THE HERALD.

VOL. VI., NO. 44. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1895. $1.00 PER YEAR

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

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THIS HOTEL has been REFITTED AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AN ELEGANT GENTLEMEN'S PARLOR, OFFICE, and BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM on Ground Floor; PERFECT VENTILATION and SEWERAGE throughout; LARGE and AIRY BEDROOMS; COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS and CLOSETS on each floor; and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

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WILLIAM WILSON,

Attorney-at-Law,

SOLICITOR and CONVEYANCER

Offices: Carleton St., East Side,

Directly opp. Dr. Coulthard's office.

Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.

WILLIAM WILSON.

H. B. RAINSFORD,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Clerk of the Peace and Division Registrar, Real Estate Agent, Loans Negotiated.

Office: Lower flat of County Court House.

Adjoining the office of the Registrar of deeds.

Fredericton Nov. 16th, 1891.

GEO. L. WILSON,

Barrister, Notary Public, etc.

Office next door below J. J. Weddall's Queen St. Fredericton, N. B.

March 4, 1893.

WESLEY VANWART

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Office: Queen Street,

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Fredericton, May 6th, 1893.

B. H. TORRENS, M. D. M.

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Fredericton, May 6th 1893.

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6.00 A. M.—Week days for St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North; Bangor, Portland, Boston, and points West and South.

6.05 A. M.—Week days for Woodstock and points North, via Gibson.

10.20 A. M.—Week days for Fredericton Junction, St. John and points east.

3.00 P. M.—Week days for Fredericton Junction and St. John, Vanceboro, Montreal and the West, via the Short Line. Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc.

ARRIVING IN FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, etc., 9.15 a. m., 7.10 p. m.
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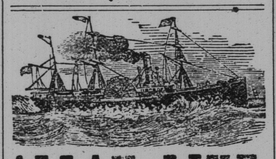

ALLAN LINE.

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From Liverpool.		From Quebec.
15 Aug	PARISIAN	1 Sept
22 "	MONGOLIAN	7 "
29 "	NUMIDIAN	15 "
5 Sept	SARDINIAN	22 "
12 "	LAURENTIAN	28 "
19 "	PARISIAN	6 Oct.
26 "	MONGOLIAN	12 "
3 Oct	NUMIDIAN	20 "

Cabin passage, $50 and upwards; Second Cabin, $30; Return, $55; Steerage, $16; prepaid, $25.50. Round trip tickets at reduced rates.

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA	28 "
STATE OF NEBRASKA	12 Oct.
STATE OF CALIFORNIA	26 "

Cabin, $40 to $65; Second Cabin, $25; Steerage, $15; prepaid, $25.50. Reduced rates for clergymen.

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1—8.

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Maud Ballington Booth, Effie Adelaide Rowlands, Martin Hunter, John Jerome, Ruth Raymond, George Meredith, Mary Kyle Dallas, George Ethelbert Walsh and others.

This vast quantity of delightful reading matter of interest to all members of the family makes the NEW YORK LEDGER the most perfect National Family Journal ever offered to the American people. Your Postmaster, or the Local Subscription Agent will receive your ten cents for us for your Trial subscription and send us the money. Try it and judge for yourself what a great paper the New York Ledger is.

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SURE THING

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NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

JOHN F. SANSOM and Robert S. Sansom, of Stanley, in the County of York, Lumber Manufacturers, doing business under the name and style of J. E. & R. S. Sansom, have this day assigned their estate and effects to me, the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of their creditors. The trust deed is at my office, Queen Street, Fredericton, for inspection and signature. By the terms of said deed, persons wishing to participate, must execute the same within ninety days from the date thereof. Fredericton, July 5th, 1894.

FRANK I. MORRISON, Trustee Estate of J. E. & R. S. Sansom

F'ton, July 21, 1894.

THE HOUSE DISSOLVED.

And a General Local Election Ordered for Wednesday, Oct. 16th.

PREMIER BLAIR ISSUES AN ABLY WRITTEN MANIFESTO TO THE ELECTORS,

Vindicating the Policy of the Government for the Past Thirteen Years.

To the Electors of New Brunswick:

Gentlemen: The statement has been made with such persistency for weeks past, in the newspaper press, that a general election for the provincial legislature will take place this fall, that the official announcement of a dissolution of the assembly, which his honor the lieutenant governor, on the advice of his ministers, now permits me to make, will occasion no surprise.

The reasons which have influenced the government in shortening the ordinary legislative term, and making an appeal to the country at the present time rather than six months hence cannot be far to seek; and must have not only suggested, but commended themselves already to the public judgment, otherwise the government's intention as to dissolution would not have been predicted with such confidence and so considerable an approach to accuracy, almost, I may say, before members of the executive themselves had begun seriously to consider the question.

It will occur to anyone whose attention is directed to the study of political movements, that a government

Which has Nothing to Fear

but everything to gain from an examination of its record upon merits of that record alone, would greatly prefer that people should be enabled to express their opinion upon its conduct of affairs, unembarassed by the pendency of the greater issues involved in an election for the federal parliament. Such an opportunity seems to offer now, and we fear might not be afforded the electors of the province later, if we should defer our appeal to you until the country was either in the midst of, or had just passed through a federal contest.

I shall gladly allow my name to be offered to the convention shortly to be called together, for nomination as a candidate, with my colleague, Mr. Ferris, for the representation of the county of Queens, which county did me the honor of returning me in 1892 as one of its representatives by an almost unprecedented majority.

In soliciting at your hands a renewal of the confidence which I have enjoyed for the past thirteen years as the leader of the provincial government, it will not be deemed unfitting that I should

Take a Hasty Glance

at the manner in which my colleagues and myself have managed your affairs during that period, and at a portion, at least, of the work, both legislative and administrative, we have been able to accomplish.

We claim to have given you during our tenure of office a vigorous, painstaking and businesslike administration. Our sessions of the legislature have been also shortened, while the public measures we have promote and placed upon the statute book, have been at least equal in quality and and greatly superior in volume to those of any proceeding government. The following list of government measures, although by no means an exhaustive one, will convey some idea of the variety and extent to which we have directed attention to legislation of a useful character, although it takes no account of the vast number of acts passed during that period which, if not due entirely to our initiative, could not have been enacted without government countenance and assistance:

An act protecting the lumber lands of the province.

An act to secure and prevent fishery rights in the waters running through the crown lands from being disposed of without value, and for the protection of the fisheries in non-tidal waters.

The liquor license act.

An act introducing the general system of law stamps in legal proceedings.

Providing shorthand reporting in the courts.

Incorporation of joint stock companies letters patent act.

An act in aid of the construction of railways.

An act for the extension of the franchise to women in municipal elections.

New highway act.

An act relating to agriculture.

Public health act.

New game laws.

An act relating to limited partnerships.

New franchise act and election law.

An act to encourage dairying and establish butter and cheese factories.

An act to promote the education of the blind.

Controverted elections act.

New equity act.

An act in aid of the education of the deaf and dumb and the establishment of a school for the blind.

An act abolishing the legislative council, the office of private secretary of the lieutenant governor, the office of clerk of the crown, queen's printer, etc.

The general mining act.

An act establishing a boys industrial home.

New registry of deeds act.

New probate act.

Succession duties act,

Bills of sales registry act

Act to prevent fraudulent preferences by insolvents.

Act amending and altering the practice of the law.

Mechanics' lien law.

New ejectment act.

Law establishing liens on logs and lumber.

Act to facilitate the stream driving of logs.

Wage earners and laborers protection law.

An act to secure to widows and children the benefit of life insurance.

An act to protect married women in their property and rights.

The Public Expenditure.

Passing to what may be more properly called administrative work, we claim to have given you prudent and economical government. It has not escaped your observation that during recent years there have been such changes introduced in the methods of transacting business, and in all matters of clerical and official detail that the cost of almost all civic, municipal and corporate government has increased. An examination of the public accounts of the Dominion, as of those of our sister provinces, will almost without exception show a considerable, and in someinstances a immense, increase in this class of governmental expenditure. It would not, therefore, have justified complaint if our expenditure in this direction had also grown, but we take pride in the fact that that class of expenditure which may be designated as controllable, is not only not greater, but is less by thousands of dollars annually than it was

When We Took Office.

Do not misunderstand what I mean when I speak of controllable expenditure. Every expenditure is in a limited sense controllable, even that upon education and the roads and bridges, but I wish to be understood as referring to that portion of the public expenditure connected with the maintaining and operating of the executive government and legislature, and which is annual and recurrent. The items classified in the public accounts under the head of executive government, contingencies and legislature have always embraced what in the main has been called controllable expenditure, and an examination of the blue books of the province exhibits the following result:—

In 1882, the last year of the old government, the charges in respect to these several services were as follows:—

Contingencies	$14,387 49
Executive government	28,993 62
Legislature	27,633 30
Total	$70,080 42

In 1893, the last full year of the present government, the figures are as follows: (I do not compare 1894, which term was only for 10 months, and which for the purposes of comparison, would be unduly favorable to us:—

Contingencies	$13,169 22
Executive government	26,036 00
Legislature	19,875 20
Total	$59,080 42

This comparison could be followed up for all the intervening years between 1882 and 1893, and for the years preceding 1882, but the result would not be materially varied, and the comparative figures would be much the same. It thus appears that while an increase in these charges would not have justified complaint, we are maintaining the services mentioned with at least equal efficiency, and saving the large total of $11,000 per year. Anyone who has in his possession the auditor general's report for the years referred to, can himself easily very the accuracy of this statement, and, being true, the charges of extravagance which slip so glibly from the tongues of our opponents, I venture to say, are thereby completely and totally dispelled.

The Public Debt.

Let me now turn to the subject of the public debt. This, I regret to acknowledge, has grown so that the annual interest is now $120,000, as against $45,000 in 1882, the last year of the former government. It will be remembered that it was in the session of 1882 that the second largest railway subsidy act ever enacted was passed, and it is not too much to say that it has been in carrying out the engagements involved in that enactment that a very large proporation of the additional debt has been incurred. Almost all of it, I may say, has been so incurred, if I may except the cost of a few important public works and bridges, the construction of which could not in the public interests be deferred, and being permanent and costly works, could not be provided for out of the current revenue. The government has so managed the finances of the province during its term that we are not only now paying $80,000 a year more for interest on the public debt than in 1882; from $20,000 to $30,000 more out of current revenue upon the roads and bridges; $20 000 to $24,000 more than in 1882 in aid of education; $10,000 more for lunatic asylum, not to mention aid to the deaf and dumb institution, boys' industrial home, school for the blind, public hospitals, fisheries, game protection and various other charges unknown to previous governments, aggregating over $10,000, but we have done all this, I may say, substantially within the limits of our annual income.

Annual Revenue and Expenditure.

This result has been accomplished without seriously disturbing the equilibrium between annual income and expenditure, an object, the attainment of which, let me say, we have steadily kept in view. I concede that, owing to exceptional causes, such as an occasional shortage in our territorial receipts from stumpage, we have not been able to make every year's income fully balance that year's expenditure: but, if the total snrplus for the past ten years be deducted from the total deficits of the same period, and an allowance is made upon the balance for the sum actually paid out of revenue into the sinking fund, it will be found that the total deficits for the full 10 years is less than $40,000, a sum which would be entirely met by one single good year's receipts from stumpage alone. The one disturbing, and, I may say, the only disturbing influence in provincial finances, is the bridge expenditure of the province. The demands upon the chief commissioner in this direction have been so pressing for many years past that he has found it wholly impossible to meet the needs of the country and at the same time keep strictly within the limits of the annual appropriation for roads and bridges. The

Building of Many New Railways

throughout the country necessarily led to the opening up of innumberable new highways in all directions so that the people might reach the stations located upon the lines of these railways, and with the opening up of new highways the building of multitudes of new bridges thereupon followed as a necessary consequence. The public works department adopted the policy of building bridges of iron and stone, in preference to wood, in as many suitable places as possible, and the government is convinced that while the present outlay, consequent upon the construction of public works of this character, is much greater, its policy will prove in the end to be much more in the interest of true economy. The government, being fully sensible of the great importance of exercising the utmost economy, will continue to direct its best energies in the future, as it has in the past, to a careful husbanding of the resources of the province; and to a reduction of expenditure whenever and wherever such reduction may be found consistent with maintaining the efficiency of the public services.

In forming your judgement as to whether the government has not established a title to your continued confidence, I would ask you to recall the distinctive features of the reforms we advocated in opposition, and which, in 1882, you gave us your mandate to execute. I would also ask you to compare performance with promise. Let me mention a few of these reforms briefly.

We have shortened the sessions of the legislature and dispatched the business more promptly.

We have discontinued the use of a government house as an official residence.

We have abolished the legislative council.

We have caused the crown lands, which were being depleted, to be conserved, and the fisheries which were being wasted, to be retained by the crown.

We reduced the number of members of the executive, the salaries of members of government, the speaker and other officials.

We abolished the office of clerk of the crown, the governor's private secretary, and reduced the official staff in various departments.

We have practically abolished the office of queen's printer, attaching the duties of that office to the deputy provincial secretary of the province.

I mention these reforms, although they by no means exhaust the list, but they will be accepted as evidence of our sincerity in executing the policy we laid down, and will justify the confident belief that whenever the occasion arises, we will be found as true reformers, ready, willing and able to promote all measures of a like character, which will be conducive to the public interests.

The dissolution of the assembly not only offers the opportunity, but imposes upon you the duty of deciding as to which of the two parties in the legislature, government or opposition, you deem it in your interests to entrust with the administration of affairs for another legislative term. The return of a sufficient majority of supporters of the present government is the only form in which you can constitutionally declare your preference for us over our opponents. I have no desire to press unduly a comparison of the two parties now before you on personal grounds, although individual fitness and capacity to discharge the responsible duties of an executive government, must always enter quite largely into the question of confidence in a government which is appealing to you for an expression of your judgement upon its acts. Happily, as I think, the people of New Brunswick have always declined to examine the conduct of its government

By the Light of a Federal Candle,

or to dismiss the local administration because they approve or disapprove the policy of the party dominant for the time being at Ottawa.

The policy of the government is before you, and the record of its administration for a period of 13 years. The opposition, on the other hand, cannot be said to have any defined policy, unless a persistent and indiscriminate criticism of the acts of the administration may be dignified by that name. This criticism has, moreover, been more pronounced and violent, and the charges of extravagance have been preferred against us most vehemently when applied to such items of expenditure as their leader, during the considerable period he supported us himself, heartily commended and approved. Having apparently recognized that the conduct of public affairs by us, has been such as to

Render Criticism and Attack ineffective,

they have on more than one occasion during the past three years, sought to weaken public confidence in the administration by making against some of its members accusations of corruption and misconduct in office, which have been on investigation utterly disproved. The effect of this method of public procedure, I venture to think, has been to discredit with a fair-minded public those who sought to obtain office by such means, and cannot have failed, I think to react upon those who have resorted to these methods. There would appear to be no sufficient ground for believing that the men who compose the opposition would give you any more honest or capable government than that you are now enjoying. Doubtless you have taken occasion to observe somewhat closely and compare the conduct generally of the two parties during successive sessions of the legislature, and as events were transpiring have formed an opinion as to the relative capabilities and fitness of each to be charged with the management of the affairs of the province. If you have done so, I feel that I can with confidence in the result ask you to give affect at the polls to the opinion thus formed,

I have the honor to subscribe myself,
Yours very respectfully,
ANDREW G. BLAIR.

TO DEATH.

In view of the recent decease of E. B. Brownlow, of the Bank of B. N. A., the following lines "To Death," written by him, possess a melancholy interest, and seem to his friends very pathetic.

"Stay not the current of my young life's blood,
While love may mix its sweetness in the stream,
Nor end to soon ambition's worthy dream,
Mounting with manhood to its highest flood;
But let the world's great book be understood
A little—ere the page—to me supreme—
O'er which I bend, be closed, with its vast theme
Of Nature's mystery and God's great good.
And, when my eyes grow dim, and brain gets dull
With lessons past my learning, an depress'd,
I look around to find the needful rest,
Death! lift me like a mother, merciful,
In thy strong arms, and to thy breast I'll creep,
There, like a tired-out child, to fall asleep."

Here is another sonnet called "Resignation," which shows in what light he was accustomed to regard the termination of life.

"When from its place among the orbs of light,
A star, fulfilling some unknown command,
Falls headlong down the night, like fiery brand,
A moment dazzling with its swiftness bright,
Then, lost forever to our wondering sight,
Behold the power of God's Almighty hand,
And learn that worlds alone may fall or stand
As he may rule, who always ruleth right.
Or, if thou see a fragile insect fall
In full mid-splendor of its summer pride,
The little span of life some hours denied,
Believe, He endeth who beginneth all,
And leave thyself within his hands to lie,
Content His will to do—to live or die.

DR. LABELL'S DISAPPEARANCE.

It is now nearly three weeks since Dr. Labell disappeared suddenly from the Keely Institute here, and still nothing has been heard from him. His brother, Dr. Labell, of New York; and his brother-in-law, Dr. Patterrande, of Lowell, arrived here on Saturday for the purpose of looking after his effects, and try, if possible, to discover his whereabouts. It will be remembered that Detective Roberts succeeded in tracing the missing doctor as far as Tracey station, where it was learned that he boarded a train for the west. Monday morning, the detective, at the instigation of the doctor's brother, went to Tracey and resumed the search. He ascertained that Labell did not go to Montreal, as was generally supposed, but left the train at McAdam. After wandering about that place for several hours, he was seen to board the St. John express, and there all trace of him ends. Detective Roberts thinks that the doctor may have gone to Nova Scotia and joined ex-Manager Robinson, who is rusticating somewhere in that province.

A QUESTION.

How can we raise more corn to the acher? Why, of course, by using Putnam's Corn Extractor. Putnam's painless corn extractor has given universal satisfaction, for it is sure, safe and painless. Like every article of real merit, it has a host of imitators, and we would especially warn the public to guard agains those dangerous substitutes offered for the genuine Putnam's Extractor. N. C. Polson & Co., proprietors, Kingston.

Quebec has been visited by disastrous forest fires this week, the flames covering an area of thirty-five miles.

FROM RURAL DISTRICTS.

Interesting and Spicy Gossip from Our Active Correspondents.

GLEANINGS FROM YORK.

Lower Prince William.

SEPT. 21st.—Miss Annie Kelly has gone to Boston to spend the winter.

Jarel McKee, who has been spending the summer with relatives here, has returned to his home in Montreal.

Ernest Kitchen is visiting friends in Oldtown, Maine.

M. L. Jewett lost a valuable cow a few days ago by being choked to death with a potato.

Miss Nettie Crewdson has gone to the city, where she is attending Normal School.

Mrs. J. W. Smith has returned home from Oldtown, Maine, accompanied by Master Ray Smith.

Mrs. Macomber, who has been visiting relatives here, returned to her home in Boston. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Ida Nevers.

E. P. Cliff of Boston is visiting his friends in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Tyler Worden and son, and Otis Worden, of Missoula, Montana, are visiting relatives in the village.

Edward Hoyt, wife and family, of Arizona, recently made a short visit to relatives here.

Dr. J. Coy is having a furnace put in his residence, and making other improvements.

The Baptist tea meeting, which was held in the Agricultural Hall on Thursday, the 12th inst., was well attended, despite the unfavorable condition of the weather. Upwards of $65 were realized, which goes towards paying off the debt on the church.

On last Wednesday a union Sunday school picnic was held on Nevers Kitchen's grounds, where a very pleasant afternoon was spent.

Mrs. T. Hoyt is confined to the house with rheumatism.

Miss Helen and Nellie Cowan, of St. John, were in the village last week.

The Free Baptist church is being repainted and otherwise improved. Ira Kitchen is doing the work in first class style.

Messrs. Smith and Hoyt are doing splendid work with the new threshing machine which they purchased this fall.

John McLean, who has been in this locality a few months, has moved his family up the river.

Mr. and Mrs. David Vanwart and Miss Vanwart, of St. John, are visiting friends in the village.

Zealand Station.

SEPT. 26.—The farmers are all done digging potatoes and report the crop more than half rotten.

The candy party and dance at D. Brewer's last Friday night was well attended and proved a success.

Mrs. E. Jenkins of Oxbow, Me., has been on an extended visit here, but has now returned to her home in that place.

Brewer's mill has shut down for the season, the summer's cut has been a successful one.

Partridge seems to be somewhat plentiful, so say the average sportsman.

Last week, Elwood Burtt purchased from A. Morehouse a very large moose head; he has already shipped it to a prominent New York gentleman.

Miss Mamie Lacky intends spending the winter among friends at Grand Lake.

We hear of wedding bells not far off One of Zealand's fair daughters and a Grand Falls gent will be the contracting parties. The bovs will be on hand and make night hideous.

J. D. Brewer of Stone Ridge, is putting up a large dwelling house and otherwise improving his property.

Upper Gagetown.

SEPT. 23.—The Free Baptist district meetings of district No. 4 was held here, commencing on Friday morning at 9.30, Sept. 13th, ending on the 15th. The members attending were Revs. J. McLeod, D.D., S. J. Perry, J. G. McKenzie, P. T. Carpenter and —. Erb. Dr. McLeod preached the annual sermon. There was a large crowd at all of the meetings, and I feel safe in saying that the meeting were enjoyed by strangers and residents. The weather was all that could be desired. The meeting house presented a fine appearance, it having undergone considerable repair just before the meetings. The "Needle Society" deserves congratulating on the way in which they have succeeded in securing funds to repair the church, which has had a new ceiling of wood and the whole interior of the church painted. Allen and Bradford Currier did the carpenter work and painting.

Rev. P. T. Carpenter occupied the pulpit of the F. C. B. church yesterday. Rev. Mr. Erb expects to come back in a few days.

Mrs. Adler, a New York lady summering here, while passing the head of the stairway in the dark fell down the stairs, and was picked up at the foot unconscious. She struck her head and cut her head badly. Dr. Caswell is attending her.

Mr. Chas. Boyd's house and farm is to be sold at auction in Gagetown on the 27th of this month.

The Hotel de Coy has done a good business this summer, some of the boarders are still remaining. Also Mr. E. Currier's hotel, it being the first summer for it.

LABELLED "I AM A THIEF."

Two young clerks in the employ of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., wholesale hardware merchants, Chicago, were caught stealing. Mr. Hibbard told them they could choose between jail and wearing cards with the words "I am a thief," printed in large letters. They chose the placard punishment. Mr. Hibbard hung the two placards around the necks of the two young men and took them all over the establishment so that every employee in the large building might witness the disgrace into which his thieving fellow-workmen had fallen. After this Mr. Hibbard called a large colored man in the employ of the firm, and stood him between the two young men at the exit, where every man and woman in the store would see them when passing out at six o'clock. They were then discharged.

Amateur Artist—I should like to present the last picture I painted to some charitable institution. Now, which would you recommend? Cruel Lady—The blind asylum.

Customer—Bring me some lobster salad and some cucumbers. Waiter (bringing pen, ink and paper)—Please write your name and address before you tackle that order.

Tommy—Paw, what sort of prices are fabulous prices? Mr. Figg—Well, actors' salaries as published in the papers are usually that kind.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

A move is about to be made in several cities in Canada, to test the question whether under the law Dominion officials should be exempt from civic taxation, and Fredericton will be much interested in the result. In St. John the assessors taxed the Post Office Inspector and another official, who have paid under protest, and the case is likely to go to the highest court, and in Ottawa the city council are making an attempt in the same direction. In the latter city the collector of customs and post office inspector have been selected as examples, and the determination is expressed by the civic authorities to carry the case to the privy council, should the authority of the city be disputed.

The Citizen says that the income of Dominion officials in Ottawa reaches the large sum of $750,000, the taxes of which would amount to $15,000 annually. The gentlemen of the civil service enjoy all the advantages of their fellow citizens at the capital, and if the law exempts them from paying their proportion of the taxes, it is a bad law and should be repealed. An attempt was made som eighteen years ago to break down the barrier of privilege with which the civil servants are surrounded, by levying upon them the same as upon others; but it was unsuccessful. Mr. Leprohon, an official of the House of Commons, was selected to experiment upon, and in consequence the question came before the court of Queen's Bench in September, 1877. The court decided in favor of the city, but Leprohon appealed to the Court of Appeal, where the decision of the bourt below was reversed. In giving judgment chancellor Spragge based his opinion upon the distribution of powers in the British North America act between the Dominion and the provinces. To the former is given by section 91, "the fixing and providing for the salaries and allowances of civil and other officers of the Dominion of Canada." Now, argued the chancellor, no province has the right to tax the salary of a Dominion civil servant, because if it could do so it would be reducing by just so much the amount that the Dominion government thought his services were worth; and what a province cannot do directly it cannot empower a municipality to do. Therefore a Dominion civil servant is not liable to municipal taxation. This reasoning was adopted in New Brunswick in the case of Coates vs. the Town of Moncton, and has never since been challenged.

The Fredericton city council should imitate the action of the St. John and Ottawa civic authorities. We annually lose a large amount by the exemption in taxes of Dominion officials in this city. The Governor, three Judges, the Collector of Customs and his staff, the Postmaster and his assistants and others fall under the exemption. In most cases the salaries are large and could stand a generous contribution to the civic treasury. For several years Sir John Allen absolutely declined the exemption, and tendered taxes to the city treasurer, but they were refunded.

MR. FENETY'S OPPOSITION.

He no longer pulls his Thousands out of the Treasury, and is in the sulks.

St. John Telegraph.

Last evening the ex-Queen's Printer's paper was heard from on the subject of the coming provincial election contest. The ex-Queen's Printer, during the period of more than twelve years that he held office under Mr. Blair's government, had not a word to say against him. Although he now accuses Mr. Blair of almost every crime in the calendar, it is only since he had to surrender his office that he has discovered that Mr. Blair is a very bad man. In March last he was according to Mr. Fenety's paper, the natural leader of the Liberal party in New Brunswick, the ablest and best representative of a great party, the most successful and the most capable premier this province ever had. All this has been changed because Mr. Blair, for the purpose of saving $2,000 or $3,000 a year of the public money, abolishes the office of Queen's printer and deprived its occupant of the great profits he had been making. Thus Mr. Blair's zeal for the public interests and his desire to reduce the public expenditure has been the means of turning a fulsome and officious friend into a truculent and vindictive enemy.

St. John Gazette.

The Record of last evening contained an article attacking the local government, principally on the ground of its want of economy in administering the affairs of the province. This attitude is explained by the fact that the gentleman most largely interested in the paper, and who is also its editorial writer, has lately lost the fat office of Queen's printer by reason of the government recently making reforms in connection with the public printing, which will effect a great saving to the province. Mr. Fenety has for many years been drawing between four and five thousand dollars a year from the office of Queen's printer, and while this was permitted to continue, he saw much to admire in the conduct of the government. But when in the public interest, and in order that this money, instead of going into the pocket of Mr. Fenety, who had already grown rich at the public expense, should be made available for the various provincial services, the late Queen's printer calls upon the people to turn the government out.

It is understood that Mr. Fenety was not unwilling to be superannuated on an allowance of $1,500 a year, but the government felt that there would be no justification for saddling this cost upon the country, and refused to accede to Mr. Fenety's request. The genial old party who has been compelled to relinquish a position which the public interest demanded should be no longer allowed to exist, and who, out of the handsome surplus which he has laid by, has a newspaper, the editorinl chair of which he has appropriated as a matter of pleasant recreation, must not expect that the people will fail to see in these outbursts of hostility to the government are due to his loss of a fat office.

Mr. Fenety, in assuming charge of the Record, treated the public to a mushy deliverance of his work of a reformer, and what he had accomplished as editor of the Morning News. He poses now as one of the greatest reformers of the past, but like all other reformers Mr. Fenety stowed himself away in the comfortable berth of Queen's printer at the earliest opportunity. He is said to have accumulated a snug fortune of over a hundred thousand dollars. His total profits from the office, which his energy as a reformer secured for him could not have been less than $200,000 during the period which he held it. This was not too bad for a man who boasts of cutting down the salaries of others. The loss of this lucre-producing crib has caused him many a severe heart ache, for although rich, Mr. Fenety is not tired of accumulating wealth.