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THE HERALD.
FREDERICTON, JUNE 5, 1895.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

THE HERALD confesses to considerable mystification regarding the present status of the Fredericton and St. Mary's railway bridge. As our readers are aware, this public work has been the subject of a great deal of discussion in parliament this session, and it is not surprising that the accounts committee at Ottawa. From the public accounts it is learned that the company are charged with \$800,000 unpaid interest up to June 30th, 1894, on the \$300,000 with which the bridge was built, and in parliament, Hon. Mr. Foster has given as a reason why he has not taken under their lion have not taken possession of the bridge, that there is a prospect of better times for the company, when they may be able to pay the interest to the government. So far, everything seems clear to the public, but when Mr. Foster's motive in not collecting the interest from the company, but here we are met on opening the report of the Minister of Railways just published, with the official statement of Hon. Mr. Haggart, that the bridge is now under lease from his department, and that, for twenty-one years, commencing from December 31, 1892. This startling piece of information is found on page 240 of the report of the department of Railways and Canals for 1894, under the heading "public property leased by the department during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894." The space left for the insertion of the rate of rental is vacant, and so is that intended for the instalments paid. It appears therefore, that the government took over the bridge from the company last year, without collecting the interest then due; leased the property to the company for twenty-one years, without an arrangement for charging anything for the rental, and that Mr. Foster when addressing the House of Commons on the subject of the bridge, either through ignorance, or with willful intent, deceived parliament and the country. Mr. Haggart, who knew all about the new arrangements, never opened his mouth in the discussion, all the time knowing that the bridge had been leased to the company. This is certainly a remarkable exhibition for public men to make on the floors of parliament.

OUR LOSS OF POPULATION.
One of the best contributions to the budget debate from the Opposition side was that of Hon. L. H. Davies, who spoke near the close, and acquitted himself with credit, and formulated a stupendous indictment against the Government. Mr. Davies dealt with all phases of his party's contention, but was especially effective when discussing the loss of population from which the Maritime Provinces have suffered under the blighting influences of the National Policy. "The House," said Mr. Davies, "had listened to a speech by the member for Halifax, who had told them that he was satisfied with the progress and prosperity of the country. Satisfied," asked Mr. Davies, in ringing tones, "when his own metropolitan city of Halifax lost 7,000 of her people in the last ten years? Satisfied, when the fair province of Nova Scotia had added but 2,000 people to her population? Satisfied, when the province of New Brunswick stands where she did ten years ago? Satisfied, when Prince Edward Island had added just 97 souls to her 116,000 people in 1881? Satisfied, when the wharf property of all these provinces has been depressed 10, 20, and 30 per cent? Satisfied, when a large part of our registered shipping has been lost from the seas? Satisfied because a few msh-room manufacturers have been built up at the expense of the great mining, shipping and fishing interests of the Dominion? How, he asked, were these facts to be explained? They had a loss of 400,000 of their population in ten years, not counting the 800,000 immigrants for whom they had spent \$3,000,000. These were broad facts, which could not be got over by simply sticking your head, ostrich-like, in the sand? Would they not do much better to seek for and remove the trouble from which the country was suffering?"

While the population in the three Maritime Provinces had increased 110,000 from 1871 to 1881, no less than 165,000 had been drawn out of those provinces from 1881 to 1891. The factor of population was one which determined above all others the prosperity and advancement of the people. Government speakers said that if they had not kept the population at home they had remained at home. He would take them on that ground, and show that the statement was not true. The census returns brought these gentlemen face to face with official facts, and it was found that of 1,650,000 people whose occupation were given, 780,000 were employed in agriculture, fishing, lumbering and mining, and 320,000 were engaged in mechanical pursuits. An analysis of these pursuits showed that some 30,000 persons were directly beneficially affected by the National Policy, out of the total of 1,650,000 people. The system was unjust and unfair, because, while it was a system of protection so far as the goods market was concerned, the Government never had the pluck to carry out its system to its logical result and give a protection to the labor market. The laborer had never been protected. The average wage of the cotton operatives of New Brunswick was 65 cents a day; was that a fair wage for a fair day's work? The purchasing power of the wage was the main thing. If a man in England on \$1 a day could purchase more of the necessities of life than he could in a protective country for \$1.50, his wages, though nominally lower, were actually higher. Mr. Davies quoted authentic figures showing that the workman of Great Britain could obtain four times as much in 1890 for the same amount of money that he could obtain in 1820, before the adoption of free trade.

THE FRY INVESTIGATION.
As the Fry matter is still sub judice, it would not perhaps be entirely proper for THE HERALD to make any extended reference to the probable finding of Commissioner Weldon, but today we present the gist of the evidence, which to the public mind, shows that Mr. Fry has come out of the investigation with flying colors. Early in the examination, Judge Hanington stated that he did not charge Mr. Fry with wrongdoing, and as the case developed, it was conclusively proved that no shadow of guilt could be brought home to the stenographer. But Mr. Fry was not the only person whose reputation was involved in the inquiry. Grave slanders had been insinuated against the Attorney General and Dr. Pugsley, in connection with the withdrawal of the Consolidated Electric funds from the custody of the deputy provincial secretary, and the result of the investigation, besides entirely exculpating Mr. Fry, gives the lie direct to the charges published broadcast against Mr. Blair and Dr. Pugsley. We shall have something more to say on the latter point when the finding of Commissioner Weldon is made public.

The investigation brought out some lively passages between Judge Hanington on the one side, and the Attorney General and Dr. Pugsley on the other, and readers of the report will be able to judge who came off second best. So eloquently suffered considerably in dignity, which is believed should surround a gentleman holding a high position in the country.

DEBTS HIS ADDRESS ON THE BUDGET. Hon. L. H. Davies gave a couple of examples of the taxation on coal oil in the eastern provinces. He read from two certified invoices, on one of which oil to the value of \$791, was taxed \$1,100, or 150 per cent, and on the other, a consignment worth \$1,077 in Buffalo, had to pay \$1,338, or 158 per cent. This is one of the benefits of the National Policy, by which the masses of the people are taxed for the monopolists.

A MISINFORMED CRITIC.

The address of Prof. Davidson at the University Enocenia, regarded as a plea for the payment of higher wages to teachers, would have been more effective had the Professor been more correct in his assumed facts, and somewhat more modest in tone in his criticisms of those who know much more of the subject discussed than he can hope to know for some years to come.

The Professor's statement "that great gaps exist between the primary and grammar schools and between the grammar schools and the universities, due to the fact that the minds of the education authorities had been possessed of the old fallacy that machinery and skill and intelligence are in inverse proportions," indicates not only his own belief in his intimate knowledge of our New Brunswick schools of all grades, but likewise shows an intuitive apprehension of what is "the minds of the educational authorities." The nice relation of cause and effect, which the Professor sees between the "gaps" and the "fallacy" which has "possessed" the minds of the educational authorities, must be taken as an illustration of his keen, logical acumen.

If there be a gap existing between the grammar schools and the University as indicated by the want of skill and intelligence of our grammar school teachers, the fact reflects but little credit upon our colleges and universities, for the grammar school teachers are, without exception, graduates of universities, the majority of them having had the advantage of under graduate training at the University of New Brunswick.

Pessimism in regard to the work of education can do no good. The truth is that in all our cities, towns, and even in our smaller centres of population, the majority of our schools are taught by well qualified teachers. Many of our New Brunswick teachers are the equals, if not the superiors of the leading teachers of Great Britain in schools of the same grade. There are more first-class teachers employed at present than ever before, the standard for license were never so high, the number of untrained teachers employed was never so low. It is true that the salaries are too low, both in our public schools of all grades and in the University. If Prof. Davidson can devise a practicable method of materially raising the salaries and at the same time providing efficient, experienced, and trained teachers for all the poor districts in the province, he will have a right to take a lofty seat as Gamaliel to the Board of Education.

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The Evidence Goes to Show the Stenographer was Misrepresented.

The inquiry into the alleged alteration of Judge Hanington's judgment in the Consolidated Electric Co. case by stenographer W. H. Fry, was begun at the Equity court room, St. John, Friday morning by commissioner C. W. Weldon.

Mr. Allen produced the order of Judge Hanington. The document was typewritten. Interlineations were by Judge Hanington and there were three lines at the bottom in the handwriting of Mr. Fry. He pressed the paper as he got it, and had no doubt it was.

Judge Hanington said he wished it distinctly understood he was not present to prosecute Mr. Fry. If the investigation was only into the matter of Mr. Fry and the order, why, so be it, but if he was to go into the whole matter in reply to the Attorney General, then it would be different. He had replied in open court to what the Attorney General said in the press, and had never intimated that Mr. Fry had done anything wrong.

The Attorney General said he was prepared to substantiate in a proper place all he had ever written to the press. Mr. Skinner here said if there had been any charge of wrongdoing it had been withdrawn. He read from Judge Hanington's statement the remarks bearing upon the alleged alteration of the document by Mr. Fry, and said his client could make an explanation that would make everything as clear as noonday.

The Attorney General said the only other official who could be charged was Mr. Allen, and he was satisfied he was fully prepared to submit to a most searching examination.

R. R. Ritchie, deputy clerk of the Equity Court, produced the statement made by Judge Hanington regarding the changes made in his judgment, and if any changes were made in it they were made in open court.

Mr. Allen recalled Mr. Weldon said he would admit evidence as to what took place with the order while in Mr. Allen's office, but did not think it would be right to admit evidence as to practice. Judge Hanington was proceeding to argue the right to admit the practice, when the Attorney General interrupted by telling him not to get off the issue.

Judge Hanington replied: "If I was at the bar representing bondholders I would take steps to find out what became of their money."

Attorney General Blair replied: "I do not fear you, Judge Hanington. I can defeat you here, as I did in the legislature. I fear you no more than I do the idle winds."

Judge Hanington was trying to protest against Mr. Blair's interruption, and the Attorney General again declared he did not fear any inquiry.

Judge Hanington answered: "You brought this investigation to screen yourselves."

The Attorney General declared this was untrue. He had nothing to screen and did not fear any inquiry. His professional conduct was as good as that of Judge Hanington.

Judge Hanington said such remarks were unworthy of the Attorney General, and Mr. Pugsley declared the judge's insinuations were unworthy of him.

Mr. Pugsley asked to whom Judge Hanington referred in saying "screen yourselves."

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At 25c a pair, half price.

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MAY, 1895.

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FURNITURE,
From Ontario, now receiving. Prices Fine at

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Our Baby Carriages and Second hand Bicycles at Great Bargains.

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Just Received:

12 Doz. Creamers,
12 Doz. Strainer Pails,
75 Doz. Flaring Pails,
12 Gross Milk Pans,
4 Cases Tin Pails, from 1 to 2 quarts,
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With a full and well-assorted stock of wholesale Tinware.

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Dated the 29th day of May, A. D. 1895.

W. C. CATHELS,
Secretary.

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Read our list of different makes of Corsets.
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Featherbone Skirt Bone.
For Giving
STYLE & SHAPE
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Ladies Dresses.

HAND FORCE PUMPS.
JUST received from the manufacturers 5 dozen of the Cheapest and Best Force Pumps we ever had, every body who keeps house or has a store can have no excess now. They are simplicity, efficiency and durability combined. They are double acting, throwing a continuous stream, being provided with a chamber, one working while the other. They are a protection against fire on the first start, throwing a small but continuous stream from a full water which would subside the fire. They are useful to farmers, in crews, mechanics, professional men, merchants and thirty households. In brief they will prove a great favorite. You can stow them, plants, shrubbery, water your garden, wash wagons, wash windows, do most of thing but just tell. Grand for potato bugs. Made of brass and tin, no wood about them and last in price.
Farmer and intelligence copy.
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SCOTCH
FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.
Just Received from Glasgow:
TWO car loads Square Bricks and End Arch Bricks, 4 tons Clay. JAMES S. NEILL.
Money to Loan.
\$25,000 TO LOAN on approved security, at lowest rates of interest. Apply to
WESLEY VAN WART,
Fredericton, April 21, '95. Barrister
Jewett's Refrigerators.
WE have sold the above Refrigerators for several years and we know from experience that all factors warrant us in saying they are superior to any now offered in this or any other market. The dry air circulation is perfect. We have several sizes in stock, together with some Canadian manufacture. Call and look them over.
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Mattresses,
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50 Bedroom Sets,
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In one Car Load of
FURNITURE,
From Ontario, now receiving. Prices Fine at
LEMONT & SONS.
Our Baby Carriages and Second hand Bicycles at Great Bargains.
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LEMONT & SONS.
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Just Received:
12 Doz. Creamers,
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12 Gross Milk Pans,
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With a full and well-assorted stock of wholesale Tinware.
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TO BREEDERS
DRAFT HORSES.
THE subscriber begs to announce that the thoroughbred stallion
GAY LAD,
Will stand for service at the subscriber's stable, West end. Terms, \$6.00 to insure.
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