 shall form a quorum. It would be admitted that the efficiency of that Council had not been impaired by the recent vacancies, and he did not refer personally to the members who passed away, and there was no necessity of increasing the expenses of the country by appointing members to fill the vacancies. At the end of the term the vacancies in the Legislative Council are always filled, and if there is need of appointments to that Council it exists immediately when the vacancy occurs. He found that a reference to this matter was first introduced into the Speech in 1879, and was referred to in the reply. At that time the address, he thought, was unanimously adopted, the Opposition thinking perhaps the Government were sincere in their desire to abolish this expense. He remembered, however, that some members had expressed an opinion that the Government were not sincere, and he thought that prediction had been verified. At the same session the Government appointed a committee to confer with the Legislative Council on the subject. If he recollected aright, there never was a report from that committee. He also recollected that at the time one member of the Government said if it was necessary to settle the question the House would sit three weeks longer, but the House rose two or three days after. During the discussion then several members expressed themselves in favor of the Council's abolition, but favored the postponement of the question until after the next general election, and these desires were respected by his amendment. He referred to the Nova Scotia House of Assembly's action in the matter, and concluded by expressing a belief that a majority of this house and the Province were in favor of what he desired.

Mr. Blair made a lengthy speech in support of the amendment.

The Attorney General thought he would be able to satisfy the House that the adoption of this resolution would be adverse to the administration of the Government of any Province. If he understood his hon. friend right, he did not want the vacancies left vacant but to be filled with men pledged to vote for its abolition. The point that there was no meeting of the committee from this Assembly was met by the fact that the Legislative Council took such action that a conference could not be had. Did we not last session introduce a bill to abolish the Council? And was not it carried by an overwhelming majority? Yet what was done concerning it in the Legislative Council? It was rejected, only the member of the Government voting for it. His hon. friend would like the vacancies left unfilled until he would be on the treasury benches and able to fill them. What is the voice of the people must prevail, but the abolition of the Council cannot be done in a day. His hon. friend said the Imperial Government would not refuse to yield to the voice of the people, but had he read the Imperial Government's subject? His hon. friend had said a new House should deal with the appointments.

Blair—With the measure.

Fraser—That is, if he and his friends get a majority they shall fill the vacancies. He (Fraser) spoke with confidence when he said the Government would be returned again, and then he (Blair) would want them to fill the vacancies with men pledged to abolish the Council. But the resolution interfered with the proper administration of government in any colony. Are not the members of the Executive responsible to the House? Certainly. Then if they are advised before they take the course, the whole House is made the Executive. What would be thought of a similar resolution in the Dominion Parliament? As to the first recital in the resolution, it was not correct, as two seats were only vacant for one session. Where had his hon. friend authority for the statement that the Government were considering the advisability of filling the vacancies at the close of this session? The Government had only said they intended to make the appointments. Suppose the people at the polls should say they did not want the Council abolished, where would his hon. friend be?

The Attorney General moved the following amendment to the amendment.

To strike all after the word "whereas" in the first preamble of the amendment, and insert in lieu thereof as follows: The appointment of gentlemen to occupy seats in the Honorable the Legislative Council, is vested in the Lieut. Governor in Council, and under the principles of responsible government, His Honor's advisers are responsible to the Assembly as the representatives of the people for all acts of administration;

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

Speeches were made by Ritchie, Black, Sayre, Barberie and Blair in opposition to, and by Lynott, McLellan, Morton and Wedderburn in support of the amendment to the amendment, the latter closing the debate with a powerful and impressive speech. At 9.30 Hutchison's resolution was put and lost by the following vote:—

Yeas—Blair, Willis, Black, Thomson, Killam, Hutchison, Ritchie, Gillespie, Ryan, White (Sunbury,) Cotrel, Vail, Sayre, White, (Carleton) and Barberie.—15.

Nays—Fraser, Wedderburn, Landry, Adams, Crawford, Perley, Hanington, Marshall, Theriault, Johnson, Turner, Colter, Kenny, Leighton, Davidson, Beveridge, McLellan, Elder, Lynott, Hill, Woods, Morton, McManus, Butler and Lewis.—25.

Fraser's amendment was then carried on the following division:—

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

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

FREDERICTON, MARCH 22.

Hon. Mr. Hanington committed the bill to amend the act incorporating the St. John Bridge and Railway Extension Co., Mr. White (Carleton) in the chair. After a lengthy discussion it was agreed to with amendments suggested by the Corporations committee.

Mr. Davidson presented report of the committees on bills in amendment of the law and relating to the practice and procedure of the courts of law, referring an act to increase jurisdiction of parish courts back to the House for consideration. They reported the act to define the duties of constables, special constables and policemen to the favorable consideration of the House, and act relating to employment of constables in inferior courts to the favorable consideration of the House with amendments.

ROBT. SINCLAIR'S CLAIM.

Mr. Ritchie presented the following report which was laid on the table:—

COMMITTEE ROOM, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 20th March, 1882.

The committee appointed on the 13th day of March inst., to inquire into all the facts and circumstances in relation to a balance due upon a claim made by Robert Sinclair, supervisor of great roads in the county of Restigouche, with power to the committee to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses on oath and report the evidence taken before a sub-committee and the minutes of the proceedings thereof and with further power to report their opinion thereupon to the House, beg to report: That they have carefully examined into the matter referred to them and have examined under oath T. B. Winslow, Esq., secretary of the board of Works; Robert Sinclair and J. S. Beek, Esq., Auditor General. The committee find from that evidence that a certain Archibald Mackenzie, without authority from said Robert Sinclair, obtained from the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, on the 12th day of March, A. D., 1877, a cheque for $400, payable to said Robert Sinclair, or bearer. Then the said Archibald Mackenzie from time to time paid the said Robert Sinclair several sums of money which he (Robt. Sinclair) credited to the Government, but we find there is still, due Robert Sinclair the sum of $180.

Your committee are therefore of the opinion that the said sum of money $180 shall be paid to the said Robert Sinclair by the Government

Respectfully submitted.
ROBERT J. RITCHIE,
Chairman.

The House then went into Supply, and passed a number of items. That of $7700 for steam navigation, was increased by $300, to be given as subsidy to steamer plying between Indiantown and Hampton. There was some talk over the item ($3,000) for the Stock Farm, which was voted without a division.

On motion of Hon. Wedderburn it was resolved that the House resume supply on Monday next.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 23.

The Corporations Committee recommended the bill to continue an Act to incorporate the Dalhousie Branch Railway Co. and other Acts relating thereto, to the favorable consideration of the House.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Sayre moved the following:—

Resolved, That from the report of the Surveyor General, the resolutions laid upon the table, and other information furnished by the Government as to the sales of hemlock and other timber Crown Lands, this House is not satisfied that such disposal of the public lands was in the public interest and cannot approve of the action of the Government in the premises.

Mr. Sayre said the people of Kent, last summer, and he, on their behalf, made some representations to the Government to prevent the sales advertised from taking place. He wrote on the 25th of May to the Attorney General, setting forth reasons against the sales and entering an objection to them. A delegation came once from Kent and protested against the sales, but the lands were sold and J. & J. Miller became the purchasers. In the meantime other lands were offered for sale, and a petition was got up in the county protesting against the sales, but no notice was taken of it. If the Surveyor General had assured the House that the Government would err no more in this direction, he would not have moved the resolution. These lands should be conserved and leased or licensed, so an annual revenue might be obtained from them, for the policy of selling out the Crown lands to speculators will have the effect of locking up the country. Very few free grants settlements have been established since the present Surveyor General came into office though he claimed credit for it. He (Sayre) believed in the system of free grants and thought it was the proper way to settle the country, but the lands sold in Kent County are fit for actual settlement and about the best for settlement in the whole county. A part of the lands sold last year were in Cale settlement, and the selling of them was a violation of the law, governing the free grants settlement, as these lands are reserved for actual settlers, and cannot be sold. The extract factory products are exported, and no great employment will be afforded by it. Twenty men will run one of these factories all the year around, and the men who own them are allowed to cut down the trees and scatter them through the woods, and take away only the bark. If there was no other reason than the danger this causes from fire, this should not be allowed. One cord and a quarter of bark will make a barrel of extract worth $28, and about thirty barrels are manufactured in a day. The factory in Kent will cost $25,000 or $30,000, though we were told the other day it would cost $150,000.

Recess.

Mr. Sayre continued the debate in the afternoon. He argued that the best hemlock lands were being sold in large blocks to speculators and capitalists and at no advantage to the country. He contended that many of these lands were the best settlement land in the county and that they should have been saved for that purpose, instead of the Government disposing of them for a mere trifle and in ways that they would never revert back again to the Province. He showed very conclusively that it would have been far better and more remunerative to have let them out under license and thus had the control of them. Mr. Ryan explained that he had brought in just such a resolution forward in 1878, but no benefits had resulted from it; in fact things had been rather getting worse than better. He explained the gross injustice that was being done in the manner the Government was proceeding, and hoped the House would rise in its might and overthrow this pernicious policy.

MR. JOHNSON

was not going to justify the Government's action in all instances, but how is the County of Kent situated? We have no factories, only a few millowners, and the signer of this note read by his colleague did not ship lumber from Richibucto, but from Miramichi. He (McLeod) took the trade there and left the farmers of Kent in poverty. We have no market at home. The farmer has to go to Miramichi to sell his products. Go to Moncton, to St. John and see manufactures everywhere, and Kent has none, and yet his colleague (Sayre) would oppose the establishment of a factory by the Millers. He did not think the Government could be blamed in the matter and people are satisfied with the course pursued. How are the people of Kent to pay for the railway? Will they have these valuable hemlock lands for future generations? He claimed they were mostly not fit for cultivation. Let us open our roads, let us have manufactures, and we will be able to build up the county to the position which it should occupy. No doubt there were many signatures to the petition, but many had signed it without knowing what they signed.

MR. RYAN

said it would be remembered he once moved a resolution concerning these lands and had called on the Government to take measures to protect them, as hemlock lands will be of great value in the immediate future. Instead of there being any remedy applied, he felt the matter was getting worse. In estimating the nature of land, the value of timber on it must be taken into account and he considered that hemlock at no distant day would be a source of wealth to the Province. It had been said that extract factories gave much employment and from $120,000 to $150,000 were expended in a year, but he did not accept the statement as correct. He believed tanneries would give twice as much employment as extract factories, and the amount of bark used in one of these factories in a day would keep a man in a tannery at work for a year. Another argument in favor of selling these blocks of land was that they put an upset of $2 per acre, but taking into consideration the few men engaged in this business, he felt there was no competition at all and that the lands were fairly given away. He believed selling lumber lands in large blocks was bad policy, and in the case of hemlock lands, three times as much as from the land itself could be got by the Province from what is growing on it.

HON. MR. ADAMS

said the members from Kent disagreed on this subject, one approving the course. He gave the mover credit of an intention to obtain the opinion of the Legislature on the subject. He took the resolution only in one way— that it was a direct want of confidence in the Government in the matter. The resolution cannot be accepted by the House in any other way. He (Adams) took it in that way and if it is sustained the duty of the Government would be to immediately resign. He was not naturally inclined to speak much and so would be brief, but no person in the House could understand the question without taking into consideration the interests of the Province and County of Kent under the Labor Act and Free Grants Act, and it was a course after much deliberation and hearing of deputations, carefully decided on as in the best interests of the Province. The evil in Kent is the transfer of claims, and the right to cut away and haul away logs is sold at $5 and $6 to lumber operators. Under the Labor Act no particular place of settlement was defined and it differed in every possible way from the Free Grants Act. Under the Labor Act as it is, not only under this Government but past ones, they have been allowed to settle promiscuously and the result was in many cases the destruction of the forests of the country. He had given orders that no man would settle land where he pleased and afterwards ordered that application should not be received under the Labor Act until the Commissioner placed on the petition the endorsement that he believed the man would become a permanent settler, and that the land was fit for settlement and not covered with hemlock trees. What further then? He moved cautiously and prudently, and it was provided that each application should be carefully compared with the Crown Lands maps, and unless connected with an old settlement it would not be received, and later he required more careful surveys. He might have erred, for he was not perfect, but all knew the difficulties of the duties and responsibilities of his office. Then he issued orders to include in surveys details as to whether they were hemlock lands. The main stock in trade of this attack on the Government is that the lands were fit for settlement, but he would prove most conclusively that such statements were misleading. Discussing the matter with Edward Jack, who would be acknowledged good authority, he sent him on an exploration of lands and lumber (and the information he collected was furnished to the House), and when he returned the values of these lands were discussed, and what was his opinion? That the lands above the Intercolonial with hemlock bark on them were unfit for settlement, and that if we could sell them at $1.50 per acre, it would be a great benefit to the Province, as no one would settle on these lands except with the purpose of destroying the forests. His honorable friend (Sayre) no doubt believed in the beautiful policy of allowing a settler to go where he pleased and cut down all the trees for lumber, and leave many unfit for market lying on the land rotting and a feeder of fires. When the hon. gentleman from Kent says the Government Surveyor was an officer of Miller & Co., he makes a mistake, as it is without foundation in fact. The report of the Surveyor on the application of Messrs. Miller, he claimed, completely refuted the reckless statements of Sayre. McLeod and others were protesting against spruce and pine lands being given to the Millers, and the surveyors were instructed to keep clear of them as far as possible. Out of the lots sold to the Millers, the surveyor reported that 20 per cent. were of barren and swampy nature. While Sayre said the estimated quantity of hemlock on the land was eight cords per acre, reports of surveys showed they ranged from 4 to 6 cords. His honorable friend brought into the discussion the difficulty between us and that Willis failed to get the papers bef re a committee. Why was it refused? He (Adams) had at that time asked that a charge be made against him and he was willing to abide the result of the examination before a committee chosen from any part of the House. He was simply acting as trustee of the people and should exercise the same caution and discretion as if acting as a trustee for his own. Sayre had protested against these sales, but did not protest against granting the applications of himself and friends for land where the bark factory was erected. It was true a delegation came to Fredericton and were met before the Government by the Millers, but what was stated by the leader of the deputation, George McLeod? That the lands were utterly unfit for settlement, and the man who would buy them at $1 per acre would be a "crank" of the worst description. It had been charged that he was favorable to the Millers, but had he transferred 100,000 acres to them for nothing Sayre would have endorsed him, according to his own statements. Why, without our making any roads, or the expenditure by us of a cent, the Millers were willing to take 100,000 acres and build all the roads and settle them.

Sayre—A modest request.

Hon. Mr. Adams—"A modest request," my friend says; but he would be willing to settle the whole County of Kent under the Free Grants Act. It had been said that these factories would not benefit the County, but his proposal was that each factory they intended to start would cost in the beginning from $60,000 to $80,000 and would expend every year from $200,000 to $250,000, all brought in from abroad and paid out for labor. They spent on the extract four times as much as the first cost of the bark which the people got in shipping it away; and further to this proposal, Miller promised to give 880 bonds to put a settler on each 100 acres, and not to take one stick of timber or cord of bark until each settler complied with the provisions of the Act. He challenged the correctness of the petition read by Sayre, which was the handiwork of George McLeod, who considered himself aggrieved, but who was fairly treated by the Government and suffered no wrong. He called attention to another petition from the hand of the same gentleman, which he would put side by side with the other, and an important fact was that Mr. McLeods signature was not attached to the one read by Sayre, yet in this other he refers to the hemlock lands in the same locality where the land was sold in that the land is very inferior for agricultural purposes—in fact not all adapted for farming uses, and he states that the settlers are cutting down hemlock lands and letting them be rotting—the very thing which the Government by their policy are preventing. What did McLeod want? That, in his own interests and looking to himself, he might get a large lumber reserve, and no later than October 4th, 1881, McLeod made application for 2,000 acres. The order for survey was made, but the moment he found the price was $2 he refused to take them. He felt that the policy of giving away the Crown Lands was a bad policy, and not in the interests of the Province. In reply to the charge that the lands were worth $9 and $10 per acre, he cited the case of a man owning 10,000 acres in Northumberland who would gladly sell, if he could at $1 per acre. Hon. Adams continued to read from McLeod's petition that granting the lands referred to were not advantageous for settlers themselves, does that not confirm Mr. Jack's reports and entirely contradict the statements in the other petition? The deputation that came here stated that the disposal of the lands was not opposed to the lumbering interests, and in view of the fact they were not fit for settlement and acting on the advice of Mr. Jack, the Government could reasonably dispose of these lands to the Miller's. As to factory employing only as many men as the stock farm, who could estimate the benefits to Northumberland County by the factories established here, and the advantage to poor men at certain seasons of the year, who could go out and strip the bark off trees to make a comfortable living! As to a barrel of extract being worth $28, its the veriest trash to talk that way, as it is not worth more than $16 at the outside at the factory. He (Sayre) says they built a mill and got the land for nothing. They paid $7,000 or $8,000 for land, and is that nothing? He had tried in the briefest manner possible to place the facts before the House, and when it is stated that he (Adams) was the moving spirit in the matter and the Government could not turn him aside, he would tell his hon. friend that his petitions were duly considered by the Government, who decided that in the best interests of the country these lands should be sold to the Millers. (Applause.

MR. WILLIS

followed, attacking the partizan way in which he claimed the committees of investigation were appointed, and he endeavored to show it was on that account that he did not prefer the charge against Adams last session. He criticized the different points of Adams' address, speaking with considerable warmth. For Adams to stand up and make the statement concerning the administration of the Crown Lands Department he had given, was a greater exhibition of effrontery than he had seen displayed by a public man for a long time. He supported George McLeod's grievance at some length, attacked the Government's policy and claimed that sales were made to meet the necessities of the Government. The effect of the resolution, if carried, ought to put his friends opposite out of the seats they had so long and he thought so improperly filled.

MR. DAVIDSON

said he had taken a deep interest in the discussion, and when he heard the preposterous statements uttered by Sayre he wondered where he got his information. He referred to the enterprise of the Millers, in the parish of Derby in his county, and of the large amount of money they distributed through the country. When his hon. friend said that the factory did not give more employment than the stock farm, he placed that statement on a par with other statements of the same preposterous character he uttered. He was convinced there must be a hidden hand. He saw the petition and knew that the person who got it up had no more the good of the county at heart than the Millers. The reason as large a factory as intended was not built was on account of the cost of the land purchased from the Government. The Millers have obtained from owners of land on the east side of Nova Scotia agreements to supply them with bark at a lower price than it can be got in New Brunswick, and have got lands in Northumberland from private parties at a lower price than from the Government. Which is better, to sell land and allow a factory to be established, or let bark be cut and taken to the United States? This very year a large amount has been cut on the public domain and sent to the States. He knew it was the intention of parties to put up a mill and utilize the tree itself. If the Government acted in this matter as they would have done with their own property, what more can we reasonably ask of them. Believing that they had done what they considered best in the interests of the Province, he could not vote for the resolution. Hon. Peter Mitchell who was well known and respected in Northumberland, has done his best to encourage the Millers in the enterprise and had taken considerable credit to himself for bringing them there, and certainly they had given a vast amount of employment to the people of the county.

MR. BARBERIE

followed in support of the resolution, and had only spoken five minutes when the debate was adjourned to 2.30 to-morrow, and the House adjourned until to-morrow morning.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 24.

Mr. Ryan moved the House into Committee of the whole to take into consideration the contracts, papers, etc., submitted to the House relative to the service of the schrs. "Laura H" and "Four Brothers." The object of the mover was to advance the claim of K. F. Burns & Co., to whom, it is alleged, $125 is due on account of subsidies. Objection was raised to the manner of bringing up the matter, which created considerable discussion, and which was not concluded when recess was taken.

After recess the consideration of the matter was resumed. The Attorney General suggested that a special Committee should be appointed to take the subject into consideration and submit the report to the House. Mr. Ryan accepted the suggestion and progress was reported.

The order of the day having been read. Mr. Barberie arose and stated that at the desire of the members, he would move for an adjournment of the debate on the hemlock matter. On motion of Mr. Sayre the debate was adjourned until Monday afternoon.

Mr. Thompson in accordance with his notice of motion moved for all papers in connection with the claim of Lucy A. Jones and the Prov. Secretary stated that the necessary information would be furnished.

BILL TO AMEND THE SCHOOL ACT.

The Attorney General introduced a bill in amendment of the law relating to Schools.

The first section of the bill provides that the Trustees of any school district in the Province may issue debentures on the credit of the school district for the purchase or improvement of grounds for school purposes, or for the purchase or building of school houses, or for the furnishing of the same. The second section instructs the school trustees how they shall proceed in the issuing of debentures. The third section gives the Board of Education power to sanction the whole or part of the application, or to refuse to accede to the same. The fourth section states the manner of issuing the debentures; the fifth provides that these debentures shall be a charge upon the district, and a register of their numbers, etc., shall be entered in the records of the school trustees; the sixth states how the money raised by these debentures shall be applied; the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth sections give further instructions respecting the debentures; the thirteenth provides that there shall be annually granted in respect of the schools in the city and county of St. John the sum of $600 as a high school allowance, and in respect of the schools in each of the other counties of the Province the sum of $400; the fourteenth section vests in the Board of Trustees of the School district in which it is situated all property belonging to the trustees and directors of the grammar schools, and includes the grammar school of St. John as well as that of St. Andrews; the fifteenth section provides that the two previous sections shall come into operation on the first day of November, 1882; the sixteenth section states how a party shall proceed if they have a judgment against the trustees of any school district; the seventeenth section provides that school rates assessed on real estate shall be a lien or charge thereon for a period of three years from the time of the assessment, and the eighteenth and last says that the annual school meeting shall be held in every district on the second Thursday in October and that the act shall go into operation the present year.

Mr. Landry laid on the table a return of all papers in connection with the claim of Wm. Hughes for ferrying at Kingston.

Mr. Barberie committed a bill to revive and continue the Act to incorporate Dalhousie Branch Railway Company, Mr. White (Sunbury) in the chair. Agreed to.

The return of the cost of the new Parliament buildings, laid on the table of the House of Assembly on Friday, is composed of five detailed statements. The first is a statement of the payments made on account of the building and furnishing, and amounts to $101,765.59; No. 2 is a statement of contract and extras and reaches $79,694.70; No. 3 is a statement of contract and extras on account of heating appratus and amounts to $7,585.76, of which $7,000 were paid Messrs. Wisdom & Fish; No. 4 embraces a statement of monies obtained on loan for defraying expenses on the building, and foots up to $101,265.59, and No. 5 is an approximate cost of the new building, which is stated at $112,677.25.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 25.

Mr. Crawford again committed the bill to encourage the establishment of manufactures, Mr. White (Carleton) in the chair. The bill gives County Councils discretionary powers to exempt new factories from taxation. After two hours discussion as to whether the bill should be read, the following vote was taken:—

Yeas—Fraser, Wedderburn, Crawford, Perley, Hanington, Marshall, Black, Thompson, Theriault, Johnson, Colter, Kenny, Cottrell, Beveridge, Hill, Woods, McManus, Barberie.—18.

Nays—Landry, Blair, Willis, Killam, Turner, Hutchison, Ryan, Davidson, McLellan, Elder, Lynott, Morton, Sayre, Butler, Lewis.—15.

While the first section came up another discussion arose, and Mr. Elder moved an amendment that school rates be in no case exempted. This was carried by a vote of 15 to 13.

Mr. Killam moved that the amount of capital to be exempted be made $20,000 instead of $10,000. This was lost, the vote standing 18 to 13.

The motion that it be $10,000 was carried by a reverse vote. The bill was then agreed to.

SPECIAL TO UNION ADVOCATE.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 27th, 1882.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A bill to place a boom at the mouth of the Tetagouche river, introduced by Mr. Hutchison, passed the House in Committee with certain amendments.

Several bills were introduced, after which House took up order of the day, discussing the resolution of Mr. Sayre, on the disposal of the hemlock lands by the Gov't to which Mr. Thompson, (Opposition) moved a conciliatory amendment as follows:—strike out all after the words "is not satisfactory," and insert that the public interests are best promoted by such sales, as the timber and hemlock bark lands must continue to increase in value and much more beneficial results will, in the opinion of the House, accrue both to the Province financially and to its industrial interests if these lands are retained and the timber and bark thereupon disposed of under a judicious and conservative system of stumpage regulations

The afternoon and evening sessions were taken up by the same debate, participated in particular by the Opposition, but which only served to strengthen the Government in the minds of the listeners.

Mr. Sayre arose at 9.30 to close the debate, and in a rambling, incoherent and senseless speech tired out the whole House and cleared the galleries entirely, asking for an adjournment of the debate at 11.30 p. m., when both Opposition and Government were completely disgusted, no division was taken Out of sympathy for the exhausted condition of Mr. Sayre the Govt. allowed an adjournment.

MARCH 28.

Hon. Mr. Perley presente a bill relating to destruction of bears.

Solicitor General moved house in committee on a bill to further amend Chapter 42 Consolidated Statutes, in attachments. White of Sunbury in the chair. Progress was reported.

The Union Advocate.
Established 1867.
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1882.

GRITS AS PATRIOTS.

ANYONE who has been a close observer of matters relating to the political world during the last few years, cannot but be impressed with the unmanly and unpatriotic course pursued by the really partizan Grits in their efforts to regain the foothold they have lost in matters political. It is said that in the breast of every man there lingers at least some spark of love for his country, but judging from the record, there are Grits in our country in whom this noble sentiment seems to be entirely extinct. The Hon. Edward Blake stands at the head of this army of detractors. His great Kansas speech, in which for reasons best known to himself, he attempted to prove the wonderful superiority of that grasshopper-producing and tornado plagued country over Canada—a speech which has been printed by the million, and in a four-paged sheet, bearing an excellent likeness of the Hon. Edward, has found its way into many countries for the purpose of inducing immigrants to locate themselves in our neighbour's territory. Why such a course is followed it is hard to determine, unless it be to encourage an exodus from Canada, so that the Grits may be able to point to it as proof of the unpopularity of the policy of the present administration. That they have only been too successful in their efforts to swell the tide of emigration from the Dominion is a fact greatly to be deplored, but that they have not succeeded in creating dissatisfaction in the minds of the masses with reference to the Government's policy is as true as it is satisfactory to all who truly desire the prosperity of the country. The pernicious example set by Mr. Blake in his depreciatory speech lauding Texas at the expense of Canada has been, and is still being feebly imitated by the lesser lights who shine like rushlights in the Dominion Commons. Why it was only the other day that our representative made a show of himself in attempting to depreciate one of the leading industries of Nova Scotia, for which he was promptly and deservedly snubbed; and right on his heels treads the valiant Laurier, who has spoken disparagingly of the soil and climate of his own Province in connection with the efforts of the Government to encourage the cultivation of tobacco in the Province of Quebec, of which there is an immense quantity used annually in the Dominion. These are fair examples of the perverting influences that characterize the political Grit lights whose motto seems to be, "Party before country." Then, too, there is the journalistic element, which is too often employed in assisting these unpatriotic political schemers. It is of course not to be wondered at that some of the leading American newspapers are dissatisfied with the retaliatory policy adopted by Canada for the purpose of protecting its native industries; but when these journals indulge in condemnation of the policy of protection they argue against the same system which has made the United States the great and prosperous country it is to-day. But it is to be wondered at that when such papers as the N. Y. *Herald* indulge in these uncomplimentary and uncalled for flings at Canada, there are papers, the St John *Telegraph* and others, only too ready to assist them in their uncharitable work. This our St. John contemporary did a few days ago, snapping up the detractory morsels with a true Grit relish. The *Herald's* article commenting upon the National Policy has elicited the following reply from the Toronto *Mail*:—

"To prove the absurdity of the *Herald's* intended argument we have only to direct attention to the last two sentences which we have quoted. In the first place, if many people have run away from the Dominion because of the increased taxation on flour, clothing, and coal—the increased taxation being under any circumstances purely mythical—where could they have gone but to the United States, where everything is twice or three times as dear as in Canada? and if companion pictures can be drawn in the States, where have the people gone if not to Canada, where food and clothing is about half the cost it is now in their own country? The *Herald* can accept either horn of the dilemma and explain its own paradox."

It is pleasing to notice, however, that there are journalists over the border who can take a fair and impartial view of the results of Canada's new fiscal policy. The following extracts, which we commend to the careful consideration of our readers, are taken from an exhaustive article published in the Chicago *Industrial World*, a leading commercial journal of the United States. Such a paper, dealing as it does with commercial matters in all portions of the globe, is an authority upon such subjects, and its utterances more to be relied upon than the reckless denunciations of papers whose object is so apparent that he who runs may read. The following are the extracts referred to:—

"Less than two and a half years ago Canada had full possession and constant advantage of that system for promoting high prosperity which Free Traders in this country delight to call 'a tariff for the revenue only.' But the system strangely refused to fulfil the promises usually made in behalf of measures of this class. Times were hard and getting harder. Nearly all kinds of business languished. The Dominion markets abounded with foreign goods at slaughtered prices, but the purchasing power of the people was small, so that the abundance of cheapness availed little. Wages were low, and labor found it difficult to obtain employment. Native resources were rusting in idleness. The Government was embarrassed for want of sufficient revenue. In all quarters the outlook was gloomy. Then, for the first time in Canada's history, relief was sought in a radical application of the principle of tariff protection to home industry. Such a measure went to the National statute book March 15, 1879, after a protracted political campaign and an exhaustive discussion of the subject before the public. The new policy entered upon its career amid warnings from the Opposition about speedy disaster and a great reaction."

"The critical test of theory is practice. Let us try the result by this standard. We apprehend that the following specifications are entirely true:—1. There has been a very marked change for the better in almost every branch of business. 2. There has been a remarkable increase in the number of manufacturing establishments, with enlargement of many old ones. 3. A visible stimulus has been imparted to the activities of production everywhere in the well settled districts of the Dominion. 4. Labor is in augmented demand, and wages generally have advanced. 5. Prices of a considerable list of manufactured articles have fallen. 6. Sales are much more numerous, and are much more easily made. 7. Collections are far less difficult to make, with cash purchases more frequent. 8. Some concerns which formerly relied wholly on importations have turned to manufacturing on their own account. 9. An unprecedented amount of attention is being bestowed upon the development of native resources. 10. Agriculture is better off than it has been for many years. 11. The Government is in receipt of a larger revenue from the tariff than ever before. 12. There has been a conspicuous advance towards general prosperity, and a feeling of contentment is spreading among the people. The prospect grows more encouraging with every passing month.

"We rejoice in the success which has attended our neighbor's venture in the field of self independence. By it we may have lost a few exports which she otherwise would have taken from our manufacturers, but even we shall gain in the end more than we shall lose. It is the interest of the United States that Canada should be highly prosperous, for a prosperous people can buy and consume very much more than one which is impoverished and distressed. Canada's wants will expand with the growth of domestic industries, and eventually we will find in her a better customer, though probably for a different class of products, than if she had held on with an unyielding grip for an indefinite period to her policy of 'tariff for revenue only.'"

The Chatham Carnival.

The second Carnival which was held in the Curling Rink, Chatham, on Friday last, was a lively affair. Stewart's Band were present and added much to the enjoyment of all. The Rink was crowded. The ladies' prize was awarded to Miss Bertie Haviland as Sarah Curran. The first prize for gentleman skaters being awarded to Mr. W. R. Robinson, as Prince of Wales, 1415, the second prize being awarded to Mr. W. H. Buck, as Bijah, who as the *World* puts it—"followed his feet around in an amusing manner.' The *World* gives the following list of characters represented, and says that many were on the ice whose names were not given to the Secretary:

LADIES.

Miss Georgina Stothart—Shepherdess.
" Hannah Harris, } Ambulance
" Maggie Loudoun, } Nurses.
" Maggie Johnston—Days of Yore.
" Minnie C. Mowatt—Auld Lang Syne.
" Bessie Carter—Miemae Squaw.
" Mary Davidson—The days we went a Gipsying.
" Dicey Davidson—A Bride bound for Manitoba.
" Nellie Benson—Gipsy.
" Nina Benson—Flora.
" Ada Maltby—Jockey.
" Ada Johnson—Silver Thaw.
" Bertie Haviland—Sarah Curran.
" Mabel Murray—Night
" Gertie Primrose—Old Woman.
" Lily Thomson—Turkish Lady.
" Georgie Haberley—Æsthetic Young Lady.
" Mary H. Gillis—Janie the Squaw.
" Janie Shirreff—Haymaker.
" Ettie Loudoun, } Fortune Tellers.
" Maggie Johnson, }
" Ida McAlpine—Toy Girl.
" Minnie Thomson—Minnehaha.
" Clotilda Slimmins, } Fresh from the
" Amanda Slimmins, } Country.
" Vondy—Fancy Dress.
" Katie Ferguson—Daughter of the Regiment.
" Mary Johnson—Russian Lady.
" Susie Morrison—Gipsy.
" Ada Anderson—Biddy O'Brien.
" Sarah Wilson—Jemimah Jenkins.
Mrs. George Watt—Stars and Stripes.
" Smith—Good Luck.
" Wm. Johnson—Golden Heart.
" Ambrose—Girl of the Day.
" Benedict—Bouquet Holder.
" Richardson—Sally Come Up.
" Incognito—Mrs. Gamp.
" Incognito—Mrs. Billings.

GENTLEMEN.

John Stothart—Lacrosse.
J. R. P. Sheasgreen—Texan.
Bertie Wise—Cricketer.
Aaron Harris—Calendar.
Campbell Johnston—Giant.
A. J. Loggie, Jr.—Robert Emmett.
James Stables—Fat Nigger.
Alexander Burr—Cleo n.
George Haviland—Fisherman.
Peter Turner—Jockey.
Walter Buck—Bijah.
Stanley Murray—Advertisement.
Thomas Halloran—Pirate of the Gulf.
W. R. Robinson—Prince of Wales 1415.
Robert Murray—Santa Claus.
H. R. Steeves—Bootblack.
John Stothart—Baseball.
Geo. Holder—Newsboy.
C. A. Patterson—Fancy Dress.
James Johnson—What is it?
Roger Lawlor—Zulu Chief.
P. H. C. Benson, } Curlers.
Angus Ullock, }
J. Russell—King Hal.
Incognito—Man with the Mumps.
John Jones—Patchwork.

The Auditor General.

A correspondent writing to the *Gleaner* a small paper published in Fredericton, calls attention to the increase of expenses of the Auditor General's Office, as if for the purpose of conveying the impression that they are now unusually large, and ought to be reduced. Now on reference to the Public Accounts we find the following expenditure for 1881:—

Auditor General's salary,		$1,500 00
Messenger,		100 00
CONTINGENCIES.		
Postage,	$48 83	
Telegrams,	8 57	
Stationery,