

**New Brunswick Reporter,**

AND "TEMPERANCE JOURNAL."

ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

Is published every Saturday from our Steam Printing Office, York Street, Fredericton.

Terms of Subscription, \$1.00 per year.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For square of one inch, (10 lines) \$1.00 for the first insertion and fifty cents for every subsequent insertion.

When charged by the line 10 cents for first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

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HERMAN H. PITTS,  
Publisher and Proprietor**Our Future.**

MR. EDITOR,—The Governor General of Canada has made a timely reference to our political future in opposing both the scheme of Commercial Union and Imperial Federation, and it will no doubt have its influence. The future of this country points clearly to Independence—the ultimate consummation of the scheme of the framers of the Confederation—that is that Canada should be a Dominion or Kingdom independent of all other powers. It is yet too soon to assume the responsibility Independence will create but we enjoy at present all the advantages we could enjoy excepting that we do not appoint or choose the Governor General, for the privilege of doing which the Imperial Government guards us with a jealous eye. The writer is pleased to note the sound of warning from so influential a source. When that day comes and we become an independent power, we may expect to progress as the United States have, and population to flow in largely to take up our vacant lands.

**INDEPENDENCE.****New Brunswick Reporter.**

SATURDAY, MAY 19 1888.

If the Court would take a little less time to consider the Scott Act cases argued before it, there would be more sympathy towards it by the general public when such as the Hawke case comes up. The case respecting the appropriation of monies collected before the civic authorities from violations in the county, although argued last term, judgment has never been given, as well as in the Portland Scott Act cases.

**The Irish Question.**

The Irish Bishops have signified to the Pope their adhesion to the rescript on the Irish question. The quickest way to bring about self government in a measure for Ireland is not by unlawful means, but by carrying out the laws they now have and by showing their ability to use further legislation when granted. Archbishop Walsh has declared that the rescript does not effect the National League, but in the light of past events it is hard to reconcile this assertion with the action of the league.

Parnell has no sympathy with the Plan of Campaign, and has dis-avowed all connection with it or its methods, and has thus alienated himself from some of the Irish leaders. He holds, however, that the Pope has no right to interfere in matters of Irish politics. The English Government have made it known very pronouncedly that they have had no connection with the Pope's rescript, although undoubtedly it will be a very strong point in their favor, and will do away with much unlawfulness and disorder in Ireland.

**England's Defences.**

Just now the question of the defences of Great Britain is occupying the public mind of that country. The question was first brought before the country by a speech of Lord Wolesey, which was taken up by the papers and evoked, a response from Lord Salisbury, that the facts did not warrant Lord Wolesey's remarks. To this Wolesey has replied, reiterating his statements and in even stronger language than before, pointing out that the government should take immediate action to have the army and navy brought up to a higher standard. As a result of the discussion, a large grant has been made by the Imperial Parliament, and no time will be lost in increasing the several military departments.

In commenting on the agitation the London Daily Telegraph says:—The government will have to provide 10,000 extra men, get magazine rifles, and field guns manufactured either here or in America, or wherever the work can be quickly done; provide horses for her cavalry, and bar acks or troops, drill and equip 100,000 volunteers and attend to coast defences. The main point to be decided, it continues, is who shall carry out this programme? Lord Salisbury and Mr. Smith are already overworked, and the public has hardly sufficient confidence in Mr. Stanhope's capacity for such a vast task.

Lord Charles Beresford, in a speech in

London said if Boulanger got to the top of the tree he might, within a week, to gain popularity, order England to clear out of Egypt. They wanted the standard of defence to enable the country at any time to meet the contingency of war with France or Russia.

**The Railway Subsidies.**

On Wednesday night the railway resolutions were brought down. The following is the resolution, and gives the roads subsidized:—

It is expedient to authorize the governor in council to grant the subsidies hereinafter mentioned to railway companies towards the construction of railways:

To the Nova Scotia Central Railway Co. for 46 miles of their railway from Bridgewater to the Windsor & Annapolis railway in Nova Scotia a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile—not exceeding in the whole \$147,200.

To the Temiscouata Railway Co. for 20 miles of their branch railway from Edmondston towards the St. Francis River, Quebec, in lieu of the subsidy granted last session, a subsidy of one hundred thousand dollars.

To the Central Ry of the counties of New Brunswick a grant subsidy of 4052 tons of used iron rails and fastenings loaned to the St. Martins and Upham Railway Co., now forming part of Central Ry which rails and fastenings stand on the public accounts as an account of \$83,612.

To the Elgin, Petcodiac and Havelock railway Co. of New Brunswick, a grant as subsidy of 2201 tons of used iron rails and fastenings loaned to the Elgin, Petcodiac and Havelock Rys, which rails and fastenings stand in the public accounts as an asset for \$44,252.

To the Kent Northern railway of New Brunswick a grant as subsidy of 2,549 tons of used rails and fastenings loaned to this company, which iron rails and fastenings stand on the public accounts as assets of \$58,334.

To the Halifax Cotton Co. of Nova Scotia a grant as subsidy of 233 tons of used iron rails and fastenings loaned to the company, which rails and fastenings stand in public accounts as an asset for \$4,335.

To the Steel Co. of Canada in Nova Scotia a grant, a subsidy of 597 tons of used iron rails, etc. loaned to company and standing in public accounts as an asset for \$11,964.

To the Albert railway company of New Brunswick a grant as subsidy of 726 tons of used iron rails, standing in public accounts as assets for \$11,665.

The usual stipulations are made, work to commence in two years and to be completed in four.

It was noticed with deep regret on the part of our people that no mention was made in these resolutions of the road that there was every reason to believe would have a subsidy, viz the St. John Valley and River du Loupe. A telegram was forwarded on Thursday to Mr. Temple, signed by the leading merchants and others, asking that he press upon the government the necessity of granting this subsidy this year, that the road might be started this season. We have not received any information as yet as to the result of the efforts being made for the subsidy, but we feel that it is very necessary that the road have the subsidy without delay, that it may be proceeded with at once. It was understood that all that was necessary was the Local Government subsidy. We trust the government will not procrastinate in the matter.

**Farewell Remarks.**

Lord Lansdowne has made his address to this country in a farewell speech delivered at a banquet to his honor at the Russell House on Tuesday evening last. Prominent men of both parties in politics as well as Judges, Senators etc., were present to the number of about 250. We give below a synopsis of the very able speech made by his Excellency.

He spoke of his pleasant sojourn in Canada and was glad to carry away with him what was beyond all price—that was

**THE GOOD WILL AND SYMPATHY**

of the Canadian people. He reviewed the principal political events of his administration, and in reference to the Northwest rebellion said he had no doubt that all feeling of race antagonism would pass away and people would only remember with pride the gallantry shown by our citizen soldiery in putting down the rebellion. He had always felt that existence of a cause of dispute between Canada and the United States was little short of a calamity to the British race and furnished a pretext to evil-disposed persons to keep up a chronic irritation between the two countries. The governments of Great Britain, and United States and Canada were now in harmony, and whatever might be the fate of the treaty lately negotiated, a way had been paved for dissipating the only cloud which obscured the political

horizon on this continent. Since 1878 the relations between the two great branches of the English speaking race had been steadily improving, and he hoped his successor

WOULD SEE THE FINAL REMOVAL OF THE DISPUTE

with regard to the fisheries, which had lasted too long. Discussing the proposals for commercial relations between Canada and the United States from the advantages of which England should be excluded, he said without questioning the motives of those who favor such arrangements, he thought the sentiment of the British community should ask whether such proposals did not involve a moral affront to the people of the mother country. As to the proposals for bringing more closely together the scattered portion of the British empire, they might commend themselves to him, but he feared that in that matter, also, there was danger of outstripping public sentiment. Any change that would have the effect of taking away any part of self governing powers now enjoyed by the colonies, would submit

**PUBLIC SENTIMENT TO A STRAIN**

that it might not be able to bear. Any change that would have the effect of depriving the Canadian parliament of the entire control over purely Canadian affairs would be deeply resented. He also doubted the wisdom of asking the colonies to enter into a compact for the defence of the empire. If an emergency arose he would rather rely upon the loyal sentiment of the colonies to come to the assistance of the mother land, rather than upon the fulfilment of any hard and fast bargain they might enter into in that regard. As to the scheme lately put forward looking to a revision of the fiscal policy of the British empire and the formation of a commercial confederation or tariff union between England and the colonies, he believed

**NO SUCH THING WAS POSSIBLE.**

The fiscal system of the British empire was in a state of chaos, no two colonies having a similar tariff, and he believed it was impossible to evolve anything like uniformity out of the existing condition of things. Account must be taken of the sentiment and interests of the British people, who were not likely to run the risk of destroying their foreign trade, which was three-fourths of their total trade, on the chance of improving the remaining fourth. Only one-quarter of England's total wheat imports came from the colonies and the people of England would never run the risk of having the price of their bread increased. In any arrangement that might be entered into for closer relations between the colonies and Great Britain, some of the progeny of the present Canadian tariff would have to go to the wall. He spoke feelingly of his departure from Canada and said the memory of the years he had spent here would be among the most cherished recollections of his life.

The view of the subjects of Imperial Confederation and Commercial Union, will be accepted as being very reasonable, and in accord with general public sentiment in this part of the country. While Commercial Union has its friends, and also while Imperial Federation has its friends either is far from the universal feeling. In fact most of our people are opposed to one or the other as yet, and these schemes will require to be much talked of and much better understood before any change would be thought of. It is not at all probable that Commercial Union would ever be seriously thought of but there might be something in an imperial federation, but it would require to be something better than that promulgated by its present advocates. The general opinion is, we believe, that we have had sufficient of political change to last for some years to come.

**Wolesey on England's Defences.**

A London special to the Herald gives the views of Lord Alcester and Lord Charles Beresford, on the present condition of the British navy.

The former said, in answer to the query: What would be the result should the French or Russian army succeed in gaining a foothold on English soil?

Oh, personally, I don't believe they would get very far, but we seamen do not like to consider such a possibility. We want to put it out of the question for a hostile army to approach our coasts. In other words we would have England rely for protection rather upon her fleet than upon any elaborate system of coast defences.

But supposing the fleet were vanquished?

Even then, said the Admiral, it is an undisputed fact in military science that earthworks make the best kind of fortifications. The essential point in our preparations should be the strengthening of our naval force. It is unfortunately true that as regards large breech-loading guns, our fleet is inferior to the fleets of other European powers. As to speed, we have little to fear on that score.

The House of Commons was crowded on Monday afternoon, to hear General Wolesey's answer to Salisbury. Wolesey said he could not see how any unprejudiced person could construe his remarks into an attack upon the Government. He felt he could not honestly assail the Government for negligence towards the army and navy. In the position he occupied in the administration of the army, he could not fail to be fully aware of what Stanhope was doing to render the army efficient. He felt deeply the necessity of keeping the forces in an efficient state, and admitted that the present Government had done much toward improving the military defences. In his banquet speech, he said no more than in his evidence before the commission of inquiry. He still adhered to that evidence. The defences at home and abroad were in a bad condition. The military forces were not organized as they should be, and did not guarantee even the safety of the capital. He did not want to create a panic, but maintained that the condition of the country is such, that if a force of 100,000 men succeeded in effecting a landing and was properly handled, there was no reason why it might not take possession of the country. He made this statement with a full appreciation of the responsibility. He had been tempted to resign, after reading what Salisbury had said. The house could not take the initiative in the matter. He placed himself in the hands of the Premier and did not intend to cast a slur upon the government. He had endeavored to the best of his light to serve the country.

Salisbury in reply said he trusted Wolesey would not take the matter too seriously. He would regret the general's leaving the service as the greatest blow that could fall on the military administration. Wolesey's statement regarding the weakness of the country's defence would be seriously inquired into. In the meantime, he deprecated the practice of officers speaking over the heads of any movement, thus destroying the ministerial authority and shattering the administrative machine. (Hear, hear.) Salisbury said his strictures upon Wolesey's statement were fully warranted. At the same time he accepted Wolesey's disavowal of any intention to attack the government. He only hoped that, if Wolesey had occasion to assail the administration in future he would do so in the house.

At a crowded meeting of citizens today, resolutions were adopted urging the government without delay to deal effectually with the nation's defences. A mass meeting has been arranged for June.

**Expulsion of the Jews from Russia.**

It seems that a large number of Jews have received notice to quit Odessa on pain of being expelled at the end of the short time allowed for this so-called voluntary expatriation. The object apparently is to get quit of them all, and that as expeditiously as possible. To the Russians, as to other nations in Eastern Europe, the Jews are objects of jealous dislike and continued fear. They are looked upon as too sharp in all matters of trade and as too certain to have the upper hand in everything to which they give their energies. It seems that they got almost complete control of the press in Germany and other countries and if the latest accounts are to be believed they are forcing their way with equal energy into both the medical and legal professions. In the case of the German army the Jewish candidates for medical positions are said to be kept out only by extra-severe examinations on the part of officials, who fear as much as they hate them.

All this is a great compliment to Jewish energy and enterprise, but at the same time it is exceedingly disagreeable, as it is manifestly disgraceful and unfair. If Jews commit crimes let them be punished like other people, but it is surely shocking that at this time of day a whole race should be abused, persecuted and proscribed simply because they are especially energetic and acute. As to their being socially disagreeable and offensive, all that is a mere matter of opinion and taste. Social affinities and their opposite are notoriously capricious and inexplicable, and in any case no one is forced into social intercourse with Jews any further than individual choice may dictate. In such matters every one goes to his own company, and no harm is done and no offence ought to be taken.

Students of prophecy tell us that all this hatred, jealousy and persecutions of the Jews is to be taken as certain indications of the speedy return of that chosen people to their own land. Europe will not have them. Palestine needs and seeks them. Why should they not go where they are wanted? It may be so. We can not say. In the meantime the anti-Semitic feeling is as widespread as it is cruel and unjust.—Globe.

Eleven persons were killed and injured by a collision on the Moscow and Kurako railway on the 15th inst.

April 30, '88

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