

# Carleton Sentinel Supplement, May 11, 1889.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, April 30.—The house of commons met to-day at 1.30.

On motion to receive the report of the committee on the Short Line Railway resolutions, Mr. Weldon (St. John) moved an amendment proposing that no further steps be taken in relation to the project until definite surveys were made, and time has proved that existing lines are sufficient for the traffic. He spoke at length upon the injustice done to St. John by the construction of the proposed railway, which was wholly unnecessary and not justified by the traffic present or prospective.

Mr. Wood, of Westmorland, supported the government's proposals.

Hon. Mr. Jones (Halifax) said he agreed with the principle of the government's resolution, and would vote against the amendment. This proposal to build the Short Line Railway was but a small measure of justice to Nova Scotia.

Mr. Gilmor condemned the whole Harvey and Moncton project as unnecessary. It would only divert traffic from St. Andrews and other New Brunswick ports.

Mr. Skinner spoke in favor of Mr. Weldon's amendment.

Messrs. Davies and Ellis denounced the proposal to build the railway from Harvey to Moncton as a barefaced political job.

After some further discussion, Mr. Weldon's amendment was defeated by 70 to 38.

Hon. Mr. Jones voted with the government and Mr. Skinner with the opposition.

Sir Richard Cartwright moved an amendment proposing to give the Temiscouata Railway Company running powers over the Short Line road, with a view of giving the Grand Trunk railway access to Halifax.

Mr. Davies supported the amendment on the ground that the Temiscouata railway was an all Canadian line, while the Pacific road passed through Maine.

Mr. Skinner said the object of the construction of the Short Line railway was to divert traffic from St. John, therefore he did not propose to give the Temiscouata company running powers over it.

In answer to Mr. Mitchell, Sir John Macdonald said the amendment would interfere with the agreement made between the government and Canadian Pacific Company.

Mr. McMullen denounced the whole Short Line project as a job, and charged the government with allowing members to draw their full indemnity before the end of the session, so as to get them away before this job came up.

Mr. Davies said that if parliament authorized the government to build the railway they ratified the agreement between the government and the Canadian Pacific Company because the agreement would go into force as soon as the road was built.

Mr. Shanley thought the house should express an opinion upon the terms of agreement now.

Sir John Macdonald said the agreement would be submitted for the approval of the house.

The bill was passed and sent to the senate. After recess the railway subsidies bill was passed.

In moving the resolutions respecting judicial salaries, Sir John Thompson announced that the government did not intend to go on with the proposal to increase judges' salaries, but would take power to appoint an additional superior court judge in Quebec and an extra judge in British Columbia.

Mr. Davies expressed regret that the government did not propose to deal with the anomalous position of judges in P. E. Island whose salaries were lower than those of any other judges in the Dominion.

The resolutions as modified were passed. Sir John Thompson moved concurrence in amendments made by the senate to the combined bill, explaining that the senate had inserted the words providing that persons who "unduly" combined to restrict trade or who combined "unreasonably" to increase prices should be subject to certain penalties.

In supply, on the grant for \$12,500 to purchase a residence for General Cameron, commandant of the military college, Mr. McMullen denounced the grant as another gift to the Tupper family. He asked if the country were bound to provide Sir Charles' relations with palaces and high salaries. He expressed the belief that the minister of marine insisted on keeping his seat in the cabinet so that nothing would be said or done there derogatory to the interests of the Tupper family.

On the appropriation for a subsidy for West India and South America steamships, Hon. Mr. Jones said the employment of steamships in this trade would tend to reduce the value of fish in tropical markets, as well as take business from vessels now engaged in the trade.

Mr. Ellis showed that manufacturers were not allowed proper drawbacks of duty to enable them to sell their goods in foreign countries. No trade could be built up with South America under the present tariff.

Hon. Mr. Foster stated that the government would negotiate for service for one year and at the next session they would be able to tell whether the subsidy ought to be renewed or not.

After remarks by Messrs. Skinner and Henry in favor of the subsidy the resolution was adopted.

Before the house adjourned to night, Sir John Macdonald announced that prorogation was not likely to take place till Thursday.

OTTAWA, May 1.—In the commons to-day the supply bill was passed.

Resolutions granting 5,000,000 acres of land as subsidies to railway companies in the Northwest were taken up.

Sir Richard Cartwright protested against the policy of looking up immense tracts of land in the hands of speculative corporations.

In answer to questions Hon. Mr. Dewdney said that over 40,000,000 acres of land had been granted to the Northwest railway companies; that the total area of agricultural and pasture lands in the Northwest was estimated at 136,000,000 of acres.

OTTAWA, May 2.—At three o'clock the Governor General prorogued parliament with the following speech:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:—  
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—

In relieving you of the arduous labors which the present session of parliament has imposed on you, I rejoice that I am able to congratulate you on the number of important and useful measures which have resulted from your deliberations.

I have reason to hope that the authority which you have conferred on my government will enable them to conclude an arrangement for effective steam communication with Europe and Asia, whereby the trade and commerce of Canada will be widely extended, and the traffic passing over her lines of communication greatly developed.

You have again made liberal provision for extending the railway facilities of the Dominion and for increasing their efficiency.

The act relating to the electoral franchise will, I believe, be found an important improvement, tending to economy and certainty in the administration of that branch of the law.

The measure by which the system of speedy trials for criminals has been extended to the Maritime Province is likely to prove a valuable addition to our criminal procedure.

It is gratifying to know that your address referring to the boundaries of Ontario will lead to the early settlement of the principal question which has remained unsettled to the present time between that Province and the Dominion, in a manner entirely satisfactory to all concerned.

The amendment of the laws relating to copyright will, it is hoped, remove some of the embarrassments under which the printers and publishers of Canada have labored for some years past, without doing injustice to authors in this or other countries.

You have provided for greater efficiency and economy in the postal service, for giving greater facilities for the settlement of our lands in the Northwest territories, and for increasing the safeguards of life and property on our ships. Many of the other measures, although of a minor character, will be found of great usefulness in conducting the affairs of administration.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—

You have liberally provided for the various requirements of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:—

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—

In taking leave of you, I congratulate you on the indications of prosperity which appear in all parts of Canada, and on the increasing revenue which promises amply to meet the appropriations for the year. I sincerely hope that in the season which is now opening, the labors of our people may be blessed by divine Providence, and that when it shall be my duty to summon you again I shall be able to renew the congratulations which I have already expressed on the marked welfare and progress of the Dominion.

## SENATE.

OTTAWA, May 1.—Hon. Mr. Abbott this afternoon moved the second reading of the government bill for the construction of the line from Harvey to Salisbury. He said if a company were to undertake to borrow the money for its construction they would have to pay probably five per cent. at the very least, and therefore instead of costing \$63,400 a year it would cost at least \$100,000 a year. As the line is not likely to have much local traffic for a long time to come, it is not probable that any company, not particularly flush, would be disposed to place themselves in a position at once to lose at least \$37,000 a year on the building of the road. But this contingency does not apply to the government, because the revenue afforded by the subsidy will pay the whole interest on this cost, as seeing that the report of the engineers is correct and that the offer of the Fredericton Bridge Co. to build it be accepted. Senator Abbott recited the facts of the case as given in the commons in support of the measure, and urged the house to adopt it.

Sensor Miller, in moving the six months' hoist, said he thought it would be admitted that the general feeling in both houses of parliament, whatever party exigency may have rendered necessary, is that the expenditure contemplated by this act is a useless and wasteful expenditure of public funds. He thought the majority of the senate held this view. He dissented from the proposition that the faith of the country was pledged to this work. A subsidy was granted in aid of the line by several acts of parliament, including a subsidy for several years, but the granting of a subsidy to a road did not render it imperative on the government to construct that work if the subsidy were not taken up. As no company could be found willing to build the road under the old subsidy, the government now step in and ask for an additional sum to construct it as a free gift to the Canadian Pacific Company. From all the information he could gather, the work would cost fully three millions and this large expenditure was to be entered into not for the good of the country at large, but by reason of the dominant influence of Halifax in the cabinet. This was one of the few occasions of which the eyes of the country were directed

to the senate and he invoked the members to be true to the trust committed to their charge.

Hon. Messrs. Kaulbach and Power advocated the passage of the bill and Hon. Mr. Bellerose opposed it in a brief speech.

Hon. Mr. Poirier supported the measure in a strong speech, contending that the road would save twenty-seven miles.

Hon. Mr. Reed seconded the six months' hoist and Hon. Messrs. O'Donohue and Haythorne followed in the same line, holding that the Canadian Pacific did not want the road under any conditions.

Hon. Mr. Abbott closed the debate in a brief speech, in which he authoritatively contradicted the rumors current in the lobbies, that the government desired the bill killed in the senate, and in effect reminded the conservative senators that if they voted for the six months' hoist it would be looked upon by the country as a repudiation of the faith already pledged to the construction of this work.

Sensor Miller's motion for the six months' hoist was carried by a vote of 22-11.

Be sure and call at R. B. Porter & Co.'s this week and see their new dress materials. They have marked them at astonishing low prices. The sale is going on.

## Communicated.

Reply to "Resident New Brunswick." To the Editors of the Carleton Sentinel:

The attack made by "Resident New Brunswick" in your issue of April 27th, upon Mr. Stead, is mean and untruthful, and convicts the writer of the very charges which he tries to fasten upon that talented and worthy man. It shows the desperate pass to which both he and his client have been reduced by the cogency of Stead's arguments when he answers them by a shower of dirt. It reminds one of Biddy Morierity, who flung the skillet as her last resort. Such is R. N. B.'s "conclusion;" such was Biddy's. He thus begins: "Observing the contempt with which my requirements of reason are regarded by A. H. Stead." Poor fellow, if he had held his tongue what he either lacked or required of reason, Stead would have known nothing about, and he would have received pity and not contempt.

But "observing" this he says: "I may offer a few thoughts which may be to the point." May—must be the signs of the Potential random; but I must stop here—I am no gunner.

In his next sentence he says: "Stead's late writings has led him," etc. Have they, indeed?

His next "speaks insanity" or gross ignorance, but no "louder than proof" nor lower. In it he declares that he agrees with Drayton who asserts that "Mr. Stead is possessed with a double portion of that fine madness which rightly should possess a poet's brain." Look out now, Mr. Stead, the Philistines be upon thee! But what do they mean? Is it that a poet is, or ought to be a madman? Was Moses, Deborah, David, Isaiah or Jeremiah mad? Was Milton or Shakespeare mad? Is Mr. Benn mad? for he is quite a poet.

Having thus proved that Mr. Benn is mad, tho' his proof is not very "loud," he tries to knock Stead with the return stroke and "on the ground of reasons" which he specifies he "calls the public's attention to his lack of intellect."

N. B.—This sentence in the original is very obscure, but I have rendered it literally in our vernacular. His reasons for this call are eight in number, all, as he says, "distinctly specified."

1st. Because the words "it from" are omitted through some mistake, immediately after the word defending in "Non Resident" letter. Let the "public's" ear hear.

2nd. Stead "claims" instead of acknowledging "that our climate has killed" some one "notwithstanding his pleadings" for mercy I suppose "to the contrary." Hard hearted claimer!!

3rd. "He would be glad to have his horrid names suit." I didn't know all his names—Stead suits well." What H. H. stands for I don't know; I think they suit, and that none of them are horrid.

The 4th reason on the ground of which he makes this call is sheer nonsense. For the mean annual temperature of purgatory itself must be delightful, but that does not recommend its climate, for there

They feel by turns the bitter change Of fierce extremes, extremes by change more fierce From beds of raging fire to starve in ice.

5th. That Stead writes poetry while asleep, having actually, in that state, written 10 verses "and woke up in the 11th to know that he was writing." Your 6th, Mr. R. N. B.—is an open, direct, unqualified untruth. Do you value an enlightened "public's" opinion of your veracity?

7th. Stead seems to think that Boreas is his servant. So he is, as well as the other forces of nature.

8th. The fair sex were once excused by him from serving on a jury—an unusual thing, which Mr. Stead is well able to explain.

I can follow Mr. R. N. B.—no further, being baffled in every effort to translate, or paraphrase his last sentence intelligibly. Perhaps he may explain it himself sometime.

Yours truly,

RUBBER.

Job lot of Ladies' Kid Button Boots at half price, at R. B. Belyea & Co.'s.

## NEW YORK LETTER.

N. Y., May 1, 1889.

DEAR SENTINEL.—The "Big Show" is over. New York has had its first centennial spree, and it was a big one, big in every respect—in novelty, gaiety and happiness. The crowd was immense, the joy was overflowing, and Gotham was adorned in her best; as for decorations, I will not attempt to put a description on paper. The first day was the naval parade, the second, we had the military; to-day, the civic. Everybody was happy. The blue met the grey, and they united in lager and whiskey straight. It will be a century before Broadway and Fifth Ave. will be packed like they have been for these last two days. Beer kegs and dry goods boxes went at from 25 cents to \$1.20; camp stools rented out at \$1, and the hotels "collared the bottle." The procession of the 30th was certainly the finest New York ever saw. Thirty States were represented. Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, one of the great rebel chiefs, and Gen. W. T. Sherman, a Union hero, met for the first time on the Grand Stand beside President Harrison; they shook hands warmly, all was forgotten, even Sherman's "tramp to the sea." In a "small upper room" in the Fifth Ave. Hotel, ten governors, twelve congressmen, four senators, two secretaries all met and practised at one "bar." The great banquet was also a grand affair. President Harrison was welcomed by Gov. Hill, of New York, and the latter did a little campaign work for '92, for he claims to be the Democratic nominee in the next great White House race: ex-President Cleveland also let himself out, but he has been there once; he will never get there again. Blaine holds the cards and he knows how to play them. To-day's parade was varied, almost all kinds of trades were represented, with a good deal of promiscuous advertising. The school children looked well, as did also the Old Firemen. The Centennial Committee had the thing "fixed" with the clerk of the weather, no rain, no hot sun—it might be that his patriotic blood controlled him; certainly better weather could not have been "got up to order." The Germans made a fine display, their floats, with the old Dutch ship, took the crowd. It will take until the end of the week to clean Manhattan Island of its extra load; by that time they will be all "broke."

In my last, I omitted to mention the death of one of New York's best public servants, Postmaster Pearson, after thirty years in harness—ten in the Custom House, twenty in the Post Office; he died before his successor took the position. In all that long service he has lost but four months in vacation.

I mentioned the \$5,000,000 blaz; well there are 1000 men to work clearing away, and, by the time May 1st '90 gets here, there will be no trace of it.

We are going to have two more suspension bridges, one across the Hudson to cost \$25,000,000, the other over the East River to Brooklyn to cost \$10,000,000; the first one will be "all rail," four tracks, no waggon, no foot passengers. We are all on the *qui vive* to see Mayor Grant's Underground Quick Transit Road started. There will be some digging done, and lots of money spent, before that is finished. It has got its friends as well as its opponents, and the fight bids fair to be a lively one.

FABER.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Summer Underwear, in all sizes and prices, at R. B. Belyea & Co.'s.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 3rd, 1889.

Yesterday morning brought President Harrison back to the White House tired, and worn and paler than ever, from the tedious ceremonies at New York. He did not appear in his office until later in the day, and office seekers and tourists, who are numerous, being on their way home from the Washington centennial, were unable to see him. It is expected that to-morrow a number of minor changes in the Departments will be made and a sort of reign of terror be inaugurated. The rumor may not, however, have any better basis of fact than when it first started a month ago. Apart from church services in the morning there were no ceremonies here celebrating the centennial of Washington's inauguration. Department business was, of course, absolutely suspended and a mad desire to go out in the country seemed to take possession of the people, a freak that left the city streets deserted. The races at Ivy city divided the palm of popularity with two big excursions to Mt. Vernon, to which hundreds of people made their first pilgrimage. The sword at Mt. Vernon was as beautiful as need be, the trees all in leaf and most of the flowers in bloom. The White House was deserted and even the noise of the type-writer was no longer heard in the land. The foot-fall of a solitary watchman vibrated lonely through the deserted corridors, and not even an Easter bird party had the hardihood to enter the portals. Secretary Blaine was the only head of Department in the city. He sat in his hotel reading, receiving his friends and telling every inquirer a strong English that the newspapers who had said that he had suffered a partial stroke of paralysis were willful and malignant liars.

The local papers are ringing the praises of a Dutch detective on the city force named Raff. A week ago the body of a colored girl was found several miles from the city, bearing evidences of violence. A dozen detectives, amateurs and professional, were at once on the trail. The inimitable Raff found a colored man who had washed a wagon in

the creek near by on the day the murder was probably committed. He was arrested and the proud detective assured the world that he had solved the mystery. A day later an enterprising reporter succeeded in securing a picture of the body. It is printed in the *Evening Star*. The next morning a citizen reports to the police that the picture resembles one Eliza Foster, the mistress of a mulatto named Thomas, who had frequently quarrelled with her of late. The citizen has also discovered that the Foster woman disappeared about the time the murder was committed, and was heard quarrelling with Thomas on the street the night before. The Detectives go to Thomas' house and find him serenely obnoxious and hominy. They thrust the photograph under his nose. His hands drop to his side, the half-chewed food falls from his open mouth; the face is contorted; he is in a palsy of fear. In a day he breaks down and confesses, and the man who was wrongfully accused is released. Still the detectives receive all the credit of course; the newspaper that had the sense to secure the picture, and the citizen who reported his suspicion are only humble instruments through which the astute detectives worked.

Ladies should not miss the great bargains that are being offered at R. B. Porter & Co.'s.

## Unfortunate Admissions.

Mr. Parnell, on the 3rd., made an admission that caused much surprise, and can only be accounted for on the grounds that such a course is within the laws of political morality.

An Attorney General Webster quoted a statement made by Parnell in the house of commons during the debate on Forster's bill in 1881, suspending the writ of habeas corpus, to the effect that secret societies had then ceased to exist in Ireland.

"Did you believe that when you said it?" asked the Attorney General.

"No," replied Parnell. "At any rate it was a grossly exaggerated statement."

A buzz of surprise ran throughout the court room.

"Did you intend to misstate the fact when you made that statement?"

"I have no doubt I did."

"Deliberately?"

"Yes, deliberately."

"You deliberately made the statement, knowing it to be untrue?"

"Yes; or, if not untrue, very extravagant and boastful."

"And have you never since withdrawn it?"

"No; I have not."

The nonchalance with which witness made the admissions astonished the audience and elicited hisses.

"Probably," added Mr. Parnell, "the statement was meant to mislead the house. I am afraid it did not, for the bill was passed. My purpose was to exaggerate the effect the league had in reducing the number of secret societies. The league undoubtedly diminished the number of societies, but had not swept them away as I stated."

On the 7th, there was another surprise, when, in the special commission, Mr. Parnell, on taking his place on the witness stand, astonished everybody by saying he wished to withdraw in toto the statement he made in this place on Friday night as to misleading the house of commons in regard to secret societies. He added that he had since consulted Hansard's report of the speech in question, and he found it referred to ribbon societies. The information he had given the house was accordingly correct. To say this retraction caused a sensation in the court room would be to describe the scene mildly. Surprise deepened into consternation. There was a stir all over the benches and everybody whispered excitedly to his neighbor. Sir Richard Webster with unusual tact passed over Mr. Parnell's strange retraction in silence, and soon afterwards closed the cross examination. Sir Charles Russell resumed the direct examination, and will seek to break the effect of the entanglement into which Mr. Parnell has been led. It is asserted the prosecution purposely deceived and misled Mr. Parnell by misquoting his speech in Hansard.

## Grand Falls Items.

May 6th, 1889.

Rev. Wm. Lods of Montreal arrived here Friday of last week, and will labor here during the summer in the interests of the Presbyterian church.

Rev. Mr. Hayward, Baptist, occupied the pulpit of the Union church last evening.

The river St. John is now falling rapidly—weather very warm and summer-like. Farmers are now busily engaged ploughing—a month earlier than usual.

Considerable building is going on here this summer. A good painter is needed in the place; he would have a season's work if he should come here.

Stained glass is being put in the new R. C. church, which will add much to its interior appearance.

The wealthiest colored man in the South is a New Orleans sugar planter named Marie. He has an income of \$40,000, and is a cultivated gentleman.

Fifty cases of Boots and Shoes just arrived; the assortment is complete. Prices are guaranteed to be lower than the lowest. R. B. Belyea & Co.'s.

Gibson Gingham, Shirts and Cottons at prices that will astonish you, at R. B. Belyea & Co.'s.