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GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC DEBATE

Tory Doubters Respecting Eastern Section

ASSURED BY PREMIER THAT LINE WILL BE BUILT.

Mr. Wade's Able Contribution to the Discussion.

Ottawa, April 7.—The discussion of the transcontinental revolution had the attention of the House all the working time of the sitting today. Four speeches were made. Two of these were for the measure and two were against it. Further opposition to the eastern end of the line was developed on the Conservative side of the House and the intimation was made that the Government intended to abandon that portion of the line which should extend from North Bay to Moncton. From the Government side this was strongly denied.

The debate on the Grand Trunk Pacific contract was continued by Mr. F. B. Wade, Liberal, of Annapolis. The Conservatives, instead of confining themselves to the changes in the transcontinental railway contract had gone farther afield. They had taken up the whole principle of the project. The Liberals had no reason to regret this, for since the project had been put before the country at the last session it had steadily grown in general favor. In any debate upon the project the government supporters could not fail to come out ahead.

The eastern section of the line had come in for the most denunciation. That portion of the project was not embodied in it when it first was presented to the government. The government had done right in deciding that the line should not terminate at North Bay, but that it should be run on to Moncton. The termination at North Bay would mean all the traffic would be carried eastward over the old Grand Trunk system and exported from American port. The extension to Quebec and the Maritime provinces protected the country against the diversion of the commerce of Canada.

Eastern Extension Was Necessary.

The extension of the line to the Maritime Provinces was merely what that portion of Canada was entitled to. The Maritime ports of Canada were entitled to the export and import business in Canada in winter against an American port. Mr. Wade said when the fight was being made by the Maritime Province members last year for the extension of the line from Quebec eastward, the conservative members from the three Maritime provinces had joined with the Liberals in the effort. The Liberal representatives had supposed this stand was taken for the common good of the three provinces. However, it has been learned since that the reason the Conservative Maritime representatives joined with the Liberal was because they believed if a Maritime section was insisted upon the whole project would be killed. When they found that the Maritime province section would be built they reversed their position and denounced the whole project. The leader of the opposition, a representative of the city of Halifax, which would be greatly benefited by this road, has given his opposition to the project. He did not think this was either a wise or a patriotic attitude for the leader of the opposition to have taken. There was some Conservative jeering at this and Mr. Wade said he could not help it if the truth hurt the Conservatives. As a matter of fact, the opposition believed that the Grand Trunk Pacific pledges had not been put up and since the day when it was announced the cash had been deposited the hopes of the Conservatives fell and they saw the project was to be carried through, the country get the benefit and the Laurier administration the credit.

Two members of the opposition, Mr. Haggart of Lanark and Mr. Osler of Toronto, had interpreted one of the changes in the contract to mean that the Eastern division would never be built. They had hoped it would not. It was reasonably certain that if the Conservatives got into power advantage would be taken of this discovery. Mr. Osler and Mr. Haggart had alleged they had made. It was to the interest of Canada and of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces in particular to see that the Conservatives did not get the opportunity.

Mr. Wade said that last night Mr. Osler had opposed the building of the Quebec and Maritime Province sections. Mr. Osler, who is a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and therefore, in a position to know, said that unless the Quebec and Maritime sections were built the great traffic of the west would be swept southward to the port of the United States. That seemed to be the desire of Mr. Osler. The Maritime Provinces did not want this, however. Mr. Wade prophesied that the speedy carrying out of the Grand Trunk Pacific construction would keep the government in power for the next fifteen or twenty years.

Mr. Monk's Opinion.

Mr. F. D. Monk, late Conservative leader for Quebec, said that the rugged faith of Mr. Wade deserved a better use than a member of parliament could put it to. It should characterize a missionary and he advised Mr. Wade to put his faith to that use. The wilderness or the battlefield should see him giving vent to his deep convictions in deeds of prowess. Mr. Monk had not the same faith. He expressed the opinion that the changes to be made in the contract meant that the Eastern division would not be built beyond North Bay and the traffic of the Northwest would be sent out over American routes from an American port. The government had not been able to argue the interest of the people in this project because they doubted if it would be carried out and because if it were the fertile lands of the Ottawa, the Riviere de Loup and the St. Maurice river valleys would not be opened. The best part of the Quebec back country would not be touched. The road would not be useful as a colonization project.

Mr. Monk referred a second time to his belief that the Quebec-Maritime Province sections would never be built and said that the report of the Grand Trunk shareholders' meetings contained a reference to "an official circular," in which it was stated, the section of the road to the east of North Bay was premature. He asked the Premier why he had not confided the contents of this circular to the House? Sir Wilfrid said that he had no knowledge of such a circular. Mr. Monk said there had evidently been one. The Prime Minister replied that he did not believe it.

Mr. Monk asked the Prime Minister if he would pledge his word to have the Quebec-Maritime section built as speedily as the western division.

Sir Wilfrid said that was the intention of the government.

Address by Mr. Demers.

Mr. Demers, Liberal of St. John and Inverville, claimed that the transcontinental project was in the interest of the whole of the Dominion, but especially in the interest of the northern portion of the province of Quebec, and that he was going to vote for it.

Mr. Northrup, Ontario Conservative, expressed the opinion that one of the amendments to the contract between the Grand Trunk and the government for the construction of the line was drawn so the government might abandon the Quebec and the Maritime sections. He expressed the belief that this was a good thing, and said that he was willing the line should be extended to North Bay but no further. However, he would not endorse the terms upon which he thought that it would be extended that far.

A man talks about owning his business. But, as a matter of fact his business owns him. His whole life is regulated by the demands of the business. The time at which he rises, his breakfast hour, the time given to meals, are all determined by business obligations. He rushes through lunch because he "can't spare the time from business" to eat leisurely.

He won't take a rest because he is needed at the store or office. He is in an absolute slave to business. The results which follow this slavery are to be seen on every hand. Men dyspeptic, irritable, nervous, with drawn faces, and hollow eyes, sit at the desk or stand behind the counter until they collapse in a fit of sickness, or are taken away by heart failure. Those who cannot escape the exactions of business will find a friend in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It strengthens the stomach, increases the action of the blood-making glands, increasing the vitality and physical vigor. It makes men strong and prevents those business break downs which so often terminate fatally.

POPULATION OF THE U. S.

Census Bureau Estimates Show a Large Increase.

Washington, April 9.—The Census Bureau today issued a bulletin, which gives the estimated population of the United States for 1903, exclusive of Alaska and the insular possessions of the United States, as 79,900,389. This is an increase of 3,905,814 since the census of 1900.

The estimates show populations in the chief cities as follows:—New York, 3,716,139; Chicago, 1,873,880; Philadelphia, 1,367,716; St. Louis has just passed and Boston has almost reached the 600,000 mark; Baltimore, 531,313; Cleveland, 414,950; Cincinnati, 332,034; San Francisco, 355,919; Pittsburg, 345,043; Detroit, Milwaukee and New Orleans have just passed the 300,000 mark, and Washington is close to that figure.

Considered by States, New York leads in population, with more than seven and a half million.

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104 YEARS OLD.

Gloucester Man is Away Past the Century Mark.

Joseph Sewell, of Upper Pokemouche Gloucester county, celebrated his 104 birthday, April 8th.

Although a relic of three centuries, Mr. Sewell is still as straight as a rush and his faculties show no signs of weakening. His health at the present time is perfect, and all who called to see him Friday were greeted by a lean shaven man, looking not more than seventy at the most.

Mr. Sewell came to this country eighty-four years ago, landing at the Miramichi in 1820.

He was at Donlaxtown the night of the great Miramichi fire, having to take refuge from the flames on a vessel at anchor in the harbor. Mr. Sewell still repeats the story of his adventures on that night, remembering everything as though it happened a very few years ago.

Many of his friends were calling on him Friday, and everybody remarked that Mr. Sewell looks as though a number of years of life were still before him.

In Death Not Divided.

Salisbury, April 11.—Stewart Lewis, farmer and millwright, living at North River, about three of four miles from this place became seriously ill. His wife, who was supposed to have been in her usual health was waiting on him, and yesterday afternoon while sitting at his bedside, talking with him, she suddenly expired. Her sudden death is supposed to have been caused by heart trouble, as her heart was known to be weak.

It has since been learned that Mr. Lewis died last night and husband and wife were laid in the same grave on Sunday.

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Only one medical student in twelve holds a degree in arts.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Reply to a Recent Criticism by Prof. I. W. Riley.

(Published by Request.)

To the Editor of the Psychological Review: Sir,—Our attention has recently been called to an article entitled "Persons Sources of Christian Science," by Prof. I. Woodbridge Riley, of the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, Canada, published in the November issue of The Psychological Review. In reading this able article we cannot help feeling that the Professor's talents are worthy of a higher use than that of attempting to disprove the authority of Christian Science and the genuineness of the work of the discoverer and founder.

Without entering into the arena of public controversy, or attempting to take up the sword of hostile argument, we will relate some of the things that Christian Science has done and is doing in our very midst, and then leave the decision of its merits to the judgment of the impartial reader.

The world has had many religions, philosophies and systems of therapeutics, both physical and metaphysical, all of which when weighed in the balance have been found wanting in some respects, and we ask, is there any fairer standard by which to judge their relative values than that injunction of the holy scriptures "by their fruits ye shall know them?"

The writer's first impression of Christian Science were gathered from reading Mrs. Eddy's book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," in the early part of 1892, at the time he was suffering from a disordered liver and chronic dyspepsia, which had defied skillful medical aid. About three weeks after the commencement of this study a distinct physical improvement was remarked, and although there was no help received outside of the reading of Mrs. Eddy's book, this healing influence continued until every symptom of the old diseases had completely vanished. This wholly unexpected recovery created a desire for a better understanding of the law governing this physical phenomenon, and the closest study of this great metaphysical principle during the past twelve years has conclusively proved its efficacy under all conditions, where circumstances make its demonstration possible.

There seems to be no royal road to conquest over the flesh, even in Christian Science; hard work and perseverance alone can win and wear the crown.

Any intellectual effort to contradict Christian Science by theoretical argument, no matter how able and scholarly the attempt may be, will tend to emphasize the vast difference between the wisdom of man and the Divine Intelligence, and the gulf existing between them can only be bridged over by yielding the former in favor of the latter.

The repeated attempts to endow the illiterate and materialistic P. P. Quinby with the credit of having originated Christian Science are too far fetched for serious consideration. No claim has ever been established in his behalf which can be considered in the slightest degree tangible.

In criticizing Mrs. Eddy's writings, it would have been, in our judgment, fairer to have quoted from her later editions, instead of from the first, which embodied her early effort to state a subject at once novel and obscure. If the professor would look for the good in Mrs. Eddy's life and philosophy, we feel assured that he would find so much that his pen would not again be used in the attempt to overthrow a system that is benefiting thousands of the human race. Professor Riley, however, makes a honest admission when he says, "That Mrs. Eddy has been successful in treating many nervous, non-organic troubles, cannot be denied."

If a thing is good would it not be wise to encourage it in its progress? If on the other hand it is not good, the best possible way to get rid of it is to offer something better, and public opinion will invariably decide in favor of that which is best. Instead of expending our useful and God-given ability in profitless discussion, which will do nobody any good, let us remember the Scriptural quotation, "The kingdom of God cometh not with observation; neither shall they say, Lo here! or lo there! for, behold, the kingdom of God is within you." (Luke 17: 20, 21.)

RICHARD P. VERRALL.

CONSUMPTION BEGINS WITH A COUGH

The cough racks and tears the tender tissues of the throat. Inflammation supervenes and then serious bronchial or lung trouble is established. The important time is at the beginning. Stay the progress of the cough by using fragrant healing Catarrhoxone which reaches every part of the bronchial tubes, throat and lungs. Catarrhoxone destroys disease germs, stops the cough, heals sore spots, clears the nose and throat of discharge. Catarrhoxone soothes, never irritates. Guaranteed for every form of catarrh. For lasting cure use Catarrhoxone. Two months' treatment, \$1.00; trial size 25c.

Newcastle Bridge.

(Special correspondence to the Herald.)

April 7.—The blacksmith shop of Bert Miller was totally destroyed by fire between ten and eleven o'clock last night. The fire was discovered by the night porter of the Yeoman's hotel, and soon large crowds were on the scene. The fire company from Miramichi under Louis Merrill gave great assistance as did the salvage corps of New Zion who kept the hotel dampened with water.

Mrs. Albright, the aged mother of Chas. Albright, is very low and faint hopes are held for her recovery.

Mrs. Harry Fulton, nee Miss Miller, spent Lent in the village.

Mrs. Graham's condition is about the same this week.

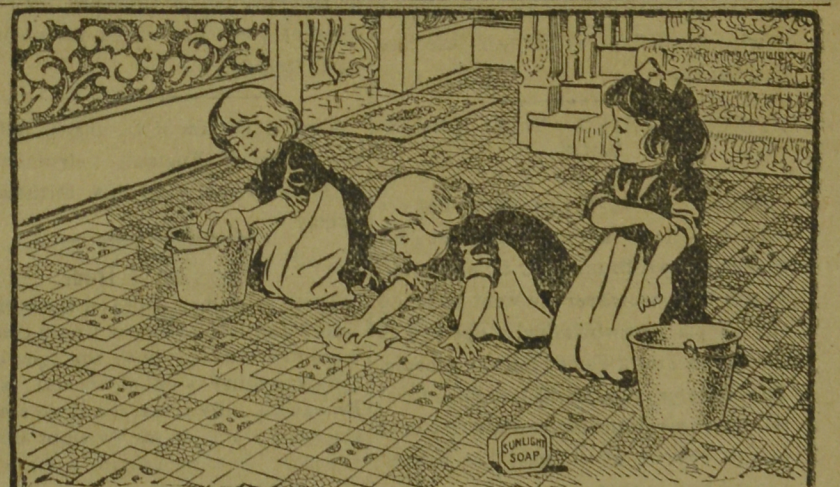
The Orangemen are about to enlarge their hall and lodge room and are asking for tenders for the same.

Mr. Walker, who has recovered from his recent illness, is away for a few days for a rest.

Miss Blank, our school teacher, spent Easter at her home, on the St. John river.

Messrs. James O'Leary and George Mahoney are wearing pleasant smiles here days—both boys.

An elephant's jaw has been unearthed in Halleck Canyon, Wyo.



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