

THE HERALD.

FREDERICTON, MARCH 17, 1890.

THE STAMPEGE QUESTION.

The Attorney General has given the following notice of motion for Tuesday: 'Whereas, The territorial revenue of the province has very considerably increased during the past two years, and there is every reason to believe will still further increase during the current year at the existing rate of stampage upon lumber; and Whereas, Such increase will enable the province to maintain the necessary public services as they are now being maintained and admit of some relief in the burden of taxation upon the lumber industry, therefore Resolved, That this House will not disapprove of a remission of the stampage tax to the extent of 25 cents upon the thousand superficial feet, pending the report of the proposed special committee, and upon such conditions as the Governor in Council may impose.'

THE SPEECH.

The important features in the speech, with which the Lieutenant Governor opened the house, are the references to the dairy, lumber and mining interests. We state these in the order of their importance, although probably not in the order in which they will evoke discussion. The politicians will make the stumpage the bone of contention, although it is not a subject which ought to be settled in the heat of a party controversy. It is a business question in the true sense of the word and its determination ought not to be mixed up with a struggle for office. By the appointment of a commission to consider the subject in all its phases, the government will contribute not a little to a calm, dispassionate investigation, and the result must prove more satisfactory than one reached in any other way. It may be assumed that the lumbermen only ask what they think is reasonable and that the legislature is prepared to concede what is just.

It will be an excellent thing for the province if the development of our mineral resources can be encouraged by legislation. Very little is really known of the nature and extent of the deposits of economic minerals within the province; but the discoveries of the last few years fully warrant the opinion expressed by Prof. Hitchcock a number of years ago in his report on the geology of Maine, that New Brunswick presented a most promising field for exploration. In Nova Scotia mining has reached a position of very great importance, and while we may not hope to see the same development of the coal industry as our sister province has witnessed, we may confidently expect to see great progress in other lines.

Readers of THE HERALD will not need to be assured that it regards the development of the dairy interests of New Brunswick as a matter of first consequence. Perhaps it is the most important industrial question which can engage the attention of our people, and it is a subject for congratulation that the government feels in a position to offer legislation which will encourage this important department of farm labor.

The other subjects spoken of in the speech have already been referred to in these columns. Though the list of measures foreshadowed is not a long one, doubtless the government will have a number of bills of importance to be submitted for the consideration of the house.

THE OPPOSITION.

Thirteen members elect, with Mr. Gregory as guide, philosopher and friend, met in the Barker House in caucus on Wednesday night. Subsequently they adjourned, which is about all they succeeded in accomplishing with unanimity. The question of leadership was discussed. Mr. Stockton naturally wanted the post. Dr. Atkinson had aspirations in the same direction and Mr. Gregory urged the speaker's claims with so much persistency that the member for St. John expressed his willingness to retire. Then the Achilles of the party took a hand in the discussion, and gave the company to understand that if either the Doctor of medicine or the Doctor of laws was chosen as leader, he would retire to his tent, and they might get along as best they could without him. No conclusion was reached; but when the address was up for discussion it was Mr. Hanington who led the forces, and so the thirteen puzzle was temporarily solved. Achilles has his arrow in the eye.

THE HERALD was not invited to send a representative to the caucus, and hence if there are any inaccuracies in the foregoing statement of what took place, our opposition friends have themselves to blame. It would have been good to have seen Messrs. Hanington and Stevens shake hands over the muddy chasm, to have watched the countenance of the six St. John members when it seemed probable that Carleton County would furnish the leader, to have seen Dr. Stockton and Editor Stevenson burying the oil can, to have witnessed Mr. Turner and Dr. Lewis appear as Box and Cox once more reunited.

Whether thirteen will be the limit of the opposition strength THE HERALD does not profess to know for certain. It would not be doing justice to gentlemen, who have not formally declared themselves as yet, to say where they will stand; but there is no reason to anticipate much of a change.

The position which St. John occupies in the present House is unique. Unrepresented in the government, and out of harmony with it, it has been unable to furnish nearly half the numerical strength of the opposition, to secure the leadership of that party. Meanwhile unofficial representatives of the city come up to urge its claims for consideration at the hands of the government. Such a state of things can hardly be long continued. The St. John members are in this peculiar position that they dare not invite the Legislature to express an opinion on the question upon which they swept that constituency so thoroughly. Messrs. Stockton and Alward are as fully committed in support of everything done by the government, up to the appointment of the police magistrate, as is the Attorney General himself and this question they dare not bring before the House; first because it is not such a subject as the House ought to be asked to consider, and secondly because the sectarian cry will not be repeated. Under these circumstances it becomes interesting to inquire whether the St. John members stand committed to a factional opposition, or whether they will hold themselves free to consult the best interests of their constituency and deal with the merits of such questions as may arise.

The vote given by Dr. Welton of Alberton, on the motion to postpone the discussion of the Rykert timber lands scandal, has excited a great deal of favorable comment. Dr. Welton's speech, in which he declared his inability to follow the government in voting for delay, was conceived in a very lofty strain and of a class such as is rarely heard now-a-days in legislative halls. It is said that the stand he has taken is warmly applauded even in conservative circles in parliament.

ONE OF THE REASONS.

'They say money is scarce. Why should it be so?' asked a HERALD reader the other day. The question is certainly one of more than ordinary importance and it is not very easy to give an answer that covers the whole case, for the reasons are many. There is a constant drain upon the province for interest. On our share of the Federal debt we are paying about \$500,000 a year in interest, all of which goes out of the province. There is no means of ascertaining the indebtedness of private individuals upon which interest is being paid abroad, but of course the amount is very large, and there is nothing to put on the other side of the account. Every year our people have to raise and send abroad for interest a good deal more than half a million dollars, and this in ten years means a good deal more than five millions of dollars. In other words the drain of interest is equal to the loss of the total value of our exports in one year out of ten. This cannot be remedied now; although it might in part be lessened by the adoption of a system of banking which would require the banks to convert their capital into Federal debentures. This would absorb \$75,000,000 or nearly one third of the net Federal debt and reduce the outflow of interest to that extent, for practically all the banking capital of the country is owned in the Dominion.

But it was not to discuss matters of finance that this article was begun. The intention was to draw attention to an outflow of money, not from Canada, but from New Brunswick to other parts of Canada—an outflow which can and ought to be prevented. Thousands of dollars will be sent this year and were sent last year to Ontario for cats and butter, thousands of dollars to Chicago for beef, more than a million dollars to the western provinces for flour, and we have very little to show on the other side of the account. We sell a large number of articles in the west, but these are fully and probably much more than offset by what manufactured articles we buy there. In this constant drain upon the purse of the people to pay the farmers in other provinces for producing for our consumption the simple necessities of life, it is not surprising that money is scarce in New Brunswick. In a country, which is so admirably adapted to agriculture and stock raising as New Brunswick is, such a state of things ought not to continue. It is probably within the mark to say that for cats and cattle food of various kinds more than \$20,000 is sent away annually from Fredericton to Ontario, and there is no reason in the world why nearly every dollar of this money could not be kept at home if the farmers would make the right sort of an effort. Carload after carload of bran, middlings and heavy feed is brought into this province from the west, so that when we do eat New Brunswick beef, we are eating what was fattened on the products of Ontario farms. It is true that New Brunswick does not supply the same kinds of stock foods as are brought from the west, but she can produce others which are quite equal in every particular and at their usual low price. The long and the short of the matter is that until the farmers of New Brunswick make the most of their advantages and supply the home market with what they can produce just as well as not, the cry of hard times will continue.

THE GRAND TRUNK PROJECT. The Grand Trunk Project, Sir Joseph Hickson, has had two interviews with the government in regard to the Edmundston-Moncton Railway and claims to be much encouraged at the reply he received to his application for a subsidy. While we strongly urge that every legitimate step should be taken by the people of this city to secure a carrying out of the pledges made in regard to the Harvey-Salisbury line, we deprecate any hostility to the province, and we hope to see it particularly any attempt to represent central New Brunswick as a country which it would not be desirable to open up by a through railway. The Edmundston-Moncton Line would be of great value to the province, and we hope to see the project carried out. But what we object to is the abandonment of the Harvey-Salisbury line. The subsidizing of the former will not be accepted by the people of the province as an alternative for the construction of the latter. The projects are quite distinct. The faith of the government of Canada is pledged to the Harvey-Salisbury line as a part of the "ocean to ocean" railway. The Grand Trunk extension is a new venture seeking government aid on its own merits. They will only be antagonistic when their advocates choose to make them so.

AROUND THE WORLD.

Subjects Discussed in the Great News Centre.

Public opinion in England is subject to remarkable fluctuations. Perhaps in no other country does the will of the people, as expressed by a popular vote, show so much variability as in the Mother Country. Just now there is a marked reaction against Conservatism, and constituencies which a few months ago were strong ministerial, are returning opposition candidates or cutting down Conservative majorities in a most ominous manner. It begins to look as if Gladstone's effect on the helm again whenever a general election comes on. In the regular order of things the term of the present parliament will not be up for two years yet, we think, but Salisbury may feel it good tactical to appeal to the people before his chances of winning are further weakened.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CRISIS.

It is being revived in Cuba. One would not perhaps be very far astray in concluding that the hand of Mr. Blake was at work in the Gem of the Antilles. If Cuba could be annexed during the secretaryship of the Maine statesman, or if the initial steps in that direction were not well polished, it would be to remove every obstacle between Blaine and the presidential chair. Of course there are three parties to be considered in such an arrangement—Spain, Cuba, and the United States, and the Spanish Court would only surrender the island upon compulsory and unalterable abandonment it would be to bring on a political deluge which would sweep royalty out of the Iberian peninsula.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

continues to keep himself talked about, and what is now said about him is not complimentary. It is suggested that his mental balance is not well poised. The other day he made a speech in which he threatened to crush all who opposed him. The reporters softened this down a little, but the Emperor was very wrath and in the official report of his remarks restored the severe and threatening words which he threatened to crush all who opposed him. The Emperor was very wrath and in the official report of his remarks restored the severe and threatening words which he threatened to crush all who opposed him.

CLERICAL GOSSIP.

which must be taken with several grains of salt.

A deep feeling is stirring London in political and religious circles over numerous attacks made upon the Rev. Canon Liddon, which have been a vigorous speech against separate schools, declaring that the separate school system was an alliance between a particular church and the state. It was a high and far-reaching system, tending to increase the political power of the Catholic priest-hood. In Quebec it had made the Catholics so strong that the Government 'there-to-day existed only to register the decrees of the church.'

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RECENT DEATHS.

Charles Ricard died very suddenly at Kingsclere on Monday night, it is supposed from the rupture of an artery in his right arm. Mr. Currie was a son of George W. Currie, who is at present living in New York with his two sons, Messrs. W. P. and Allison Currie are brothers of the deceased. The deceased leaves a wife and two or three children. Abel Estey, father of Mr. Estey, groom of the chamber at the Kingsclere Hotel, died very suddenly at Kingsclere on Sunday last. Deceased was well known and highly respected throughout the city. He was in his 77th year. Isaac B. Tower, formerly of Fredericton but late of St. John, died very suddenly at his home in the latter city at an early hour Sunday morning.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Week's Events in Brief—The Cream of our Exchanges.

It is said the Ontario local elections take place early in June. The Toronto Board of Trade has received an appeal from South Dakota, asking aid for the starving inhabitants. Driven insane by a gripe, Samuel Greig, a young farmer of Grimsby, Man., committed suicide. There is trouble in St. James Cathedral, Toronto, owing to recent innovations favoring of High Churchism, and several members have left the church. The contract for the Northern Pacific's new hotel at Winnipeg has been awarded. The contract price is a little over two hundred thousand dollars. A correspondent in the Fort McLeod Gazette repudiates the charges that polygamy is practiced in the Mormon settlement. A large iron firm of London, Eng., is seeking incorporation in Canada with a view to carrying on extensive operations in this country. Lady Stanley and daughter have decided to hasten their departure for England. They will sail from New York on the 18th inst. Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, upon the advice of Dr. McEachern, Dominion Veterinary Inspector, has finally refused to allow American live cattle to be shipped from Canadian ports. A gentleman who has reached Edmonton from Dunvegan says the Indians around the latter place are starving. Many deaths have occurred, and there are stories of cannibalism. The second reading of the bill abolishing Catholic schools was carried, the vote being twenty-two to six. The vote was brought on suddenly, and none of the English Oppositionists recorded their vote. Rideau Hall has cost the Dominion \$654,000 since 1867, or about \$36,000 a year. And with all this cost it is only a meaningless ramshackle sort of an official residence. Every successive tenant insists on having it built over. As recently announced, the Government will have it destroyed, the Government will have it destroyed, the Government will have it destroyed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A Summary of the Press Telegrams From All Parts of the World.

The Shah of Persia has ordered his ambassadors to send engineers to provide large Persian towns with gas. Germany is said to be treating with Vatican with a view of the representation of the Pope at the Berlin labor conference. Lord Randolph Churchill intends to move in the British House of Commons for the abolition of the admiralty and other governmental boards. The statistics compiled in the British War office show the enrollment of 224,000 volunteers throughout the Kingdom, of which number 216,000 are efficient and available. The Killey gas well on the hill west of Marion, Ind., has got beyond control. There is now rising from the pipe a volume of fire and water which defies all efforts to control it. The wire nail men of the United States, with five exceptions, have closed their mills, as part of a scheme, it is alleged, to force certain manufacturers of wire nails into the trust. The United States Department of Agriculture's report for March states that there are 910,000 bushels of corn and 150,000,000 bushels of wheat in American farms, hands at present. Sir Thomas Esmond has arrived at New Orleans on route from Australia to London. He had been away from home for nearly eighteen months and had collected \$150,000 in the colonies for the Irish cause. A despatch from Constantinople reports the death of ex-Sultan Murad, who succeeded his uncle, Sultan Abdul-Aziz, on May 29th, 1876, and was deposed in favor of his brother, the present Sultan, on August 31st of the same year. The naval estimates to be submitted by the British Government amount of £14,500,000, an increase of £101,000 over the estimates of the preceding year. It has been decided to add to the active strength of the navy 3385 men. The Russian navy is to be reorganized. The crews of the vessels comprising the Baltic and Black sea fleets will be formed into corps numbering from 850 to 1000 men each. Two new Baltic marine divisions will be organized. There is an epidemic of spotted fever or malignant meningitis at Fountain Head, Sumner County, Tenn., and several deaths are reported. The disease is spreading, and those who take it live only a short time, some dying in twenty-four hours. On the New York division of the Reading railroad a special train carrying several hundred shares of stock ran from Philadelphia to Jersey City, ninety miles, in 85 minutes. This is said to be the fastest run ever made between Philadelphia and Jersey City. It is stated that the Portuguese minister at London has failed in his negotiations with Lord Salisbury of the settlement of the African territorial dispute and that he will return to Lisbon immediately. The people in Lisbon are assuming a threatening attitude. J. S. Harriman, the pedestrian, has completed arrangements for a walk of 3000 miles to the Pacific coast on a wagon of \$3000. He will start from Walsh on April 10, accompanied by two guards on horseback. Harriman must average forty-five miles a day to win. Hon. J. C. McGregor, reading clerk of the Ohio State House of Representatives, died at Zanesville, of diphtheria. Mrs. McGregor died immediately after the death of four children, making six in the family within a little over two weeks. One of the four small children remaining is now lying low with the disease, together with Mrs. McGregor's aged father, for whom there is little hope of recovery. A mysterious epidemic has appeared at Schavonish, Essex and Freyberg, near this city, in the persons who have been attacked, tired to bed in good spirits, and slept in some cases 20 to 48 hours. All efforts to awaken the patients were unavailing and their bodies appeared to have decomposed during sleep. Great fears are entertained that the malady is contagious. The steamer 'De Ruyter,' which is ashore near Schavonish, Mass., left on February 20, with a cargo of general merchandise. The captain proposed that the vessel strike and almost instantly was high and fast on the sand bottom. The crew were saved. It is thought the steamer carried the seed of the disease, which is valued at \$250,000; the cargo is worth \$25,000. Miss Clara Barton, president of the American National Association of the Red Cross, Washington, has ascertained that there is urgent necessity for immediate action for the relief of the starving people in Dakota, and appeals to the public for cash subscriptions. There are at least 5000 people dependent, and many more who, though they have provisions for themselves, need feed for their stock. Two thousand Radicals and Socialists met in Hyde Park, London, to protest against the Siberian outrage. Mr. Burns, the labor agitator, was the chief speaker. He denounced the outrages and called upon the English Government to use its influence with Russia to prevent a recurrence of such acts of cruelty. Michael Davitt, Mrs. Besant and other prominent speakers failed to attend the meeting. An accident happened on the great cantilever bridge over the Firth of Forth, which might have proved disastrous had it happened to a passenger train. Last night a pile of cotton was blown from a goods train which was passing over the bridge. It lodged on the track and three several baggage wagons off the track. Much damage was done but nobody was hurt. Traffic over the bridge was interrupted for several hours. Advice from the west coast of Africa states that the position of the French in Aden is critical. M. Rayol, the French agent, demands that 4000 men be sent to defend the French port, and declares if an expedition to Aden, the capital of Dahomey, is undertaken, a further force of 4000 men will be necessary. He considers that an attempt to conquer Dahomey would prove futile, and holds that it would be preferable to secure French rule on the coast. Advice from China states that the abolition of the Chinese treaty ports is opposed to the Chinese troops trying to quell the Formosa riot that the Chinese commander, after 200 of his men had been led into ambush and but ten slaughtered, gave up the campaign against the rebels and opened negotiations with them. The natives, on receiving promises of large concessions, agreed to abandon their hostile attitude towards the Chinese authorities. Brigandage, however, is still rampant. A SICK CLERGYMAN.—The many friends in this city of Rev. E. Evans, at present pastor of the Centenary church, St. John, are sorry to learn of his serious illness. In view of his serious condition the officials of the church have granted him a period of rest, and Rev. Wm. Tippet of Campbellton and formerly of this city, has been appointed to fill his position in the meantime.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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