

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REBUILT and PAINTED in the most ATTRACTIVE style...

Wm. WILSON, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

RAILROADS.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. 1889 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1889

On and after Monday, June 10th, 1889, the trains of this railway will run daily...

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. In Effect Nov. 25th, 1889.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

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JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. -UNLIKE ANY OTHER- Established 1810.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED. TO THE EDITOR: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. THE PILLS. PURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Intestines, &c.

THE OINTMENT. Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Sores, and Ulcers.

CURE FITS! THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY. When I say Cure I do not mean to stop there for a time, and then have them return again.

ADAMS BROS. MEMORY OF A HORSE. A good story is told in the Boston Post, apropos of the subject of memory in horses.

ALLAN LINE. FUNERAL FURNISHING - UNDERTAKERS, OPP. QUEEN HOTEL, FREDERICTON.

WEEKLY MAIL LINE. Selling from Liverpool on FRIDAYS, and from Halifax on SATURDAY, calling at Lunenburg, Pictou, and other ports.

SPECIAL NOTICE. IT IS ONLY A SHORT WHILE SINCE LUCY & CO. started their present undertaking, and they can now with pride boast of having one of the best

READY-MADE CLOTHING. Business in the City. This has been accomplished in the shortest space of eighteen months, and it shows what pluck and perseverance will do when backed by their declining and close attention to the wants of the people.

Wm. Thomson & Co., Agents. ST. JOHN N. B. FALL ARRANGEMENT. Four Trips a Week. FOR BOSTON.

Prof. Loissette's MEMORY DISCOVERY AND TRAINING METHOD. In spite of advanced attainments which were the result of a long and arduous career, the memory of the late Prof. Loissette was so good that he was able to recall the names of all the persons who had ever been in his office.

Plumber, Gas Fitter, and Tinsmith. WOULD inform the people of Fredericton and vicinity that he has resumed business on Queen Street.

THE LOSS AT LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, April 11.—Mayor Jacobs says the number of those killed or their wounds were not exceed 150.

THE NEW DRILL BOOK. INFANTRY DRILL, 1889. PRICE 35 CENTS. For sale by MCMURRAY & CO. Bookseller and Stationer.

FARMING MATTERS. HINTS USEFUL TO THE FARMER. Irrigation in the West.

Major J. W. Powell, the director of the United States Geological Survey contributes an article to the March Century on "The Irrigable Lands of the Arid Region," from which we quote the following:

"The Snake or Shoshone River heads in the great forest-clad mountains of Wyoming, and runs across the Territory until it becomes the boundary line between Idaho, and Oregon. Passing the northeastern corner of the last mentioned State, it enters the State of Washington, and runs westward for a long reach until it debouches into the Columbia. The Shoshone River is one of great volume, second only to the Colorado. Reservoir sites along its course in Wyoming and Idaho have already been revealed by the surveys, and it is shown that in the upper region, water can be stored to an amount of more than 2,000,000 acre feet. This will irrigate at the first stage at least 2,000,000 acres of land; and if they be properly selected, so that the waters can be collected again and again after serving the land, the area redeemed will be more than 4,000,000 acres.

There are many other tributaries below that have not yet been examined, and it is safe to say that the waters of the Shoshone with its tributaries may ultimately serve from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 acres. In its utilization three classes of problems are involved. If the waters are taken out in small canals near to the river, and the levees served first, and such rights and interests established on prior lands, then but a small part of the stream can be used, and the greater part will run away to the Pacific Ocean; and subsequently the region of irrigation can be enlarged only by buying out vested water rights scattered along the course of the river. But if at the very beginning the water can be taken out high up the river and carried in great canals to either side and there distributed to the higher lands, and used over and over again on its return to the river, and the levees served first, and such rights and interests established on prior lands, then but a small part of the stream can be used, and the greater part will run away to the Pacific Ocean; and subsequently the region of irrigation can be enlarged only by buying out vested water rights scattered along the course of the river.

With no uncertain sound, in favor of a reduction of the stampage rates; they have spoken through their representatives in the county councils of their several municipalities, urging upon the government the advisability of reducing the stampage charges. The representatives of the lumbermen of that section have frequently at its interviews with the government urged the same course—pointing out the many disadvantages which the lumbermen of the north labored under in comparison with those of the western part of the province. In addition to this, the representatives of the northern counties in this house have expressed the hope that this would soon come when a reduction would be made, and the members from Westmorland who now denounce the conduct of the government in this regard.

Expressed Similar Sentiments. He spoke strongly in favor of a reduction in 1885 and again in 1888, when Mr. Park moved his amendment to the address concerning the policy of the government in regard to the crown lands. Mr. Wetmore, the then leader of the opposition, took the same course, and the members of the opposition went to the country in the election of 1890 with a reduction of the stampage as a plank in their platform, and four men were elected in Westmorland in favor of the reduction. The opposition candidates in York in the election of 1886, claimed in their canvass that the government's crown land policy was a mistake. They received a very respectable vote.

Now as I have a right to assume that the people of Restigouche, Kent, Gloucester, Northumberland, Westmorland and whatever opposition voters there were in the other counties forming a large portion of the people of this province, are in favor of the reduction of the stampage, the government have hitherto resisted this pressure because the revenues of the country were not in a condition to allow it. But we now find from the auditor's report that the government received last year about \$150,000 more than the public domain as revenue than they estimated for and they have assured the house that with a reduction of twenty-five cents per M. on lumber cut on the crown lands that they will have \$380,000 in a charge of \$125 per M. The conditions precedent are, first, that the government hand, with reason, extend the helping hand to the lumber interest. But we are told that they have done so as the result of a deal, which is disgraceful; that the government has sacrificed principle when they met the request of the North Shore lumbermen and every man who supports it has done the same. History does not teach that a change of policy is a sacrifice of principle.

But rather than a change of policy, upon a fuller knowledge of the wants of the people, is wise statesmanship. Who charges Sir Robert Pease with want of principle when he granted the English people untaxed food? Who charges Gladstone with want of principle when he changed his policy in regard to Ireland (and may he live long enough to grant that suffering country the rights to which her people are justly entitled)? Who charges the men who brought about confederation when they, for that great purpose, sacrificed their minor differences for its accomplishment?

The governments of this province since confederation have been the result of compromise. So in this case the government as it now is formed is the result of a compromise. The North Shore representatives have not insisted upon their former demands, and the government have made concessions, and we are now asked to support the resolution before the house to carry into effect the arrangement. We are told that to vote for this resolution is to vote for an entire change of policy. Is it possible, sir, that the regulation of the stampage charges is the only and entire policy of the government? If such is the case, then I have been studying policy for the past ten years. What has been the policy of the government since it came into power? It has been to curtail expenses wherever it was possible; to economically apply the revenues to the greatest public services; to remove certain practices from certain sources of revenue which absorbed the funds which ought to have flowed into

WELL STATED. MR. WILSON'S ADMIRABLE SPEECH. He Justifies His Own Course on the Stampage Question and Effectively Answers His Critics.

Would not attempt to address the house at this time were it not for the importance of the question under consideration. It is a question upon which every member will be expected by his constituents to have opinions and to express them. There is another reason which induces me to speak, and that is the references which have been made by several hon. gentlemen opposite to two speeches which I made recently on the last election and from which they have undertaken to show that while I support the government in this resolution, I am not consistent. It has been stated by hon. gentlemen opposite that I have claimed that policy of the present government in regard to the crown lands of the province, is one for which the government deserves great credit. That statement is correct. I think, sir, that I have been

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MR. WILSON—He would not own much of it. Mr. Alward—I do not think the hon. member should make such reflections. Mr. Wilson—I united you. Mr. Alward—You got well paid for it. Mr. Wilson—I gave you good service for it and united you in spite of yourselves.

Mr. Alward—I rise to a point of order. When a gentleman rises in this place and makes such remarks, that he has been paid for his services, states he united them in spite of themselves, that is not parliamentary. Hon. Attorney General—That is not the point. (Mr. Hanington rises and appeals to Mr. Speaker.) Mr. Speaker—If I were to enforce the rules of the house I should not allow two members to speak at one time. Mr. Wilson—We have not only had two gentlemen speaking at the one time, but three. They can't stand the truth. Several opposition members—Question. Mr. Wilson—I have been trying to address myself to the question. Mr. Hanington—I rise to a point of order. Mr. Wilson—I do not know that the remark I happened to make was out of the way. Mr. Hanington—The hon. gentleman was employed as a servant of the crown in that matter and was paid for his services and he should not make such a remark on the floor of this house. The course pursued by Mr. George McLeod. I think I am correct in saying he is now strongly opposed to the present government and to the change announced in their policy, and is now anxious that the government should be kept out of power. I have in mind that this self same gentleman was the spokesman of the lumbermen upon the occasion of their meeting the government. I happened to be present at that discussion. I went there for the purpose of informing myself with reference to this question and the remarks then made were to the same effect as were the views expressed on former occasions by the members from the North Shore as to the burdens under which that great industry labored, and I felt that if the time should ever come when the government could see its way clear to give them relief, that they would be gratified in so doing, and the hon. gentleman from Kent expressed himself at that time to the same effect.

Mr. Phinney—I address to that yet. Mr. Wilson—You there had asked for a reduction of the stampage, and now when the government come before the house and announce a policy of reduction you object. Mr. Phinney—It is a discreditable way of doing it. Mr. Wilson—Then my hon. friend is to be the judge of what is honest or dishonest. He (Phinney) would take it if he got it from the leader of the opposition. Does not the lumber industry give many a man the means to take up a new farm? I think it does. Does not the lumber industry give a market to our farmers? Most assuredly. Then whatever assists the lumber industry helps the farmers; therefore when the government assists the lumber industry it assists the farmers, the opinion of the hon. gentleman opposite to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Wilson—The hon. gentleman is to be the judge of what is honest or dishonest. He (Phinney) would take it if he got it from the leader of the opposition. Does not the lumber industry give many a man the means to take up a new farm? I think it does. Does not the lumber industry give a market to our farmers? Most assuredly. Then whatever assists the lumber industry helps the farmers; therefore when the government assists the lumber industry it assists the farmers, the opinion of the hon. gentleman opposite to the contrary notwithstanding.

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