Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 3, 1889.

The Short Line.

The railway committee of Parliament threw out Mr. Kenny's amendment to the C. P. R. bill, by which he sought to compel the Company to build the Harvey-Salisbury link, but backed up by Mr. Temple and other Maritime Province members, the junior, M. P. for Halifax is making a gamey fight to carry his end, before the bill finally passes Parliament. We have information from our Ottawa correspondent to-day, that negotitions are now in progress between the Government and the C. P. R. on the Short Line matter, and that strong hopes are entertained that an arrangement satisfactory to the Maritime Provinces will ultimately be reached.

The Government should understand that the feeling generally throughout Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is intense on this matter and that the people expect a ratification of the solemn agreement made to them in Parliament.

The St. John *Globe* has a sneer at the FARMER because we have voiced the demands of the people in this Short Line matter, but as the *Globe's* stock-in-trade is largely composed of sneers for somebody, the FARMER does not complain. If it would prevent its editor from stating what is untrue to Parliament regarding the distance to be saved by the completion of the Short Line it would be performing a service for him that might largely govern his future condition.

The Proof.

The opposition agitator rises to remark in his pocket organ, that "the FARMER's claim that the increase of the public debt is due to expenditures in York is very foolish." There is no point in a statement of that kind, no more than there would be in the remark that the agitator is a very wicked man, unless evidence was adduced, or was capable of being adduced to that end. The FARMER showed how the public debt had been increased by the construction of public works in York and elsewhere, of which the agitator and his organ, both of whom were drawing large sums from the provincial treasury, the one for criminal prosecutions and the other for printing, fully approved. We recounted the construction of the Fredericton Bridge, the Northern & Western Railway, and the Central Railway, all of which may be considered most important to the interests of this constituency; we showed that these necessary works, constructed under the present government had added very largely to the public debt and the agitator is simple enough to publish in his paper that such a claim is foolish. Well let us see. Here are the figures:—

Northern & Western Subsidy,	$321,500
Central Subsidy already paid,	83,000
Fredericton Bridge,	90,000
Total,	$494,500

It is foolish, is it, to claim that nearly half a million dollars added to the public debt, increases it? There are the public records, and even so wise a man as the agitator cannot gainsay them.

Unequal Representation.

During a recent discussion in the Assembly on the franchise bill, Mr. Phinney, the popular and respected deputy from Kent, called attention to the inequality of the representation of various counties in the legislature, claiming that Kent particularly was at a disadvantage. His county sent only two representatives, yet one of its parishes contained more voters than are registered in an entire county elsewhere in the province, which elected two representatives to the Assembly.

The Attorney General said it was generally felt that the matter of representation was not adjusted on equitable grounds, but the question could not be dealt with this session. The government, however, hoped to be able to suggest a remedy in the near future.

The contentions of Mr. Phinny were fairly put, and will have to be met at no distant date. The counties with the greatest cause for complaint are Kent and Carleton, and Dr. Atkinson added his quota to the discussion on behalf of the latter, as did Mr. Baird for Victoria. It does indeed seem unreasonable that comparatively small populations like those of Restigouche and Sunbury should stand on the same basis as regards representation with the large and populous counties of Carleton and Kent, but we judge from the remarks of Mr. Blair that the Government will soon grasp with the inequality and produce a remedy. It will be a knotty question, however, for any administration.

The women suffrage question, to be discussed by the Assembly, is one that has received little attention in New Brunswick, but the legislators are not afraid to tackle it. Dr. Stockton's resolution, which comes up today, proposes giving votes to widows and spinsters of property, and teachers, but Mr. Wilson is to move an amendment in favor of giving the franchise to every woman, married or single, over 21 years of age, thereby knocking out Dr. Stockton's reputation of being the leading champion of the fair sex. Whatever the result of the vote, it will not change the law this year.

Ten elections to repeal the Scott Act will be held in Canada to-morrow. It is a notable fact that in Colchester, N. S., the promoters of the repeal agitation are leading temperance advocates.

Despatches from all parts of the North West show that seeding operations are progressing rapidly notwithstanding the interruption by the late cold spell.

The Jesuit Debate.

The FARMER, with the assistance of its Ottawa correspondent, has so exhaustively discussed the Jesuit matter, that little remains to be said. A word, however, with reference to the debate in Parliament on the question. The vote was an almost unanimous endorsation of the Government's position of non-interference with a matter exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Quebec legislature, and only those members representing ultra Protestant constituencies were found supporting Col. O'Brien's resolution. His party of thirteen, an unlucky number by the way, with one single exception, Mr. Scriver, was from Ontario, and it will thus be seen that the Government had the undivided support of Grits and Tories in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, P. E. Island, and the North West. The vote cast was 188 to 13, a total of 201 in a House of 215 members, was the largest ever recorded in Parliament, and the Government's majority was greater than possibly it will ever be again on any question.

The agitation, although quenched in Parliament, still rages in Ontario, but like the Riel fiasco, will speedily flatten out when the fanaticism of its promoters has had time to cool.

The late Mr. Pope.

Hon. John Henry Pope, Minister of Railways, died at Ottawa Monday afternoon, after a long and tedious illness. The deceased was one of the oldest politicians of Canada and was born in the Eastern townships of Quebec, 65 years ago. He was elected to the Canadian Assembly for Compton in 1857, sat in that body till Confederation, and since then has continuously represented the same constituency in Parliament, having been in a public life for thirty two years. He was Minister of Agriculture from 1871 to 1873 when the ministry resigned, and on Sir John A. Macdonald's return to power in 1878, Mr. Pope was called to his former position, and when Sir Charles Tupper retired in 1885 from the Department of Railways, Mr. Pope succeeded him, a position he held until his death.

The deceased, while not an educated man or a fluent speaker, possessed a great deal of strong common sense and practical experience. He was an especial favorite of the Premier and filled his various public positions with a large degree of credit to himself. He was rich in this world's goods, possessing, it is said, an estate worth one millon dollars.

It is stated that Mr. Pope's successor will be Mr. Chapleau, but his appointment to the department of railways would not be as desirable as that of a lower province man. The Government railways are in the Maritime Provinces, and the man who controls them should be familiar with the wants and conditions of the country through which the roads run. We do not claim an extra portfolio for the Maritime Provinces, but there are two positions at least in the Cabinet that should be filled by Maritime Province representatives, namely, the department of Marine and Fisheries, and the department of Railways. With the Minister of Railways an Upper Province man and Boss Schrieber living at Ottawa, there is little prospect of the Intercolonial Railway being managed in the interests of the people. There can be no objections to Mr. Chapleau receiving the promotion he deserves, but it would be a popular thing for the government to place the portfolio of railways in the hands of a Lower Province man, and give the Secretary of State another job.

Harrison's Appointments.

President Harrison is proceeding with the important appointments in his hands, with good judgment and to the seeming satisfaction of his party and the nation. It is pleasing from our standpoint to observe, that he is giving some of the richest plums to the eminent journalists who so warmly aided him in his election. Whitelaw Reid of the New York *Tribune*, will be Minister to France, John C. New of the Indianapolis *Journal*, becomes consul general at London, Allan Thorndyke Rice of the *North American Review*, will represent the the United States at the imperial court of the Czar, Murat Halstead of the Cincinnatti *Gazette*, has been nominated as Minister of Germany, but his appointment lacks the confirmation of the Senate, and the President's private secretary is Elijah Halford, also of the Indianapolis *Journal*. Other notoble appointments outside of journalism, are those of Robert T. Lincoln, son of the first martyred president, as Minister to Great Britain, and of Col. Fred. Grant, son of the late President Grant, as Minister to Austria.

In Canada, journalists are not given the same recognition in the matter of appointments. True Mr. Fenety was rewarded with the Queen's printership in New Brunswick, and Mr. Willis is Postmaster at St. John, but there have been many others whose just claims have been overlooked and less deserving persons sent to the front. Mr. Anslow of Newcastle, is an example. He has always been a supporter of the Conservative party in Northumberland, but when they could have rewarded his loyalty, he had to give way to somebody else. He was an applicant for two positions within a year, but got neither. Then there is Mr. J. E. B. McCready of the *Telegraph*. He is appearantly no nearer that seat in the Legislative Council than he was a year ago.

It is about time, that in this country as in the United States, the fact was recognized, that journalists make and unmake politicians, and that aspirants for public place are more dependent on the support of the press than on any other force. It is only fair then, that when the rewards are distributed, journalists should receive a fair share. We make this claim, not from a selfish standpoint, for nobody ever offered the FARMER a public office, nor did it ever apply for one, but on behalf of the profession generally, and more particularly in view of Mr. McCready's weary and unsuccessful pilgrimage towards the Upper Chamber.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A Summary of Foreign, Dominion, and Provincial Happenings.

Gathered from every Quarter.

Dr. R. P. Howard, Dean of the Medical Faculty of McGill University in Montreal, is dead.

German statistics show that 2,000,000 Germans have gone to the United States since 1871.

The damage by the recent smashup on the Intercolonial Railway near Rimouski will foot up $30,000.

Over $200,000 worth of farm implements are said to have been sold by Winnipeg dealers this spring.

An unused four-cent British Guiana postage stamp of 1856 was recently sold at auction in London for $250.

April 22nd is to be a holiday in Massachusetts. The vote on constitutional prohibition is to be taken that day.

A robber entered the First National Bank at Denver, Col., one day last week held up the officers and secured $21,000.

Dr. Benjamin Curren, for twenty years secretary of the grand lodge of Nova Scotia Freemasons, died at Halifax Sunday.

The directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company have decided that it is not expedient to resume the payment of dividends.

A. B. Morine, a Nova Scotian who went to Newfoundland five years ago, has introduced a manhood suffrage measure in the Newfoundland legislature.

The sum of $750,000 changed hands at the Monte Carlo gaming tables during February, and twenty-one suicides occurred during the same period.

John McCabe, foreman of Frank Leslie's illustrated newspaper for 30 years, has committed suicide because he was notified that his services would not be required after May 1st.

President Harrison has received his first month's salary. It amounted to $3,888.88, and was delivered to him in the form of a treasury draft. It was for March, minus the three first days.

Robert T. Lincoln, son of the late president Lincoln, of Illinois, has been nominated by the president to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Great Britain.

Saturday afternoon the steam still on the Empire oil works at Long Island City, New York, part of the Standard Oil Company's plant, exploded. A fire ensued, destroying $100,000 worth of property. One man was killed.

An effort is being made to secure Dominion and Provincial aid for a general hospital at Moncton. Three free sites have been offered in various parts of the town and it is proposed to erect a brick building to cost twelve thousand dollars.

We regret to hear of the death of Mrs. Killam, wife of Amasa E. Killam, M. P. P., which occurred at Moncton last week. Mrs. Killam's death was not unexpected, as she has been steadily sinking for some time. The deceased lady was a Miss Wheaton.

It is said that Harrison's Cabinet has decided that participation in caucusses and conventions and quiet political work will not be construed as offensive partizanship on the part of civil service employees; also that removals will not be made for political activity only.

Episcopalians in England have cause for encouragement in some statistics given in the recently published Church year book. It appears that in 1875 the number of persons confirmed was under 138,000, while for 1888 the corresponding total was over 217,000; an incsease in thirteen years of nearly 58 per cent.

James T. Manning, Justice of the Peace, and a prominent resident of Wolfville, Nova Scotia, hanged himself Sunday night in the coolest and most deliberate manner imaginable. He sat at his desk, arranged all his wordly affairs, lighted a lantern, proceeded to the stable and hung himself with a carefulness that is marvellous.

Saturday morning, at Ottawa, Sir Hector Langevin was presented with an address and silver dinner set of three hundred pieces, costing $2,600, in recognition of his twenty-five years service as a minister of the crown. The presentation was made by Mayor Erratt in the new departmental building, representatives of both political parties participating.

An amusing scene was witnessed in the N. S. House of Assembly the other night. Mr. Frame, M. P. P. for Hants, came in with a box of fresh spruce gum and five minutes afterwards every member in the House had his jaws working for all they were worth. It looked funny and it was thought there would be a stoppage in legislative business, but somehow or other the sitting dragged through.

At one o'clock Saturday morning, the parsonage occupied by Rev. R. Stitwell, Sydenham, Ontario, was shattered by dynamite placed on the verandah. The side of the house was blown in. Mrs. Stitwell and children were alone in the house, and, though greatly agitated, were not injured. The clergyman was a vigorous opponent of the Scott Act repeal in Frontenac and the outrage is attributed to the hostility of the liquor men.

Fred. E. L. Barker, son of Dr. J. E. Barker of St. John, who on his graduation in June last, at the Royal Military College, Kingston, received a commission in the Royal Artillery, has passed the examinations at Woolwich and taken the course at Shoeburyness. On the 26th of March he sailed from England in H. M. S. Humber in charge of a draft of artillery for Egypt, expecting to call at Gibraltar and also at Malta on the way. He will probably remain at Cairo.

At an early hour, Sunday morning, the house at Salt Springs, Kings Co., occupied by Robert Lackie and family, caught fire. Mr. Lackie, with his wife and daughter, were awakened by the crackling of the flames and got out out doors safely, but remembering that he had forgotten some private papers, Mr. Lackie rushed in to the burning building again, became suffocated by the smoke, and was burned to death. His body, burned beyond recognitlon, was found among the ruins by some of the neighbors. The deceased was 64 years of age, and besides his daughter who lived with him he had six other children.

The contract for the construction of the Cape Breton railway bridge at Grand Narrows has been awarded, as was foreshadowed a week ago, to Isbester & Reid of Ottawa and Montreal, the contract price being between five and six hundred thousand dollars. A steel bridge with masonry piers has been decided upon. The bridge superstructure will consist of six fixed spans of 242 feet total length, and one swing span of 245 feet total length, with trusses placed seventeen and a half feet apart, centre to centre. The whole structure has to be completed by December 31st, 1889.

Angus Burgess, keeper of Point Midgic light, near St. John, started on Friday afternoon from the lighthouse for St. George, accompanied by his son, a lad of 13 years, to procure a doctor for his sick wife. They got to St. George all right, and having arranged with the doctor that the latter should start at once by land, Burgess and his son took to their boat to return by water, but they never reached home. The bodies of father and son were found drowned on the beach at Dewar's Cove on Saturday morning, and a short distance away was their boat. It is supposed the boat was upset by a squall.

News has been received at Halifax of a society sensation in Bermuda. An officer of the warship Comus and a young society belle, belonging to a leading family, were to have been wedded a few days ago, and some Halifax parties went down to attend the nuptials. All preparations were completed, bride elect's trousseau finished, the invitations issued, the clergyman engaged, and other details full arranged. Two days before the date fixed for the ceremony the gallant officer in question, having obtained leave of absence from the ship, took a sudden departure from Bermuda and his present whereabouts are unknown. He left behind a letter for the bride elect stating that he had concluded not to marry her.

There is gnashing of teeth among a number of our business men, says the St. John *Globe*, over the absconding of George V. Hammond, general trader and lumber man of St. Leonards, Victoria county. Mr. Hammond came from the United States nine years ago and began business in St. Leonards. He was a young man of engaging manners, possessing considerable enterprise, and soon established quite a large business. He has been a good customer of the St. John business houses, but of late has not been paying very promptly. The other day he made an assignment of his stock to a Grand Falls lawyer, and left the country. Among his creditors in St. John are Messrs. Daniel & Boyd, W. F. Hatheway, J. Harvey Brown, Barry & McLaughlin, S. Horton & Son, and J. M. Humphrey.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

A Great Debate on the Jesuit Question.

The Government's Policy of Non-Interference,

Endorsed by an Overwhelmning Majority.

Lively Scenes and Incidents of the Debate.

(From our own Correspondent)

OTTAWA, March 29th.

After three days' debate, Col. O'Brien's resolution has been voted down by probably the biggest majority which has been recorded in the Canadian House of Commons for many a long day. The majority was 175, and I will name the ones who supported the amendment: Col. O'Brien, D'alton McCarthy, Messrs. Wallace, Denison, McNeill, Turnbull, Bell, Cockburn, on the Government side, Messrs. Charlton, Sutherland, Macdonald, (Huron) Scriever and Barron on the Liberal side—13 in all.

I must, at some risk of wearying your readers, perhaps, refer at some length to the debate, and to the general effect it is likely to cause in the country. In the first place, there can be no doubt that Col. O'Brien is deserving of the thanks of the people of Canada. It is not at all necessary to agree with his conclusions in order to say this. The reason that the country is indebted to him is, because he has opened up for discussion on the floors of Parliament, a subject which it is right should be thoroughly ventilated. Discussion on matters relating to the people is always good, and because the Order of Jesuits, or the Roman Catholic Church may get some pretty sharp raps, is not sufficient reason that a discussion should be avoided. It is also useless to deceive ourselves with the supposition that this vote of last evening, or rather of this morning, truly represents the sentiment of the people. Just an hour or two previous to the vote being taken, an enormous Protestant mass meeting was being held in the Grand Opera House here, where a lecture was delivered by Rev. Dr. Hunter, whose name is well known throughout Canada. Had Col. O'Brien or D'alton McCarthy or Mr. Barrow, suddenly

APPEARED ON THE PLATFORM,

the ovation they would have received would have compensated for the lack of sympathy of the House. And Ottawa, unlike Toronto, is not an ultra Protestant city. Rightly or wrongly, whether it tend to the good of the country, or whether it tend to the bad of the country, the fact is indisputable in Ontario at least, when a general election again comes up, there will *en bloc* voting on the part of Potestant voters. The two speakers of the debate were those of D'alton McCarthy and Sir John Thompson, both excellent of their kind. Read dispassionately, the former will probably be set down as the most renowned. Mr. McCarthy was speaking under very trying circumstances. He was in opposition to his old friends. He had always been, outside the Cabinet, the right bower of Sir John, and that he was not a Cabinet Minister was because he did not want to be one. The subject with which he had to deal was a delicate one, and he was forced to say things that it is not pleasant to say. He did his part manfully and well, and left little to be said in support of his contention. The Minister of Justice had the full sympathy of the House. He spoke with magnificent effect and certainly made a most able defence. In speaking on the subject, he also had disadvantages to contend with. The question was largely a religious one, and, as everyone knows, Sir John Thompson is a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, and also has two sons at a Jesuit college in England. Naturally, then, his inclinations must be very warmly on the side of the Jesuits. For this reason his speech does not carry much weight with the ultra-Protestant section of the people. When Col. O'Brien

ROSE TO MAKE HIS SPEECH,

there was a peculiar flutter and sensation. Not since the Riel debate has there been such a crowd in the galleries. Every eye was on the speaker and every ear strained to catch his words. He spoke clearly and distinctly and fearlessly. He has no particular power of speech. On the contrary he is far from being a good speaker, but it was the subject matter of his remarks which was looked for. Mr. Rykert was tedious and lengthy, and did not take well, but Mr. Colby made an excellent impression. He is one of the very best speakers of the House, and he was heard at great advantage on this last occasion. The main point brought forward in his address was that the Protestants of Quebec did not raise this clamor for disallowance, and it is a certain fact that no outburst of indignation against the Act has come from that Province. There was no protest against the bill when it was before the Quebec Legislature. If it was so unpopular among the Protestants there, how was there apathy to be accounted for. The other speakers in the debate were the following: D'alton McCarthy, Sir John Thompson, Mr. Barrow, Hon. D. Mills, Hon. Peter Mitchell, Mr. John Charlton, Hon. Mr. Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir John Macdonald.

Of course Mr. Laurier said it would be inconsistent for any Liberal to vote against the bill on the ground of disallowance as one of the main principles of the Reform party, was the right of the local Parliaments to legislate on matter pertaining solely to the province. He repudiated the statement made by Mr. McCarthy, that the French Canadians forget that

THIS IS A BRITISH COUNTRY.

If the people of Quebec were called upon today to decide between the British and French rule they would choose the former.

Sir John Macdonald made a good speech, but he did not seem to be in the very best of form. He said he hoped that in the Province of Ontario, while he thought this would fade away like other ones when the excitement was over and the matter was discussed and weighed, the people would see that the agitation was unfounded and that the country is safe. In all the Dominion of Canada there were but 71 Jesuits. They were armed with a string of beads, a sash around their waists, a mass book or missal, and we are told that with these weapons there was a danger of their conquering Canada. The Jesuits are a teaching body exclusively in Canada now. Their share of this grant was $160,000, and over all this the row had been raised. It reminded him of the anecdote told of a Jew, who going into an eating house was seduced into eating a slice of ham. As he came out there was a crash of thunder and the poor Jew astonished, exclaimed, "good Heavens, what a row about a little piece of pork." As the Jew escaped the thunderbolt, so he thought the effect of the agitation now heard in this country would not be serious. Had this bill been disallowed, an alarming national disturbance would have occurred. After Sir John, the floor was taken by

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

He finished about 1.30, and a general cry of "question," "call in the members" was heard. The galleries were still crowded with deeply interested spectators. Lady Stanley and the Government House party were present during almost all of the debate, and they sat it out to the bitter end last night. The Speaker having issued his mandate the whips proceeded to hunt up the members. Then the House went in for a jollification, and several members were called upon for songs. Mr. Bechard sang "The Marseilleise," and Mr. Joncas followed with "The Brigadier." Col. Prior, one of the most popular members of the House next began "Rule Brittania," and he had just got to the words "The pride of each patriot's devotion," when the whips returned at 1.40, and the division was taken. The absentees were Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Hon. John Costigan, Hon. J. H. Pope, Major Gen. Laurie, Baker, B. C., Baird, Queens, N. B., DeSt. Georges, Geoffrion, Jamieson, Langelier, Lavergne, Lister and Sir Adams Archibald. About 11.30, when Sir John was speaking, Hon. Mr. Mackenzie walked into the House. He was warmly applauded. When the motion for adjournment was carried, "God Save the Queen" was sung followed by three rousing cheers. Exit Jesuit question for a while anyway.

You will see that the New Brunswick members all voted with the Government, Mr. Baird of Queens being the only one absent. [illegible] Ontario, there was but one [illegible] In fact outside [illegible] vote for Col. O'Brien's amendment [illegible]

It is probable, though not by any means certain, that the House will prorogue before Easter. The members are in a hurry to get home, and it seems there is no probability of any more important debates. In my next letter I hope to have something definite to state about the Short Line question. This week everything has given way to the Jesuit debate.

THE VANDERBILT WEALTH.

It now foots up Two Hundred and Seventy-four Millions.

The Annul Income Interest alone is nearly $14,000,000.

The combined Vanderbilt wealth amounts to $274,000,000, and the estimated income from it per annum is $13,864,400. No other single family in the world is so rich. If kept intact the total fortune will at the end of twenty-five years almost reach $1,000,000,000, and this result will be attained by the simple arithmetical progression of compound interest. The rapid increase of the Vanderbilt millions clearly shows how money begets money.

If the combined Vanderbilt wealth were all in one dollar bills the area of paper would be just equal to the amount of white paper required to print 4,182,558 copies of the New York *World*. If the bills were joined end to end they would stretch out 31,321 miles, or, in other words, would go a trifle more than once and a quarter around the globe at its greatest circumference.

A careful calculation of the wealth of individual members of the Vanderbilt family makes the following exhibit:—

Cornelius Vanderbilt	$110,000,000
William K. Vanderbilt	85,000,000
Frederick W. Vanderbilt	16,000,000
George W. Vanderbilt	15,000,000
Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard	12,000,000
Mrs. William D. Sloane	12,000,000
Mrs. H. McK. Twombly	12,000,000
Mrs. W. Seward Webb	12,000,000
Total	$274,000,000

When William H. Vanderbilt died he left a fortune, in round numbers, of $200,000,000. It is remarkable how it has increased in the three years that have elapsed since his death. Old Commedore Vanderbilt left his grandson Cornelius $5,000,000 and his other three grandsons $2,000,000 each. William K. operated extensively in the stock market five years ago, and, it was generally understood at the time, lost his entire fortune, which he had increased to $500,000,000. He was reported to have received an allowance of $70,000 a year from his father for his personal expenses thereafter and until the death of the latter. About the time of or shortly before the termination of William K.'s disastrous experience in Wall street, Cornelius began speculating and was reported to have lost about $3,000,000 of his fortune, which had, however, grown to $8,000,000. The fortunes of Frederick and George Vanderbilt had also appreciated in value, though not to the same extent as the others. Frederick had been very successful in stock speculations and George had made highly remunerative investments under the direction of his father. Altogether, there was in the family, outside of William H. Vanderbilt's personal fortune, $12,000,000. Deducting that amount, the wealth of William H. Vanderbilt has increased $62,000,000 since his death.

THE WAY THE MILLIONS HAVE GROWN.

The manner of the increase is both plain and natural. In the first place, the Vanderbilt estate was the best invested in the world. Many of the securities owned by the Vanderbilts, for instance the Government bonds, pay only 4 per cent; but many others, like railroad stocks and bonds, pay from 6 to 8 per cent., so that an average of 5 per cent. is under rather than over the correct rate of income from the entire amount. Reckoning the interest at 5 per cent. and compounding it semi-annually, the natural improvement of the total wealth in the past three years has been $33,835,200, or, in round numbers, $34,000,000. The stocks of nearly all the Vanderbilt roads have materially improved in value. In some instances the improvement has been 25 per cent.. in others 20 and so on to a lesser rate. In addition, profitable investments have been made with the income. Taken altogether, the increase in the combined Vanderbilt wealth outside of the interest easily reaches $30,000, which, added to interest computed at $34,000,000, makes up the estimated gain of $62,000,000 and $2,000,000 more. The last named sum is allowed for personal expenses of the Vanderbilts.

NONE SO RICH AS THE VANDERBILTS.

The wealth of the Vanderbilt family, comprising only eight persons, is greater than that of any other individual family in the world. The Rothschilds are worth altogether about $1,000,000,000, but their wealth is scattered among a great many separate families and distant relatives. Cornelius Vanderbuilt is the wealthiest individual in the world. The fortune of the richest individual Rothschild is not estimated at above $75,000,000.

It is the general impression that the Vanderbilts live in the most magnificent and expensive style. It is true they live luxuriously, but the amount of their personal expenditures, considering their great wealth, is moderate. Cornelius Vanderbilt spends about $250,000 a year, including his charities. William K. Vanderbilt spends about $200,000, and in this sum is included the maintenance of his yacht. Frederick W. lives within $50,000, and George W., who makes his home with his mother, does not spend over $15,000. Mrs. Shepard, Mrs. Sloane, Mrs. Twombly and Mrs. Webb spend about $50,000 a year. All told, the probable expenses of the Vanderbilts are $715,000 a year.

Cornelius, William K. and Frederick W. Vanderbilt and Hamilton McK. Twombly and Dr. W. Seward Webb, the latter two sons-in-law of the late William H. Vanderbilt, all have official positions on the Vanderbilt railroads, to which good salaries are attached. The other two sons-in-law, one, Colonel Elliott F. Shepard, has a newspaper the *Mail and Express*, and the other William D. Sloane, has a partnership interest in a large carpet house.

PERSONAL WAYS OF THE VANDERBILTS.

With the exception of William K., the Vanderbilts are personally decidedly plain and unostentatious. Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt is the daughter of a clergyman, and a singularly unaffected and kind-hearted woman. She never indulged in show of any kind, and preferred her domestic pleasures to any others. There are few happier families than William H. Vanderbilt's.

Cornelius Vanderbilt is looked upon as the head of the Vanderbilt family. He is a gray thoughtful man, who devotes himself assiduously to the interests of the Vanderbilt railroads. He will probably remain the directing power of these corporations as long as he lives. He was the favorite grandson of Commodore Vanderbilt whose name he bore, and he was the favorite son of his father, whose affairs he looked after from the time he was old enough to assume business responsibilities. He is an ardent churchman and a large contributor to church work.

William K. Vanderbilt is the only one of the brothers who cares for or devotes himself to society. The great fancy dress ball which he gave at his Fifth Avenue residence a few years ago established him as a social leader. Since that time his yacht, the Alva, has been built, and he has obtained recognition in the aristocratic circles of Europe. He is a club man. He has not applied himself to business affairs to any extent in the past two years and is not likely to take active part in the management of the Vanderbilt properties in the future.

MODEST MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY.

Less, perhaps, is heard of Frederick W. Vanderbilt than of any of the others. He is a rather slight and dapper young man, who seems to care nothing for society nor public prominence. He is the only one who seems to have any of his father's fondness for horses, but he has not attempted to secure animals famous for their speed. He has good business qualities, and is given considerable attention to railroad affairs.

George W. Vanderbilt, the youngest of the brothers, is the only unmarried one, and also the only unmarried member of the family. He is studious and has a strong literary bent. He has a fine library, in which most of his time is spent. His health is not particularly good. Very little is seen of him in society. He will never assume business cares, as they are not agreeable to him.

The Vanderbilts do not go about guarded by armed detectives, nor do they have armed watchmen to keep vigils while they sleep. There is no need of it. No attempts have ever been made on their lives and very few threatening letters have been received by them. They are considerate to their employees and agreeable to people they come in contact with.

The adviser of the Vanderbilts, as pretty much the whole world knows, is Chauncey M. Depew. He bears lightly the responsibility of practically standing guard over so many millions. He is not a millionaire himself yet he is a rich man. He is supposed [illegible] in the neighborhood of [illegible] ed to be worth $500,000.

According to a report made to the business men's Republican club of New York, three million men in the United States are out of employment.

February 27th.

DAILY OPENINGS OF SPRING GOODS

—AT—

John J. Weddall's.

WE keep and recommend Morse & Kaley M'f'g Co's.

KNITTING COTTON!

and Wm. Hollin's & Co.

KNITTING ANGOLA!

as the Best Yarns for Spring Wear.

ENGLISH AND CANADIAN PRINTS

in great variety. Just opened an immense stock of Hamburgs.

JOHN J. WEDDALL.

---

50 CENTS!

KID GLOVES,

KID GLOVES.

We are now showing a lot of

Ladies' 4 Button

FRENCH KID GLOVES,

Black and Colors,

PLAIN AND FANCY BACKS,

—AT—

50 CENTS PER PAIR,

ALL NEW, AND

EXTRA GOOD VALUE.

We have also received another lot of the

COUNTESS!

4 Button Glove,

the best DOLLAR Kid Glove in the market.

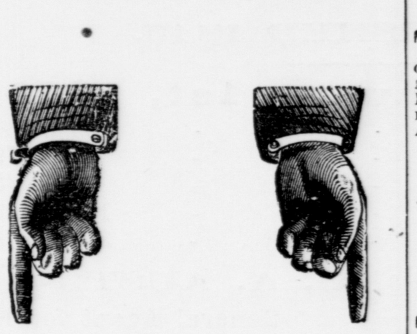
TENNANT,

DAVIES & CO.

202 Queen St. Fredericton.

☞ Agents for the celebrated M. R. & A. Dollar Unlaundried Shirt, and the New York Domestic Paper Patterns.

April 3, 1889



COME AND SEE

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

CARPETS,

ever shown in Fredericton.

NOW OPEN AT

EDGECOMBE'S

Wilton Carpets,
Velvet Pile Carpets,
Brussels Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets,
All Wool and
Union Carpets,

Hemp Carpets;
Cocoa Matting;
Rugs, Crumb Cloths, Etc.

Curtain Materials,

in Newest Materials.

CURTAIN POLES,

Window Shades and Rollers.

Housekeepers or intending Housekeepers, come and see for yourselves.

☞ Unlimited Choice.

☞ Prices Can't be Beat.

Fred. B. Edgecombe.

Queen Street, Fredericton.

March 20

RUBBERS

AND

RUBBER BOOTS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

LOTTIMER'S.

FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE.

Gent's Rubbers

in the following styles:

Pure Gum, (said to be the best manufactured), Heavy Plain Rubbers, Sandal Rubbers, Self Acting Rubbers, Argule, Zephyr and Oakland.

LADIES' RUBBERS

in Imitation Sandels, Croquet and Heavy Plain.

LADIES' FINE RUBBERS

in cartoons of the following sizes

Pure Gum (best quality manufactured), Climax, La France, Zephyr, Dorothy Winthroy, Van Zandt and Terry, (Common Sense.)

Also, a large variety in

Boys, Misses, Youths and Children's Sizes.

As usual a fine assortment of Rubber Boots of Woonsocket and Canadian manufacture for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys, Misses, Youths and Children.

A. LOTTIMER,

210 Queen St., Fredericton.

March 20

COME AND SEE

OUR STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

SCARFS,

ALL NEW AND CHEAP.

We are selling them from

20 to 50 cts.

C. H. THOMAS & CO,

224 Queen Street.

Fredericton, March 6

For Sale or to Let.

THAT commodious LIVERY STABLE situate on Westmoreland street, in the City of Fredericton, lately occupied by WILLIAM S. GONCE, Esq.

J. A. & W. VANWART,
Barristers.

Fredericton, April 1, 1889—1m.

Island Land for Sale.

LOTS Nos. 13 and 14 on **Oromocto Island**, containing twelve acres more or less.

☞ APPLY TO

BLACK & HAZEN,
Barristers.

Fredericton, March 25, 1889—tf

For Sale or To Let.

THAT Property known as the Lorne Hotel, situate on Regent Street in the city of Fredericton, at present occupied by T. Manzer, Esq.

☞ TERMS MODERATE, Apply to

WM. H. SCULLY.

March 20, 1889.

TO LET.

THREE large rooms in my brick building on St. John Street,

☞ Apply at once.

E. BYRON WINSLOW.

Fredericton, March 18, 1889.

For Sale or to Let.

A FARM at Long's Creek, Parish of Kingsclear, lately owned and occupied by T. SLIPP, ESQ., and known as The Gilman Farm. Possession given at once.

GEO. GILMAN.

Fredericton, March 12, 1889—4w.

TO LET.

THAT COTTAGE on Campbell Street, at present occupied by H. G. C. WETMORE. Possession given May 1st.

☞ Enquire at LAFOREST'S tin store, Phœnix Square.

Fredericton, March 6, 1889.

TO LET.

THE TWO STORES in the brick building belonging to the estate of John Atherton, one of them now occupied by D. McCatherin, next adjoining A. F. Randolph & Sons warerooms on Phœnix Square, will be let from the first of May next, for one or more years. Rent moderate. Apply to

THOS. W. SMITH,
192 *Queen Street.*

Fredericton Feb. 20, 1889.

TO LET.

From 1st May next.

THE SHOP on Regent Street, now in the occupation of E. H. ALLEN, Auctioneer, with two rooms in the upper flat.

E. H. WILMOT.

February 6, 1889—tf.

House for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the house on Queen Street, opposite Messrs Hatt & Sons grocery store. Terms of payment will be made to suite purchaser. For further particulars apply to

WILLARD KITCHEN.

Fredericton, January 16, 1889.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL Valuable **Farm Properties** in in the vicinity of Fredericton, for sale on easy terms. Apply to

BLACK & HAZEN,
Barristers.

Fredericton, March 6. 1889—1m.

Farm and Stock for Sale AT AUCTION.

I AM INSTRUCTED by MR. WILLIAM A. FLANNAGAN, to offer for sale on **MONDAY, the twenty-second day of April next,** the farm owned and occupied by him on the Flannagan Road, in this city, The farm is in a high state of cultivation, and cuts thirty tons of hay, and the buildings are new and in a good state of repair.

Also, stock and farming implements, consisting of ten head of cattle, one horse, one pig, ploughs, harrows, cultivators, horse rake, sleds, wagons, etc., and a quantity of manure.

Sale on the premises at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Terms made known at Sale.

H. G. C. WETMORE,
Auctioneer.

Fredericton, March 27, 1889.—4ins.

For Sale or to Rent.

THAT VALUABLE FARM belonging to GEO. E. STOPFORD, ESQ., known as **"The Ridges,"** 2½ miles below the Fredericton Post Office. The farm cuts a large quantity of best quality of hay, and is well fenced and watered—contains about 220 acres, an annual sum of $50.00 is received for shore rent.

ALSO:

That pleasantly situated property on Maryland Hill, now occupied by GEO. E. STOPFORD, (opposite the residence of F. S. Hilyard, Esq.,) about one mile from the Fredericton Post Office. House, barn, sheds, etc., are in good order, good water on the premises, and a fine young bearing orchard.

☞ Terms easy. Apply to

BLACK & HAZEN,
Barristers, Fredericton.

March 6, 1889.

Notice of Sale.

To JAMES H. CLARKE of Maugerville, in the County of Sunbury, and HANNAH, his wife, and all others whom it may concern:—

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twelfth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty three, made between James H. Clarke (then) of Fredericton, in the County of York, Farmer, and Hannah his wife, of the one part, and Timothy McCarty of the same place, Merchant, of the other part, recorded in Book C No. 2, of Sunbury County Records, pages 339 to 342, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured thereby, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction at the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on **Thursday, the second day of May, next,** at twelve o'clock, noon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as follows:

"All that farm or tract of land situate lying and being in the Parish of Maugerville, in the County of Sunbury, and in the year A. D. 1868, bounded and described as follows, that is to say, fronting on the river Saint John forty rods more or less, and bounded on the one side of land owned and occupied by Theodore V. W. Clowes, Esq., and on the other by land owned by Francis Peabody, Esq., and known and distinguished by lot number eighty-three in the Maugerville grant, containing five hundred acres more or less, and being the same lands and premises deeded to the said Timothy McCarty by Charles A. Palmer, a barrister-at-law, by deed recorded in the Sunbury County records in Book B 2 of records, pages 752, 753, 754 and 755, on the eleventh day of May, A. D. 1882," together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging.

Dated the 26th day of January, A. D. 1889.

his
TIMOTHY X McCARTY,
mark *Mortgagee.*

Witness
A. R. TIBBITS.

BLACK & HAZEN,
Solicitors for Mortgagee.

3mos.

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212 Queen Street.

JOHN HASLIN.

New Prints;
New Ginghams;
New Shirting;
White Cotton;
Grey Cotton;
Trunks;
Remnants.

JOHN HASLIN,

212 QUEEN STREET.