Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, N. B. - - APRIL 2, 1891

The Fire Service.

There is a good deal of comment on the unreadiness of the Steam Fire En- close upon four tons per head. Our gine at Saturday night's fire. The happy- principal western city, Toronto, has ingo-lucky, slipshod condition of the de- creased during the last ten years at the partment is due to the fact that the com- same ratio as Chicago. Montreal has inmissioners do not seem to know how to creased at nearly the same ratio as New improve its organization. They have all York. Both these cities have swallowed the power they require to effect needed up dozens of square miles of the surchanges, and if they only showed them- rounding country since I came to Canselves more capable, we have no doubt ada in 1858. I have lived in both of that they would be loyally backed by the them some years, and have seen the protown in incurring any reasonable expense | cess. More might be said, but this is necessary to place the department on an sufficient for the purpose. I write as a efficient basis. It seems a matter of great | man of business and not as a politician, regret that no improvement has taken and simply with a desire to prevent those place in the Board's management since it | misapprehensions which are so fruitful of was organized. Chatham has been re- bad consequences in the dealings of markably fortunate in the matter of fires, but must, at some time, pay the penalty of its present indifference in this important matter.

Trout Regulations.

The seizure and confiscation, last week, of a quantity of trout, by the overseer of this district, directs attention to the seemclose season for these fish. They deposit the 15th of September is too late for the after Sept 1st are either upon or in pools evident that the angling season for trout | United States, including Alaska. should end on or about 1st September instead of the 15th as at present. It is well known that trout-that is, the salmo soon as the first snow-water mingling with the estuary tidal currents informs their instinct that spring has commenced. There is no time of the year that trout are in better condition than when they first come in from the salt water, as they are now doing. It is impossible in the early spring-or at any time before the ice runs out-to net these fish, as is done all through the open season and there is no reasonable objection that can be made to their being caught by hook and line. The regulations should, therefore, be amended so as to make hook and line say the 15th March, and 1st of Septem-

JUST So! The St. John Globe seems to have lost faith in the local opposition. It says -

near the rivers to procure a partial fresh

"What a farce the opposition in the Local House are making of the public business. They are devoid of judgment, if not of political capacity. Over the smallest and pettiest matter they make as much fuss as though it were a grave display no skill in political attack, no shrewdness in forming political combinaation; but they scold and scold like fish-

Progress of Canada and the United States Compared.

Mr. George Hague, of Montreal, the well-known manager of the Merchant's Bank of Canada, publishes the following letter in the New York Commercial Bulletin, in which he seeks to remove certain erroneous impressions which prevail the United States regarding the growth and development of Canada. He writes: "The well-known fairness of the Bulle

tin in discussing international and commercial questions embolden me to crave a line or two of space for a moment on your article of Wednesday respecting

The old reciprocity treaty, being one in natural products, did not affect the trade of Canada with Great Britain at all But unrestricted reciprocity would simply mean admitting a large variety of manufactured goods from the United States free while imposing a duty on the very same articles when imported from the mother country. To suppose that Great Britain would quietly submit to this i preposterous. It would be dishonorable and unreasonable in Canada to ask it. could not be done. It is against common sense and against all the laws that govern the intercourse of dependencies with the mother country. It would, moreover, necessitate

assimilation of our tariff to yours. American people are not such fools as allow us to import European goods at a lower tariff than theirs and then to send them across the border free. But in an assimilation of tariffs how could we expect to have a voice equal to that of the made for us at Washington, we might given a task to aid by his influence just as well have all our laws made there. This is where the charge of disloyalty comes in. In the one case, a disloyalty to Great Britain, and in the other, disloyalty to ourselves as a practically selfgoverning people.

The truth is there are the most extraordinary misapprehensions on side about this country. Americans have a fixed impression that Canada is Governor of Nasibe and the Belanona disslow, unprogressive and unenterprising. trict to oppress the people with a view to The exact contrary is the fact.

your population has increased twenty had failed to obtain redress at Antananafold, our population has increased thirty rivo, in their despair some 500 men, women five fold. Since the war of 1812, your and children went to plead their cause with population has increased eight fold; ours the governor. He, however, refused to let has increased twelve fold

Our first bank statistics were compiled about thirty years ago. The deposits in the banks in 1858 were less than fifteen millions, and there was no other place of deposit in the country. Deposits now are made not only with the banks, but with government and other savings banks and loan companies. They amount to about two hundred and twenty millions. sawn asunder with a spear. Nine others, Since 1878, the value of our stocks

Bank and other savings deposits Bank discounts have increased 63,000,000 Railways have increased in length, 8,000

The freight carried yearly has in-

creased......12,000,000 tons. In 1879 the tonnage was under two tons per head of the population; to-day it is nations with one another.

GEORGE HAGUE. Merchant's Bank of Canada. Montreal, March 5.

Greater Canada.

BY THE REV. J. M'LEAN. PH. D. Canada is the largest of all the British possessions, comprising nearly one half of ing absurdity of the regulation fixing the the British Empire. It covers more than one-fourteenth part of the earth's surface, their ova in the months of October and and therefore holds no mean position in November, a fact which suggests that the affairs of men. The whole continent of Europe is only 146,000 square miles close season to begin, because the fish are larger than Canada. The area of the practically out of condition at that time. Dominion is estimated to contain 3,610,-In any case, all the mature trout killed | 257 square miles. It is nearly thirty times larger than Great Britain and Ireland, and near the spawning-beds. It is, therefore, about 18,000 square miles larger than the

Greater Canada lies west of Ontario Toronto has been considered the centre of civilization for the Dominion, but that is fontinalis-leave our rivers after spawning already changing, and no more approand take up their winter quarters in the priate advice can be given to our college salt water, whence they return, just as graduates, enterprising men of business and farmers' sons, than "Go West, young

The centres of population must remain for some years east of the great lakes, but these too will follow the centres of land areas and civilization.

The city of Winnipeg lies nearly midway between the oceans, and may, for all practical purposes, be firly called the hub of the Dominion.

The introductory sentence in Principal Grant's "Ocean to Ocean" brings this forcibly to our minds. He says: "Travel a thousand miles up the St. Lawerence; trout-fishing legal at any time between another thousand on great lakes and a wilderness of lakelets and streams; a ber. The prohibition of trout-fishing thousand miles across prairies and up the until 1st May, as at present, is clearly valley of the Saskatchewan; and nearly to suit fly-fishermen only. The change a thousand through woods and over great we propose would enable people living ranges of mountains, and you have travelled from ocean to ocean through Canada."

Great ignorance prevails in Great fish supply for household consumption, at a time of the year when that class of food Britain and the United States, and even is very scarce and particularly needed. in Eastern Canada, respecting the area of the Dominion, and especially of that part It is, besides, a necessary arrangement for these northern counties, as the fish of it which I have designated Greater are in the rivers and many people will Canada. Let us see what the land areas catch them, whether it is legal to do so

or not, while citizens of all classes will Manitoba has an area of 60,520 square buy and eat fresh trout whenever they miles. This is larger than England and Wales, which contain 58,764; it is larger want them and a supply is available. than the State of New York, which has Let our fishery regulations be reasonable, so that their absurdity may not invite 47,000; it is 4,000 square miles larger than Michigan with 56.243. Pennsylvania has an area of 46,000 square miles. It is much greater than Illinois, which contains 55,405 square miles.

The District of Saskatchewan has an area of 114,000 square miles. This is nearly as large as Italy, which has an area of 114,410; it is 8,000 square miles less than Nebraska, which has 122,007 it is larger than Colorado, which has an area of 105,818; it has a larger area than affair. Every straw is a huge pine stick; the combined States of Massachusetts, Skinner had got. every molehill a mountain. They have Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, nothing to propose to the country; they Vermont, New Jersey and Delaware, too? (Laughter.) which contain 113,307; it is nearly as large as New England, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and South Carolina combined, with an area of 115,987.

Alberta has an area of 100,000 square miles. This is larger than Illinois and Ohio, which together contain 95,369 quare miles. It is nearly as large as Oregon with 102,606. Colorado has an area of 105,818.

miles. This is larger than Great Britain with 88,584; it is nearly as large as Minnie sota, which contains 95.274. The combined areas of Maine, New York, Massachusetts and New Hampshire contain 95,-

Verily, "No pent-up Utica contracts our powers!"

There lie within the land areas Greater Canada, vast tracts of land capable of development, whose extent is be wildering to the social and political economist, and the eye of the observant traveller fails to grasp the magnificant distances of even our prairie lands.

The following comparison is especially significant to every loyal Canadian:

The areas of land lying in Greater Canada, embraced within the provisional districts of Keewatin, Alberta, Assiniboia Athabasca, Saskatchewan and the other Territories lying north of these districts. are greater in extent than the combine areas of the following countries, England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, France German Empire, Greece, Italy Portugal Spain, Switzerland, Japan, China, exclusive of her dependencies, Norway and Sweden. The former areas contain 2, 647,730 square miles, and the latter have a combined area of 2,639,187.

What will be the future of this great country? We are burdened with respon-United States, which outnumber us twelve sibilites in seeking the welfare of the to one. Our tariff would, therefore be Dominion, and to every man there is establishing centres of population in the western world. - Moose Jaw Times.

Shocking Barbarity Particulars of the dreadful human but chery in Madagascar are to hand from English journals published on the Island It appears that for some years past Ramiakatra has availed himself of his position of accumulate money and wealth for himself. Since the declaration of independence, After the return of the deputation which them enter the town. Crushed in spirit the broken-hearted and almost hopeless band withdrew to a hill some distance off and there encamped. On January 7, headed by the governor's brother Rasamuel and the Hova soldiery, about five hundred of the governor's myrmidons sallied forth, and fell upon the helpless people. Eleven of them were by order of Rasamuel, put to death men, women and children were captured has increased......\$27,000,000 and dragged back. The women were en-

was no such close measurement. The op-Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

tirely stripped of their clothing, and were handed over to the ruffianly soldiery. The have a surveyor general from Northumvictims were slashed with knives, bayonets, and spears and were subjected to indignities, the nature of which is too horrible for publication. The nine victims, helpless and bleeding were ranged outside the palisade, and by order of the governor and in his presence, subjected to further torture and then beheaded. Rasamuel, with his own hands wielded the spear which sawed off the heads of several of the victims. The Governor ordered the heads of the wretched people to be stuck on poles, and their bodies to be thrown to the village dogs. It are proving themselves worthy of the is said that the Hova Prime Minister has title of "Blind guides and unprophetic amounts is made up almost altogether by recalled Ramiakatra from the governorship. Nebos." The feeling among the foreigners in Madagascar is that Ramiakatra should be publicly stripped of his honors and then hanged. He was for a time a student in a missionscoundrel that he was expelled.

THE MASSACRE PARTIALLY AVENGED. fallen upon Ramiakatra, Governor of Belanona, Madagascar, who recently massacred 278 persons, including men, women and children belonging to the leading families. Despatches just received state that Ramiakatra, with his brother, who is supposed to have instigated the massacre, have been executed on the spot where the wholesale killing took place under the governor's directions.

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The Legislature.

The house having gone into committee of supply and several items passed-Hon. Mr. Tweedie pointed out that the government is spending \$5,000 a year in the free grants settlements of the pro- Blanc before calling the meeting. vince. Recently surveys had been made in Madawaska, Victoria and Northumberland and the lands were being rapidly morning. taken up. The government were doing what they can in this direction with the

On 19th Mr. Wilson's bill establishing liens on logs and lumber was referred to a special committee.

means at their disposal.

Dr. Alward withdrew his resolution for information in reference to the destruction of law stamps.

Hon. Mr. Blair replying to Mr. Hanington showed that the allowances to the commissioners of the lunatic asylum for attending meetings of that institution ernments. Mr. Hanington had asserted that no charges were made on this account under former governments.

On the motion to go into supply there was quite a long debate on the subject of

inconsistency. Mr. McKeown said he hal been chalenged by Mr. Wilson to produce a greater inconsistency than the past and present statements of members of the opposition. He thought there was one gentleman, the latchet of whose shoe the opposition members, in this respect, were unworthy to unloose. He did not think. however, that the condition of the finances was hopeless, but that the province would find a way of pulling itself | that office. out of this position, namely, by selecting another set of advisers for his honor. What he blamed the government for was not in relation to the bonded debt but the controllable expenditure, in which respect they had not economized. The last speaker had berated the old government for employing outside legal talent, yet on page 17 of the auditor general's report he saw the familiar names Emerson & Chandler, who received \$30 for professional services, and J. H. Barry, \$64 for professional services. There was also an amount of \$50 which Mr. C. N.

Mr. Burchill-Is his name familiar,

Mr. McKeown said his object in speak ing was not so much to find fault with the government as it was to raise a warnpredicting that it was the express intenthe first opportunity.

predictions that the future of the province was a dark one. No one would charge the hon, member with speaking seriously on that question. No two members of the opposition were able to agree as to the deficit in the current account last year. It was unfair to charge the \$34,243 due by the liquidators of the Maritime department to current account. was properly chargeable to capital account. It was not long ago that Messrs. Stockton and Alward were warm supporters of this government. Why had they changed their views regarding the government's policy, and condemned now what they had so heartily approved of so short a time ago? Dr. Atkinson in a taxation threatened the country, and in the next breath said he had withdrawn his support from the government because it refused to subsidize a railway in which his county was interested. Surely if direct taxation threatened the province no nore railways should be subsidized After hearing the speech of Mr. Powell to-night the house and country would regret that that hon, member had not been in the house since the days of confederation. Had he been the province might have been in a far more prosperous condition. It has been charged that the Northumberland members had purchased at an expense of \$25,000 by reduction of the stumpage. What do the records show? They show that under the reduction of the stumpage the stumpage receipts were within \$3,000 last year of what they were the year before under the high rate of stumpage. This fact would silence those who charged that the Northumberland deal would cost the province \$25,000 a year, and justified the government in making the reduction and thus settling a grievance of long standing. Atkinson had said that the government should charge the same stumpage rates as the owners of private lands, which were much better than the lands held by the remark that the government did not intend pay the claim. When Messrs. Gillespie and government and would command higher to purchase the Herald plant. stumpage rates. That was because under other governments the private owners had been given their choice of the best lands of the province. It had been charged here that the surveyor general | Hanington. was in the hands of the lumbermen of Northumberland. That does not agree with the ideas of the opponents of the government in Northumberland. Their upon the spot by having their necks slowly charge is that under the new rate of stumpage the scalers scale up to the last

inch, whereas under the old rate there

comes from Northumberland and yet Mr. Hanington got his surveyor general from Northumberland. The opposition are also at sixes and sevens regarding unrestricted reciprocity. (Laughter.) If the opposition hope to ever succeed they will have to get down to some policy on which they can all agree; at present they

berland. D: Atkinson says that Mr.

Tweedie can't do justice between the

province and the lumbermen because he

Mr. Phinney followed in a brief speech. Mr. McQueen said he wished to resent the insinuation that in the last local election in Westmorland the people had been purchased ary college, but he was such an unmitigated into supporting the government candidate. As a matter of fact the people of Westmorland could not be bought. If they had been PARIS, March 24.—Prompt vengeance has for sale Mr. Stevens would have been in the The amount paid to supervisors on account house to-day but the opposition were unable of new bridges, repairs of roads and culverts to purchase votes enough to elect that gentleman. He (McQueen) thought that as bridges under special supervision was \$59,-Mr. McKeown grew older he would realize 253. The miscellaneous expenditures, which that the government, of which he hopes to include amounts for small bridges and extra be a member lies away off in the dim and repairs to roads amounted to \$13,159. The The resolution that Mr. Speaker leave the

sumed consideration of supply; Mr. Palmer \$1,380; fire escapes, steam fittings and pipes, in the chair. Several items passed. Mr. Phioney asked the attorney general,

chairman of the committee on privileges, when he intended calling the committee together to consider the Kent election mat-

Hon. Mr. Blair said he had written to Mr. LeBlanc to see whether or not he desired to appear before the committee. Mr. Hanington questioned the propriety of Mr. Blair's course in writing to Mr. Le-

After some discussion on the matter the house adjourned after one o'clock Friday

supplementary estimates. They are as follows :lo provide for the over-expenditure of the department of public works

amount voted in 1890 and not To provide for the purchase of cattle and sheep..... \$20,000 Hon. Mr. Blair introduced a bill respecting railways. He stated that it was intend-

at 31st December, 1890, including

ed that all railway charters should come under the provisions of the act. The House went into committee of supwere the same now as under former gov- ply and when the public printing item was under discussion the members of opposition made a number of speeches criticising the method of keeping the government accounts

etc., and being assured by the Provincial Secretary that the bookkeeping was by the system heretofore followed by preceding Mr. Hanington said it would not do for

this government to try and excuse themselves by saying the old government did this or that. He criticized the manner in which accounts for printing were placed in the reports, and said it is now reported the Herald editor is to be translated to the office of Queen's printer. If that be so no doubt the Herald plant, owned by the friends of the attorney general, will also be tranferred to Hon. Mr. Blair said it might be thought he was wanting in courtesy if he did not

reply to the leader of the opposition. That

hon, member had allowed himself to be made a vehicle for the transmission of all kinds of scandals that might be circulated about the streets against himself (Blair) or any other of the government. It was time that the hon, member tried to act the part of a man and sought to inform himself on matters of public interest before getting up and thundering malignant accusations against the government. The leader of the opposition had charged him with being the owner or one of the owners of the Herald newspaper, This he most emphatically denied. He had no financial interest in that newspaper; he held none of its stock nor did any one hold stock in it for him. The paper was owned by gentlemen interested in both sides of dominion politics and he was glad to say that they were friendly to him. He dil not ing hand for the future. He closed by hesitate to say that he desired to assist that paper in every legitimate manner. If any tion of the people to consign this govern- one doubted his statement that he had no ment to the cold shades of opposition at financial interest in the Herald he was will ing that there should be the fullest investi-Mr. Burchill said he had no doubt that | gation of the matter. He courted the fullest Mr. McKeown did not believe his own inquiry on the subject. He did not know known what the Herald's bill for that work was until he had seen the item in the report of the auditor general, and he assumed that the bill was not an unreasonable one or would not have been passed by the auditor general, who deals with all such matters acbank, as part of the expenditure last cording to a fixed scale of rates for printing year. It was also unfair to charge the He was prepared to admit that this governernment could not defend its action by a comparison with the acts of the old government. What he did say, however, was that it did not become the leader of the opposi tion to find fault with the methods of book keeping under this government when the same method was followed as was followed by the government of which the hon, mem ber had been a member, neither did it lie i the mouth of the leader of the opposition to reflect on the government for expenditures speech at Woodstock hal said direct in certain departments, when it could be shown that such expanditures were less than under the old government. The idea was sought to be created that Mr. Risteen had been paid out of the public treasury for reporting his (Blair's) Woodstock speech That was another slander. He had paid Mr. Risteen out of his own pocket as the fullest inquiry would show. Referring to his Woodstock speech he challenged any member of the opposition to disprove any statement he made there in reference to the finances of the country. The method of bookkeeping adopted by the suditor general of this province would compare favorably nothing to conceal and they courted the closest investigation with every item of the public accounts. The Telegraph's correspondent says: Mr. Hanington, in a ludicrous reply, indi

rectly compared himself to a pure and lovely statue, which, despite its elegance, could be soiled by the touch of a serper.c. He affirmed that Mr. Blair was mistaken in supposing all of the Almighty's creation was going to Hanington's most violent and reckles state troubled waters. While the latter was speaking Hon, Mr. Mitchell interposed the

"What are you going to do with." was asked by the opposition. "Going to start a saw mill," replied Sur-

Mr. Stockton, when called to order for wandering from the point, said Mr. Blair himself had wandered from Dan to Beersheba. Mr. Mitchell asked which "Dan" he

mitted he was out of order.

position can't agree as to whether we should Ryan addressed the committee. He said he board of works department. Mr. O'Brien and practice in the supreme court, Mr. finds time to mingle in the sports and pasdesired, while this item was under considera- claims a large amount for extras and that he Colter in the chair. Agreed to with slight times of the younger men, and becoming tion, to ask the attention of the committee has an equitable, if not a legal, claim for a short time so as to make an explanation against the department on account of one of the expenditures in connection with the of the spans of the bridge blowing down department of which he had the honor to be after having been put in position is not dis the head. He had thought of making his puted. He (Ryan) was willing that Mr. explanation when Mr. Speaker was in the O'Brien should have every fair play in the chair, but decided upon addressing his remarks to the chairman of supply wher. he would have a better opportunity of giving every information to members. The total amount expended by the department last year was \$143,867 as against \$162,445 the the year before. The difference in these should pay it. the expenditures on account of the new departmental building and the lunatic asyspent in considering items of supply. lum annex. The amount paid out during the year for roads and bridges and for general repairs was \$110.498. The different items

that go to make up this amount will be found in the report of the department which report has been laid on the desks of hon members. nouse adjourned at 10.30. was \$37,985 and the amount expended on expenditure on legislative buildings and Blair said the bill would largely speak for public offices was \$8,069; on normal school itself. The government had given considerchair was carried and house in committee re- and grounds \$2,284; and on lunatic asylum able attention to the matter and made as well as the cost of insurance accounted for Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, Quebec, Ontario the greater portion of the expenditure. Only and British Columbia. The present bill a very small sum was expended for repairs embodied the best provisions of all these on the asylum buildings. The amount laws, and he thought it would be found would probably not exceed \$200. In this connection he said, too much praise could engaged or interested in mining on a better not be given to Dr. Steeves, medical super- footing than at present. Scientific men intendent, for his care and attention to the were of the opinion that the mining cap- ing. repairs. The expenditure on government abilities of this province were very great, house was \$852; this included the salary of and the present bill would facilitate and the caretaker, the purchase of a little protect those interested in the business of furniture, and the expenditure on the pub- mining. Under the bill the management lie wharf; next year it is estimated that the | would be placed in the department of the expenditure on government houses will not surveyor general, and it was not intended exceed \$500. The expenditure on account that the law would entail any charge on the of the new departmental buildings was public treasury. \$7,548. The outlay on account of steam Mr. Hanington asked if the navigation was \$3,300; the estimate of this service was \$6,500 but by an oversight they failed to estimate for \$2,000 due on account values for the same, believing that the of the Bay of Fundy service for 1889, Notwithstanding all that had been said about

> For heating new wing of annex to lunatic asylum....... For balance departmental building ..

Total\$17,647 Deduct that sum from the apparent overexpenditure at the close of the past year and the real balance is \$9,369, as against balance in 1889 of \$14.910. Last year the amount paid out after the

close of the fiscal year and up to the open ing of the session last year, was \$62,066 That was exclusive of the \$14,910 that appeared in the reports as over-expended in 1889. This year there had been paid out between the close of the fiscal year and the ppening of this session \$53,358, or \$8,708 less in 1891 than in 1890. There should be deducted from the \$53,358 the sum \$2,665 paid out on account of the Black river and Hampton bridges, which amount the legislature had authorised to be charged to capital account. That would leave the since the close of the last fiscal year up to the opening of this session, \$50,693 against the \$62,066 paid out between the close of the fiscal year 1889 and the opening of the session of 1890. It had been stated by several members on the opposition side, notably Atkinson and Alward, that the \$12,-103 due supervisors should be added to the over expenditure, so as to show the floating indebtedness of the province. As a matter of fact about \$11,000 of that amount has been paid since the close of the fiscal year and is included in the \$53,000 already mentioned and chargeable to this year's appropriation. Last year there was \$15,014 due supervisors, exactly in the same position, which was paid out of the year's appropriation for great roads, and this did not increase the floating or bonded indebtedness to the extent of one cent. These amounts are always carried over from year to year, advances being made to supervisors one year on account of the following year's appropriations. It is impossible in the public interest, as hon. members well know, for any government to make a change in this matter. The deficit in his department which the opposition had conjured up was entirely an imaginary one. The over-expenditure at the close of the year was as he had stated. \$9,369 as against \$14,910 at the close of the

After dealing with several other matters Kent (Phinney) to take such an alarming and terrified attitude before this house. to beware of him (Ryan) and take no stock and had sought to create the idea that he had authorized the expenditure of money on a road in Kent county and then, after Phinney had made the advance, refused to hav the amount. As a matter of fact 'ne had never authorized or suggested the expenditure nor had he promised Phinney that he member last year mad, his inquiry as to whether or not the board of works intended the Richibucto river bridge at Graham's point to Horton's), what was his (Ryan's) great road appropriation, as it is a bye-road. Mr. Phinney-Mr. LeBlanc said you had promised that the department would pay

understand that it would be paid. Mr. Ryan-Mr. LeBlanc stated in th house last year that he had never made any such statement to you: on the contrary said that I never suggested that the amount would be paid by the department, the road would now speak of a claim, the payment of which by this government was charged by of the conditions of the so-called Northumfor extras made by Mr. John O'Brien on the bridge built some years ago by him. It was O'Brien \$3,000 on account of a change in the specifications. The amount was paid Mr. veyor General Tweedie with a nod at Mr. Mr. O'Brien considered that he had a large 1886 and amending acts. claim for other work, but the amount of

which he (Mr. Ryan) and Mr. O'Brien had not been able to agree upon. Mr. O'Brien and he could never agree in respect to it, the claim had remained unadjusted to this day. That hon. gentleman A long and useless discussion over a point is still pressing for payment of this claim, of order ensued, though Mr. Stockton ad- and is now a member of this house and a supporter of the government. His being When the item of \$93,000 for great roads such makes the matter all the more delicate and bridges was reached Chief Commissioner and more difficult of settlement by the amending the law relating to proceedings

matter, and was willing that the case should settled by arbitration. Then if it was decided that Mr. O'Brien has a fair claim he (Ryan) was willing that the department

On 23rd Mr. Burchill introduced a bill relating to Municipalities, and the day was

On 24th Mr. Labillois introduced a bil authorizing Restigouche Municipality to ssue debentures for building a new jail, and liscussion of supply was continued. The item for importation of cattle and sheep was discussed at length and finally passed and the

On 25th in the unavoidable absence Hon, Mr. Twee lie, Hon, Mr. Blair committed the bill relating to mines and minerals, Mr. Phinney in the chair. Hon. Mr. themselves familiar with the mining laws of very complete, and calculated to put those

protect the rights of those who had purchased mines and minerals and given large proprietors of the soil had a right to give a title. In this connexion he made special an over expenditure in connexion with his reference to the Dorchester copper mines. department he was able to make a better Hon. Mr. Blair said the matter referred to showing than he could make a year ago, and would have attention while the bill was he proceeded to give the figures. In order to get at the year's transactions it would

After supper the bill was further conbe necessary to deduct the amounts prosidered, and the 137 sections were passed with a few slight amendments.

Mr. Hanington moved the following as lands, where the owners of the soil or the assignee of such owner, who has gone to the mining rights and interests therein, where xplorations have been made or mining perations commenced before the passing of this act, no lease or grant of mines or minerals under said land shall be made to any person other than such owners or assignee has een notified of any application therefor, and thereupon the surveyor general shall examine into the matter and premises and such action shall be taken therein as shall, under the circumstances, be just so as substantially to protect such owner or assignee, provided, however, that any such owner or assignee shall pay the like royalties as other lessees and otherwise conform to the pro-

visions of this act reasonably applicable to Hon, Mr. Blair moved the following as an amendment which was carried: "In respect of granted lands wherein the owner of such ands (or the assignee of such owner who has gone to expense in the purchase as he believed of mining rights or interests) has made explorations or actually commenced mining operations before the passing of this act, no lease or license shall be made under this act to any person other than such owner or assignee, until such owner or assignee. as had notice of application having been made therefor, which notice may be suffieiently given by publication thereof by the surveyor general for 30 days in the Royal ville, Ont. Gazette or in such manner as the surveyor general may direct; and thereafter the governor in council shall examine into the matter, and shall take such action as in his discretion shall seem just, taking into the account the circumstances of each case, provided, however, that any such owner or assignee shall be subject to the payment of all royalties and to the other provisions of the act so far as the same are applicable to his

The bill as amended was then agreed to. Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill a nending the law relating to rates and taxes. Mr. Murray presented the following

"The petition of the undersigned electors and rate-payers in school districts Nos. 2 and 16 (Bathurst and Bathurst Village.) in the county of Gloucester, humbly showeth; "That for many years the Protestants and Roman Catholics have worked together in peace and harmony in providing suitable school accommodation for the children in "That some months ago the members of a

sisters of charity, were brought into these districts by the authorities of said church, and the trust es of the public schools were asked to engage these sisters and to pay them sal aries; at the same time rent was demand ed for the convent in the village.

That though properly qual fied teachers were obtainable, and though one room in the public school building in each of the districts was unoccupied, yet the trustees complied 'That at the present time there are three these sisters teaching nominally under the aw in a convent in the village, and three in the religious houses appears to the subscribers the school law which says: - 'All schools conlucted under the provisions of this chapter

convent schools are sectarian and that they that three could easily do and in town there | re-elected at the general election of 1887, will be six teachers doing the work of four. Thus the school expenses must be unnecessthat expenditure and you had given me to arily large and Protestants, who pay a large proportion of the school taxes, will be con pelled to pay their money towards Roman upport of the Roman Catholic church. Therefore your petitioners respectfully pray that your honorable house may be pleased forthwith to take such action as will secure the Protestants their just rights, and main in the non-sectarian character of the school

> The petition is signed by 41 electors in cluding W. R. Johcson, Rev. J. S. Allen. Rev. H. F. Thomson, W. P. Bishop, M. D. Hugh R. Chambers and Jeremiah Stout.

FREDERICTON, March . 26 .- Hon. Mr Tweedie submitted the Crown Land Depart

Mr. Palmer gave notice of motion for a a bill which shall embody all the amend. ments which said committee shall deem advisable to be made to the highway act of

The supply bill was introduced and passed this morning. Mr. Labillois presented a petition of net fishermen, members of the Restigouche and

Bonaventure net fishermen's association. House adjourned until Monday. MARCH 30:-The appropriation bills were agreed to in committee of the whole.

Mr. Burchill committed a bill in addition

to and amendment of chap. 99 of the consolidated statutes of municipalities, Mr. Douglas in the chair. Mr. Burchill said the object of the bill was to enable different municipalities to impose

a tax upon all persons vending or selling goods from place to place throughout any sometimes turns the tables on the joker county in the province. He read a petition from Northumberland county council in favor of the bill.

Mr. Wilson opposed the bill. Mr. Phinney doubted the power of the

egislature to pass such a measure.

the meaning of the word "goods." the attorney general.

natter thoroughly.

ing such a law. Progress was reported with leave to

Co. Mr. Burchill in the chair.

Mr. McKeown introduced a bill establish ing ieas in favor of mechanics, laborers and The house adjourned till to-morrow morn-

MARCH 31:- The House considered Railway bill to day. The opposition wanted the government to allow it to stand for a day or two, but the attorney general said no other bill seemed to be ready and it was best to push business along. He said the bill did not propose to incorporate any company or to give authority to the govern or in council to incorporate this or that company without legislative authority. It was intended however that the provisions of the bill should apply to all companies hereafter seeking incorporation which would dispense with the enacting of long provisions in each case as at present, the bill was modelled largely after the general railway acts of Canada and the railway acts of

The bill was discussed and about onethird of it passed before adjournment.

A Discovery Important to Ladies.

The political battle is over, but the battle with disease must be constantly and unceasingly waged, else the grim reaper will come out victorious, and loved ones will be gathered to their long home. On all sides may be seen pale and listless girls, who should be enjoying the health and glow of rosy youth. Everywhere we are met with women young in years, yet prematurely old, who suffer in silence almost untold agonies. the result of those ailments peculiar to the female system. To all such, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills come as a blessing. They restore wasted vitality, build up the nervous system, enrich the blood, and transform pale and sallow complexions into glowing, rosy cheeks that alone follow perfect health. In a word they are a certain cure for all these distressing complaints to which women and girls are peculiarly liable. A trial of these pills will convince the most sceptical of their wonderful merit. For suffering men Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are equally effacious. For overwork, mental strain, loss of sleep, nervous debility, and all those diseases that lead to broken-down manhood, they are a certain specific, stimulating the brain, reinforcing the exhausted system and restoring shattered vitality. Dr. Williams' Fink Pills pature's restorative and should be used every weak and debilitated person. For sale by all dealers or sent post paid receipt of price (50 cents a box) by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brock.

[Progress]

A Successful Man. BUSINESS AND A POLITICAL

BURNS, M. P., AND WHAT HE HAS ACCOMP-LISHED-A LEADER AMONG HIS FEL-LOWS AND A MAN OF VARIED INTERESTS.

The subject of this sketch, Mr. Kennedy our counters. F. Burns, was born at Thomastown, in the R. M. WALMSLEY, county of Tipperary, Ireland, on the eighth day of Jaruary, 1842, and came to New Brunswick when a boy, was educated in Halifax, N. S., and St. John, and from the latter place removed to Chatham in 1857, where he was engaged in business with the CARL KOHN, late firm of Burke & Noonan, and finally settled in Bathurst in 1861, where he began a success iul business career. In 1878 he formed a business partnership with Hon. Samuel Adams (now of New York) and his brother Mr. P. J. Burns, the new firm going more extensively into the lumber business, building one of the finest saw mills in the province at the mouth of the Nepisiguit river, opposite the town of Bathurst, and carrying on a general lumber and mercantile business at Bathurst, Caraquet and Petite

Rocher. On the retirement of Mr. Adams, the new firm of K. F. Burns & Co. was formed and carried on the same business until May, 1890. when it became merged in the large and important concern-the St. Lawrence Lumber company, limited, with mills at Bersimis, P. a convent in town. They hold local licenses Q., Bathurst and Caraquet, and offices in only and they wear their religious garb and London and Liverpool, G. B. Of this pros- 999 perous company, Mr. Burns is the managing director and largest stockholder.

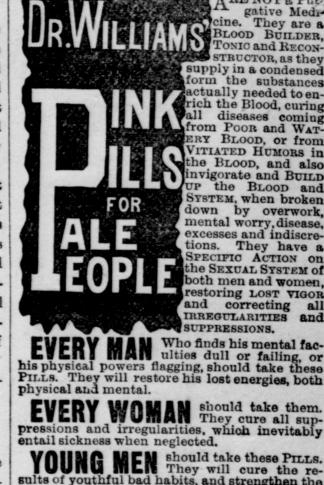
Mr. Burns first entered political life in 1874, when he was elected to represent Gloucester in the house of assembly, and has ever since been a prominent figure in the political affairs of his county. In 1882 he entered the larger sphere of Dominion politics, defeating Hon. T. W. Anglin in

Mr. Burns has always been a staunch conservative, and has been untiring in his Catholic schools and indirectly towards the efforts to benefit his constituents. Through his strenuous efforts he succeeded in pushing to completion the Caraquet railway, of which he is now president and general manager, a much needed line running from Bathurst to Shippegan, and connecting with the Intercolonial system at Gloucester junction. The many other public works throughout his county, such as breakwaters, lighthouses public building at Bathurst, etc., etc., as well as the establishment of different post offices wherever necessary, are due to his persistnt and untiring energy. Should his life be spared it is not too much to say that the many needed public works in the county

a large measure to his honest and straightforward dealings. With all "his word is as good as his bond." With his workmen, and indeed with all his employes, he is personally very popular, as he is always kind and considerate toward them. It is a good thing to say of a man, that "his best friends are those who know him best," and this Mr. Burns can truthfully say, as witness the large vote he has always taken in his home parish, Bathurst, and the esteem in which he is held by all classes there, and throughout his con-Hon. Mr. Pugsley committed a bill stituency generally.

as it were, "one of the boys;" in fact some of his political opponents have dubbed him "the boy," a title of which he is very proud. In private life and among his more intimate friends, Mr. Burns is noted for his genialty and good nature. Nobody enjoys a joke better than he, even when directed against himself, and his keen Irish wit

more effectively. Perhaps New Brunswick has no man who combines within himself more of the elements that command success in life than Kennedy F. Burns, M. P. for Gloucester. Mr. Hibbard said he was inclined to sup. Hopeful and energetic, yet shrewd and cauport such a law if it was made to apply to tious in every transaction, unassuming in non-residents and if it defined more closely private life, yet recognized by all as a leader among his fellows; affable and courteous in Mr. Palmer wanted to hear the views of manner, yet decisive in all his actions-he possesses in no common degree the art of Hon. Mr. Blair promised to look into the winning and retaining the high esteem and respect of his very numerous friends and Mr. Labillois heartily supported the bill. acquaintances. Having started out with Mr. Russell said there was a strong feel- few advantages-intelligent, industrious and ing in Charlotte in favor of some such bill as self-educated, methodical in all things,he is one of the comparatively few men in Mr. Palmer questioned the policy of pass our province who will leave an enduring mark of their energy and ability upon the sit pages of its industrial history. Mr. Burns is a lumber shipper, a mill-owner, a farmer, Mr. Russell committed a bill amending a trader, a politician and a horseman; his the law incorporating the Chamcook Water friends say he is a lawyer as well, but these apparently are but the ephemeral joys of his Agreed to with amendments and amended busy existence; it is from the fact that he has one of the biggest railway schemes in America on foot that our genial friend draws the chief inspiration of his being .-St. John Globe.



YOUNG MEN should take these PILLS.
They will cure the remits of youthful bad habits, and strengthen the For sale by all druggists, or will be sent upon

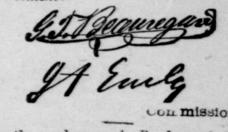
THE DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO.

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION Louisiana State Lottery

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December.) and its in each of the other tea months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music. New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAY-Attested as follows:

he arrangements for all the Monthly and with honesty, fairness, and in good faith soward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with factimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements '



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at

Pres. Louisiana National Bank. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

Pres. Union National Bank. Monthly Drawing

WILL TAKE PLACE AT At the Acudamy of Music, New Orleans. Tuesday, April 14, 1891. Capital Prize, \$300,000

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel PRIZE OF 5 PRIZES O 5 PRIZES OF 100 PRIZES OF 50,000 30,000

\$1,054,800 PRICE OF TICKETS. Whole Tickets at Twenty Dollars; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2 Club Rates, 55 Fractional Tickets at \$1, for \$50. SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.

IMPORTANT. the general election held in that year, was SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT O'JR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS. and has again been returned in the recent on which we pay all charges, and we prepay the Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes recent Address PAUL CONRAD.

Give full address and make signature plain. but will not deliver Registered letters to him. ATTENTION .-- The present charter of The SUPREME COURT OF THEU. S HEES FIVE YEARS LONGER. **UNTIL 1895** Legislature which adjourned July WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.

UNDERTAKER'S NOTICE. The subscriber intends going into, the Undertaking business and will furnish

--IN-

Rosewood, Walnut, etc., Coffin finding and Robes and will supply at the very lowest rates. He will also furnish Pall Bearers' outfit. James Hackett, Undertaker. While a very busy man, Mr. Burns yet | Chatham, May 29th, 1890.