

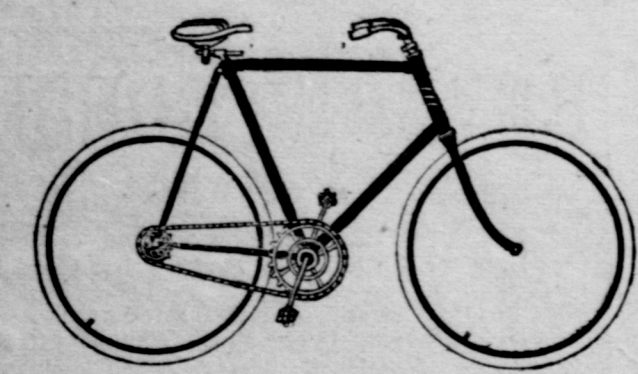
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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., OCTOBER 28, 1897.

Vice Royalty in Chatham.

The reception given to His Excellency the Governor General and the Countess of Aberdeen yesterday by the citizens of Chatham was, in every way, creditable. It was a genuine manifestation of loyalty to the Sovereign through her constitutional representative, and of the high regard in which Lord and Lady Aberdeen are personally held by our people. His Worship, Mayor Winslow, discharged the duties devolving upon him creditably, and he was well supported by others in official position and by citizens generally. The large concourse of people inside and outside of the hall where the civic address was presented, and the eagerness of all to get as near as possible to the distinguished visitors, proved that their coming here was warmly appreciated.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the entertainment given in their honor at the Hotel Dieu. It was all very beautiful, pleasant and enjoyable. His Lordship, Bishop Rogers and the good Sisters deserve the thanks of the community for the part they took in the celebration. Lady Aberdeen's speech on the subject of the Victorian Order of Nurses made an impression very favorable to that undertaking and, altogether, our people will have very pleasant recollections of the Vice Regal visit.

The Credit of the Province.

The local government's call for tenders for debentures, the time for closing which expired last Friday, resulted in showing that New Brunswick's credit, measured by the value placed upon her securities by the capitalists of the country, has increased in a manner very flattering to those charged with the administration of provincial affairs. The debentures offered were \$2,000,000, 4 per cents, 40 years to run, but may be called in after expiration of 10 years from 23rd August 1897; \$350,000 in 4 per cents, 40 years to run; \$10,000 in 3 per cents, 40 years to run.

There were four tenders who made separate offers for each series of bonds, ranging from the rate of 102.25 to 104.10 for the \$2,000,000 issue of 4 per cents, 10-40 years to run; 106.25 to 110.76 for the \$350,000 issue of 40-year 4 per cents, and 96.11 to 100.51 for the \$10,000 issue of 40-year 3 per cents. Three tenders made offers for the whole three issues in lump sums ranging from \$48,887.50 to \$50,301 for the total par value of \$47,000, while four made offers much above par for portions of the issues. The successful tenderer has been awarded the debentures at the following prices:— \$2,000,000 @ 104 to run 10-40 yrs. \$2,082 35,000 @ 106 to run 10-40 yrs. 38,750 10,000 @ 96 to run 40 " 10,051

It will be seen that the first venture of the Province in floating debentures at 13 1/2% has been a complete success, inasmuch as they have gone above par. Provincial Secretary Tweedie and his colleagues have reason, therefore, to be very much pleased over this manifestation of confidence in the financial standing of New Brunswick. The net result is nearly five per cent better than the best Province ever did before in a bond transaction, and it is probable that it will not again be obliged to pay four per cent for either loans for new services, or the redemption of maturing bonds.

The Bane of Partisanship.

Everybody cannot, of course, take the same view of public matters, or have the same opinions regarding methods of public administration. A good many people, for instance, hold to the idea that if the country's affairs are not directed by the political party of their preference, everything is "going to the dogs." This class of persons appear to believe that it is their duty to be loyally. No matter how commendable the course of individuals or of the party they oppose may be, they act as if it were their duty to put the worst construction upon their acts, while these very acts, if done by men of their own party, would be heartily commended. The people generally, however, are not at all of this way of thinking. There is a large, intelligent and ever increasing class who judge public men by what they do, and if they do well their acts, and not their party affiliations are taken into account. We believe that in Ontario and Quebec party influences are more potent in this regard than they are in the maritime provinces, for the politicians there make special efforts to control the constituencies by means of what is known as the political machine, and their success is due to the fact that the proportion of electors who are willing to have their thinking in public matters done by proxy is greater with them than with us.

At the recent banquet to the Minister of Railways in St. John, one of the editors present, in responding to the toast of the press, deprecated the partisanship which has too often led its promoters in the press to withhold support from those who were holding valuable work in the promotion of the country's interests, and he strongly affirmed the desirability of both the press and constituencies supporting our ablest and best public men regardless of party. The gentlemen assembled at the banquet, and who comprised many of the foremost men of the province, appeared to agree with this position, but our local contemporary, the World, disavowed it in language seldom printed now-a-days outside of its own columns.

The editor of that paper seems to think that the doctrine affirmed by the gentleman referred to is refuted by the mere fact that the World thinks fit to assail the speaker in a few vile sentences and by employment of coarse epithets, the use of which is so characteristic of that paper.

It, however, we think of the subject on its merits, will not realize that there is good ground for the belief that partisanship is becoming the bane of the country, because it is carried far beyond its legitimate place in our politics, and has been too often exalted to the first place in the councils of political leaders. It has become a synonym for cant and humbug, for the purpose of confusing the people when elections are pending, and has laid some who occupy the highest positions in public life open to the charge of the abandonment of principles which they were forced to avow although they never had any real existence, save for the purpose of catching votes. When, therefore, we find men who strike out independently of the party machine, and who ignore the scores of small interests and unworthy motives which have been created by and are inseparable from it, and appeal to the whole people for their good will and aid in the promotion of the country's welfare, it seems to us the part of wisdom and good citizenship to stand by them whatever may be their party complexion. This view may, we think, be held and defended as strongly and honestly as that of those who advocate what seems to us the narrower one: that the country's interests are safe in the hands of one party only, and who are too often found traducing and misrepresenting those to whom they are opposed, simply because they place party above patriotism and are prepared to sacrifice truth and justice in the unworthy exaltation. When we have our best and ablest men on the press as well as in politics, we shall have a higher appreciation of government for the people, rather than for the party. Party will then occupy its proper place and the occupation of the vulgarians who so easily find a mission as party editors will be gone—and the country will be the better for it.

Trade with the West India Islands.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has done a splendid service to the mercantile and manufacturing interests of Canada by sending to the West India Islands Mr. J. H. Van Zile, their commercial agent, to make a thorough personal enquiry and investigation in connection with all lines of trade covering their imports and exports. Mr. Van Zile spent three months in carrying out this mission, during which time he visited Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados and Demerara. His report is issued by the company in the form of an attractive pamphlet, and it is very complete and reliable, as the trade statistics of each of the islands which appear in it taken from their official blue books or other equally trustworthy sources, and they cannot fail to be of great service to all who seek to extend Canada's trade with those important places, which are chiefly dependencies of the Mother Country. The information given shows that the principal imports of all the islands mentioned are from the United States and it is pointed out that as the Canadian Pacific Company is giving the same export rates to the port of St. John as are current from the same shipping points to the port of New York, and the steamship rates are the same from St. John to these islands as from New York, then there is no reason why the Canadian manufacturer and merchant cannot successfully compete for the trade.

Bermuda is quite a large importer of many articles which Canada ought to supply. In the article of lumber, Canada supplied 39,953 ft., while the United States sent 1,250,000 ft. Canada sent 1 package of machinery and the United States 280 packages; the United States sent 36 tons of chilled meats, Canada sent none; the United States sent double the quantity of oats that Canada did. We sent them 220,045 gallons; only 1 ton of provisions while the United States furnished 330 tons, and so on through the list. The comparison is even more against us in the other islands.

The interests of our trade should induce our merchants and manufacturers to make efforts to change these conditions. They should send for Mr. Van Zile's report to the C. P. R. offices in St. John and other large centres, and by studying it they will get hints which may result in benefit to themselves and the country.

The Ottawa Lumber Outlook.

An Ottawa despatch of 21st inst. says:—"That a good deal of uncertainty exists regarding the present condition and future prospects of the lumber trade in this district was gathered from an interview with the managers of three of the largest concerns in this description in Ottawa. One thing is certain, that not nearly so many men as last year will be engaged in the woods during the coming winter. The Bronson firm, for instance, will only send out half the number previously employed; the J. R. Booth firm, only two-thirds as many, while the Hull Lumber Company will only take out about sixty per cent of the quantity of logs given in former years. This general statement is due in great measure to the poor condition of the market and to the uncertainty caused by the government's indecision respecting an export duty on logs. Another thing that will affect the lumbermen very materially is the action of the government on the sawmill question. If the government insists upon it being burned the mills will probably have to be reconstructed, and the trade consequently greatly retarded. The aggregate output of the three companies mentioned during the current year is over a hundred and ninety-five million feet.

The port of Miramichi is only second in importance in the Province, and has with Great Britain a large and increasing trade in fish, and in other commodities. The fish products of our fishing rivers and bay—an intercourse which draws us more closely together—another link in the iron chain of commerce which binds us to the Mother Land.

In the discharge of your constitutional duties, and in the exercise of your office, you have always taken an active interest in the industrial life of Canada, visiting and encouraging by your presence those engaged in developing resources and industries. With this object in view you have kindly come among us.

We are, however, that any expression of admiration for your sterling qualities, as our constitutional ruler, and labors to promote the industrial life of Canada, would be most gratefully received. A recognition of the debt of gratitude that Canadians owe to the Countess of Aberdeen makes us anxious to express our appreciation of the noble and self-sacrificing work which she has done in pushing forward social improvement and the establishment of institutions for lessening human misery. We heartily sympathize with her efforts, and we are glad to see that you are so ready to concede to Her Excellency a large share of the welcome it is our valued privilege to give to you.

Her Excellency replied as follows:

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen—

Although in haste to return to my visit to Chatham we know enough of the place and the people to feel quite sure that they would be conspicuous in the display of sympathy and interest which we have had the honor to witness at this address, which, most tastefully and charmingly expressed and illuminated, contains expressions which we do not wish to forget. I am glad to know that you are so ready to concede to Her Excellency a large share of the welcome it is our valued privilege to give to you.

Her Excellency tells us of the Victorian Order of Nurses.

A LOYAL RECEPTION AT THE HOTEL DIEU!

Their Excellencies, the Governor-General and Countess of Aberdeen, arrived at Chatham yesterday at eleven o'clock. His Excellency was accompanied by his A. D. C. Capt. Herbert W. Wilberforce, of the Queen's Bays, and the train was under the special direction of divisional superintendent Renaldi. Lady Marjorie Gordon was with the party, but did not leave the train. They were received at the railway station by His Worship, Mayor Winslow and members of the Town Council, who were present in the Vice Regal car, as were also Hon. Speaker Borchert, Hon. Judge Wilkinson, John O'Brien, Esq., M. P., and a number of others. Senator Snowball, who is now in Ottawa, placed his carriages at the disposal of the party and, in starting from the station the first of these gentlemen, His Excellency, the Countess, and Mayor Winslow, the second having in it Capt. Wilberforce, A. D. C., Mr. Campbell, His Excellency's private secretary and Ald. W. S. Loggie. [We note that when driving from the Hotel Dieu to the station in the afternoon, Ald. Loggie had a seat with the Mayor and his Excellencies in the first carriage.]

There were a good many other carriages, those next to the leaders containing members of the Town Council. The drive to the town was led by Mr. Angus Ulcock, who acted as Marshall of the day, and it was made via King and Wellington Streets. The first halt was at the Public Square, opposite St. Andrew's Church, where St. Michael's Band greeted the party with "God Save the Queen."

Here the school children of the town—about 900—were massed under the direction of Dr. Cox, principal, who was assisted by the other teachers, each heading his or her grade. The children wore badges of blue ribbon and each carried a little flag, and the great juvenile assembly, waving these flags as they approached, presented a pretty and effective picture.

Long before the Vice-Regal party arrived a great crowd of people lined the streets surrounding the Square, and it was just as they turned at the corner of King and Wellington Streets that the band began to play the national anthem. When the music ceased the children sang "My Own Canada Home" and Lady Aberdeen was presented with a beautiful bouquet of chrysanthemums—the offering of the teachers of the town schools, in behalf of their charges—by little Irene Harris, daughter of Mr. W. T. Harris, who was accompanied on the pleasant mission by two other pretty little girls, Edie Winslow, daughter of the Mayor and Hazel Stothart, daughter of trustee Stothart. The little ones, who were led by Miss Loggie, teacher, were taken up into the Vice-Regal carriage, Irene being taken by Lady Aberdeen upon her knee, while Lord Aberdeen said pleasant things to the other two.

The Mayor then led Lord Aberdeen to a stand that had been prepared and here Hon. Provincial Secretary Tweedie presented to His Excellency Mr. B. Stapledon, as the town's oldest Englishman, and Mr. John Kirby as the oldest Irishman. The Governor General evidently appreciated this feature and shook both warmly by the hand and greeting them kindly. Mr. Stapledon expressed his delight over meeting His Lordship and gave him a most hearty welcome. The Lord Aberdeen addressed the assembly, and particularly the school children. He thanked the Mayor and citizens, and his young friends, as he would call the children, for the hearty welcome they had given him. He would, he assured them, remember his visit with pleasure, and the pleasant spectacle of the children of Chatham presented. "Fine feathers make fine birds," but he was sure that this was not a case of feathers alone, and that there was excellent material before him for the making of good citizens, and he hoped they would make the most of their educational advantages, and do credit to the town, province and empire. They should not forget that this is the Diamond Jubilee year, and remember to grow up to be good subjects and citizens of the vast empire. He closed by hoping that the children would be given another school holiday in commemoration of this visit.

The Mayor then proposed three cheers and a tiger for the Countess of Aberdeen, which were heartily given. Messrs. Stapledon and Kirby were then presented to Lady Aberdeen, after which the party, headed by St. Michael's Band, proceeded to the Temperance Hall, the decorations of which displayed the skill of Mr. H. A. Miller of the well known dry goods establishment of J. D. Craghan, Esq. Here Mrs. Winslow, wife of the Mayor, was presented, and she sat on the platform beside Lady Aberdeen. Then, His Worship, Mayor Winslow, read the following address:

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen— I am much obliged to you, Sir, for allowing me this opportunity of speaking to you what is meant by the Victorian Order of Nurses. The best way to explain the working of the Order will be to tell you how a Victorian Nurse would work in Chatham. I know that you have special advantages in the way of a hospital, and, therefore, you may think that there is not much need for District Nurses. But, even where the most efficient hospitals exist and where there are the most highly trained nurses ready to undertake private work, it is found that a large proportion of the sick and wounded are unable to take advantage of hospital treatment or to avail themselves of the great benefits of trained nurses. You know many people do not care to go to the hospital, and many themselves in circumstances in which, excepting under direct need, they cannot leave their homes, and where the whole method of medical treatment depends largely upon nursing. How then can this be made available for the population at large? Now in the old country, as in many parts of Europe and the United States, this problem has been solved by introducing the system of private nursing, which is distinct from the private nursing of individual cases taken up by regularly trained nurses.

How would such a nurse work here? Well, she would have her quarters somewhere, say at the hospital, if the authorities were willing, or at a private lodging under the supervision of a local committee composed of representatives from the various churches and, of course, first and foremost, of the medical men. That committee would make a scale of charges to be made for each visit. One of the reasons why so many of the population cannot avail themselves of the benefits of the hospital is that they are not to be understood another. In Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, for instance, the cost of a nurse is \$12 in Halifax and in St. John \$10 to \$12 a week. Now, a district nurse will not take charge of the sick unless she is sure that she can be called upon from case to case, making probably 10 or 15 visits in a day, this depending upon the locality, whether a town,

or a sparsely settled country district. She will go to the place to which she is directed by the local committee and under the supervision of the medical men—this being the essential requisite. She would come, say, to a house where there had been an accident—perhaps a bandage, and render the patient comfortable, arrange the diet for the day and give directions to whoever was in charge of the house, carrying out the doctor's orders. Then, she would work in the morning, giving him the temperature and the pulse of the patient at such and such an hour, saving much trouble and expense. She would then go to another place where, perhaps, there would be a young baby, wash the child, make the mother comfortable, put everything right and then proceed to another place, perhaps an invalid case; and so an efficient nurse could, day by day, help relieve anxiety, pain and distress, and give whoever had charge of the case confidence in knowing that this attention would be paid by one competent to give directions about the care of the case, and to make such deposits. Such a nurse would be much comfort to the people themselves, and give much information, spread satisfaction and render the work of the medical men easier and more possible to undertake. The Central Fund would guarantee the salary; and a Committee would arrange charges and collect them.

We propose that the nurses entering this Order should have the most efficient training possible—a course of instruction and other courses over and above that. There are, of course, now certain schools for the preparation of trained nurses. There are, also, the Victoria Jubilee nurses' training, because it is found a nurse trained only in a large hospital is not so efficiently prepared for this work as one who has had a large experience of patients in all sorts of houses. It is a real thing in a medical journal, and is a real thing in a medical journal, and is a real thing in a medical journal.

Her Excellency replied as follows:— I am glad to hear that you are so ready to concede to Her Excellency a large share of the welcome it is our valued privilege to give to you.

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