

The Reporter

AND FREDERICTON ADVERTISER

Herman H. Pitts,
Editor and Proprietor.

FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY MARCH 18, 1891.

Per Annum
\$1.00, No 11

FOR DYSPEPSIA, Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is an effective remedy, as numerous testimonials conclusively prove. "For two years I was a constant sufferer from dyspepsia and liver complaint. I doctored a long time and the medicines prescribed, in nearly every case, only aggravated the disease. An apothecary advised me to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and was cured at a cost of \$5. Since that time it has been my family medicine, and sickness has become a stranger to our household. I believe it to be the best medicine on earth."—P. F. McNulty, Hackman, 29 Summer st., Lowell, Mass.

FOR DEBILITY, Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is a certain cure, when the complaint originates in impoverished blood. "I was a great sufferer from a low condition of the blood and general debility, becoming finally so reduced that I was unfit for work. Nothing that I did for the complaint helped me so much as Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a few bottles of which restored me to health and strength. I take every opportunity to recommend this medicine in similar cases."—C. Evick, 14 E. Main st., Chillicothe, Ohio.

FOR ERUPTIONS

And all disorders originating in impurity of the blood, such as boils, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, salt-rheum, scald-head, scrofulous sores, and the like, take only

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

New Brunswick Division.

ALL RAIL LINE* to BOSTON &c
"THE SHORT LINE" to
Montreal, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS IN EFFECT OCT. 12th, 1890.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.20 A. M.—Express for Fredericton Junction, St. John and intermediate points. Vanceboro, Bangor, Portland, Boston and points West. St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton and Woodstock.

10.30 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East.

3.15 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John, etc.

Returning to Fredericton.

From St. John, 6.30, 7.35 A. M.; 4.40 P. M.

Fredericton Junction, 8.10 A. M.; 12.10 A. M., 6.25 P. M.

McAdam Junction, 10.47 A. M.; 2.15 P. M.

Vanceboro, 10.25 A. M.; 12.45 A. M.

St. Stephen, 7.45, 10.15 A. M.

St. Andrews, 6.55 A. M.

ARRIVE IN FREDERICTON

9.20 A. M.; 1.20, 7.20 P. M.

LEAVE GIBSON.

6.20, A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

5.10, P. M.—Mixed from Woodstock, and points north.

H. J. TIMMERMAN, C. E. McPHERSON,
General Supt. Dist. Pass. Agent

NEW GOODS.

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New Table Linens, Napkins

TOWELS, TOWELINGS,

Gray and White Sheetings,

PILLOW COTTONS,

White and Colored Bed Quilts, etc

A big stock to select from.

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202 Queen Street, Fredericton.

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HERMAN H. PITTS,
Publisher and Proprietor

New Brunswick Reporter.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1891.

THE TEMPERANCE candidates fared rather poorly in the last election. There were few third party prohibitionists in the field, and these only secured a small vote in comparison to the whole number cast in the constituencies. And yet we believe there is a stronger temperance sentiment in this House than there was in the last.

IT IS announced, that the reciprocity delegation to Washington will consist of Hon. Mr. Chamberlain as British Commissioner, with Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Wm. V. Whiteway, Premier of Newfoundland as his colleagues. An Ottawa despatch says Sir John Thompson and Hon. Mr. Foster will be the Canadian contingent.

THE DIFFICULTY over seal fishing in Behring Sea seems in a fair way of being settled. The United States Government are now disposed to settle the question by arbitration, but how long they will have that idea it is difficult to say. It is quite probable an effort will be made by the United States politicians to make capital out of the arbitration, to go to the country with in the presidential election in 1892.

AS WAS anticipated, now that the full returns have been ascertained it is found that the Dominion government will have a larger majority in the House than in 1887. It is placed at about 40 at present with likelihoods of other wavering members dropping into line when the House meets. Instead of the opposition carrying Ontario and Quebec, it is thought the government will carry all the provinces excepting Prince Edward Island.

THE ONTARIO Government have introduced a bill in the House of Assembly of that province to provide that the marriage ceremony may be performed by Quakers, according to the rites of that body, and the law is to be made retroactive. There is also a clause giving the same privilege to commissioners and staff-captains of the Salvation Army; and also making these commissioners and staff-captains responsible for the observance of the registration act.

Woman's Franchise.

Matters are drifting in the direction of an extension of the franchise to women. The amount of corruption at the polls which seem to be extending, and which bids defiance to all laws on the subject, is fast directing public opinion to the idea that much of this corruption would be done away with by giving the women a vote. With this in view we notice that petitions are being circulated addressed to the Senate and House of Commons asking for the enfranchisement of women. The W. C. T. U. have taken the matter up practically. Mrs. Dr. Parker, of Barrie, is superintendent of this department for the Dominion, and is aided by competent local superintendents in each province. Women have shown wonderful capacity for organization, and will have to be reckoned with by politicians in the near future as a force entitled to respect.

ABOUT AS suggestive, and withal as true a definition as to the full meaning of the late general elections is given by the *Canadian Nation* when it says it means "No radical changes in the tariff without corresponding changes in the tariff of the neighboring nation; and no discrimination in favor of a foreign nation as against Great Britain and our sister colonies."

That is just exactly the way to put it and is just exactly the way the majority of the people of the Maritime Provinces wish it to be understood; and that's us every time.

House of Assembly.

The local legislature met on Thursday last under very favorable auspices. The weather was fine, and the attendance large. The Government are in good spirits, the substantial majority of last session not having dwindled away as it was so often predicted by the opposition press.

The address from the throne forecasts some important legislation. Six brand new members have been added to the Legislative Council, and are understood to be anxious to vote themselves out of office on the first opportunity. We have never been in favor of abolishing the Upper Chamber but it looks exceedingly like as though it would have to go very soon. Mr. Blair is evidently determined to fulfil this, as well as his other public pledges.

A further importation of thoroughbred cattle and sheep is promised, and an effort is being made to promote immigration to New Brunswick, a move that will be appreciated we believe by the public generally. It was observable that in the debate on the reply to the address, the opposition leader had little to say in opposition to the suggestions made in the address. There seemed to be no doubt that many of the measures will receive the cordial support of the opposition, although from being in opposition it was thought necessary to find some fault, either that the government was not sincere in their advocacy of these measures, and would not push them through, or that they had not done their duty in not having carried them out before. Notwithstanding the haranguing of the opposition, the government seem determined to move along quietly in the even tenor of their way, and carry out those pledges, and measures they deem for the best interest of the country.

More Light.

A correspondent in the *Gleaner* who very appropriately designates himself a "Green Taxpayer," has been elucidating on the light question. He is an enthusiastic admirer of the incandescent light as a street illuminator, and of the city as a supplier of the light. If his estimates were not manifestly unfair, and colored in favor of the new scheme we would not refer to a communication.

We have been a diligent searcher after light, during the past week and have had considerable of it shed on the question.

A perusal of the city accounts shows that the cost of gas for the city street lamps, and lighting the City Hall as well, for last year was only \$1410.25, (the "Green Taxpayer" says \$1700.) The street lamps cost about \$1300 each year. It is estimated by those interested that the buildings for electric light purposes, and the plant, would cost \$15,000, others estimate \$25,000. However, it seems evident that \$15,000 funded, at 5 per cent interest, means \$750 which is a sure charge on each ratepayer, besides the whole cost of running, fuel, etc., estimated by the friends of the scheme at \$4,000 per year. The way the light will be produced so cheaply, however, is by giving 800 of these incandescent lights to private parties and charging \$5 a light, making \$4,000 income. Very nice as an argument, but wholly impracticable and unlikely.

There are many reasons, in our opinion, which may be taken for what they are worth, why the city should not invest.

In the first place incandescent lighting is not a success as a street illuminator, though for private residences it is preferable. Again, it is a scheme which give the few the opportunity of using the light at the expense of the whole number of rate-payers who do not wish to use it. In other words it is a direct tax on the poor man, and the worse kind of "protection" for the rich, we have heard of. The interest on the debentures and running expenses have got to be paid, and the citizens are taxed for it, directly. The consumer gets it at less cost on that account. Notice, some who are now using electric lights are anxious for the new arrangement, believing their lights would be cheaper. It may be argued that the water system is on the same principle; well! water is one of the things that is more of a necessity than the electric light and those who objected to paying a direct tax for water rates, when not users of the water will object more strongly we believe to the electric light according to this scheme. Of course it will be argued that outside the \$750 interest account the light would be self sustaining, but it seems hardly probable that the present company now having the inside track, as it were, would not avail itself of the facilities it already has to produce a light, fully as good and cheap as the city could, and they would at least get half the number available in the city, while the highest estimate of the number of light required in the city is under 800 in all. Possibly our estimates may not be right, but this much we do know that no legislative assembly would grant the privilege to a city to enter into competition with a private company when that company were tax payers, residents, and directly interested in the city, even if there was a small margin of profit probable to the city. It might place valuations on the Company's property and allow the city to purchase the plant but we can hardly see how it could act otherwise.

But the most conclusive and best argument we know of is that the city is not suffering for the electric light. It wants many other things a good deal worse in our judgment, and if the aldermen who are so assiduous in working up this scheme would give their thoughts to the things so imperative, the citizens will listen more complacently to their electric light scheme.

Here are the streets wanting much more money given to them than they have. The road master is now hampered for lack of means to carry on the work necessary. Here are sewers rotting out, and whole districts being flooded on the back streets. Cellars full of water, and much loss of valuable property. Every one will agree that the taxes are high enough, but if we are to be taxed more, if we are to put on more debenture indebtedness as a standing charge and increase of taxes, let it be for something that is positively necessary. We don't remember of any accidents lately from lack of street light, or highway robbery, or assault. This thing can wait a while and no one will lose much sleep, unless it be the agent for the new light company.

Labour in Britain.

Seeing Premier Salisbury has declared his determined opposition to any legislative interference with the hours of labour, one may well wonder for what object the British Government has appointed a "Royal Labour Commission, to inquire into the condition and grievances of the working people in Britain." So far as can be judged the hours of labour form the sum and substance of these grievances, and yet on that subject the Government will not consent to any legislative interference. Lord Salisbury says that Government regulation of the hours of labour is vicious in principle, and declares that if it

were proper to reduce by law the working hours of labour it would also be proper similarly to increase them at will, and that he is certain workmen would not for a moment tolerate.

There can be no doubt, considering the question in the abstract, any legislative interference with perfect freedom of contract is most undesirable; but as there are exceptions to all general rules, so there are exceptions to that one also. In several instances the British Legislature has not only already interfered with freedom of contract, but also specially with hours of labour. Of that the Factory Acts alone sufficiently testify. True, it may be said that these Acts were for the general good, and particularly in the interest of the young and helpless who are unable to protect themselves; but it must be remembered that circumstances are sometimes almost overpowering, and render the occupants of certain positions as helpless as babes—they simply must fulfil the duties imposed upon them or starve. The labour market is always glutted, and so hundreds are always anxious to undertake even the most arduous duties. In ordinary industries Trades Unions have prevented any great evils resulting from such gluts in the labour market, and, as these industries are perfectly able to protect themselves, we would not advocate any legislative interference on their behalf; but railway employees we look upon as altogether an exceptional class that in the interest of the general public call for special legislative protection. They are only nominally the servants of the railway company, and are really the servants of the public, and hold the lives and interests of the public in their hands. Through Parliament the public grant to the railway companies the valuable suffrage or privilege that gives them a comparative monopoly of the traffic between certain points. In granting that suffrage Parliament already exercises the right of imposing conditions, by stipulating that certain cheap trains shall be run for the benefit of the public, and a certain tax paid towards the national revenue. It would be only a farther extension of that right to stipulate on behalf of the public that certain railway employees—engine drivers, stockers, pointsmen, signal men, &c., on whom the public safety lay and interest depend—shall not be employed more than a certain number of hours per day.

We trust the Royal Commission will find some solution such as that of the difficulty or at least suggest the creation of a Court of arbitration for the settlement of disputes of all railway employees, and other public servants. If that should be considered impracticable, then we would advocate the acquirement of all the railways by the nation, and then the public could through Parliament regulate the hours of labour of the employees. That the public might not be so well served were the railways acquired by the nation may be doubted by many, but then there would be an immunity from such danger and loss as prevailed during the late strike, as well as from the great risk which the travelling public is constantly running because of overtaxed servants.—*Scottish American.*

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE. The numbers of The Living Age for February 20th and March 7th contain American Fiction, Edinburgh; Aristotle as a Naturalist, Contemporary; The Father of all the Goats, and The Decline of Indian Taste, Nineteenth Century; Nonconformists and Unionism, Fortnightly; Random Reading, and An Evening with Schliemann, Blackwood; Life and Labors of Schliemann, National; The Education of Genius, English Illustrated; Valtaire and his First Exile, Temple Bar; Maxims for Novel Writers, Murray's; A Pompeii in Bohemia, Cornhill; My Witches Caldron, Macmillan; Frozen to Death, St. James Gazette; Royal Names, Speaker; Modern Fighting and Firearms, Army and Navy Gazette; with installment or "Madeleine's Story," The shrouded Watcher and poetry.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price (\$8) is low. Little & Co., Boston, publishers.

The Provincial Farmers Association met in this city yesterday afternoon with a good representation of farmers from different parts of the Province. The gathering promises to be the most interesting yet held. The discussion last night was on Sheep culture. Election of officers this morning, and Prof. Robertson will give a public address in the evening.