Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - APRIL 2, 1891.

The Fire Service.

There is a good deal of comment on the unreadiness of the Steam Fire Engine at Saturday night's fire. The happy-go-lucky, slipshod condition of the department is due to the fact that the commissioners do not seem to know how to improve its organization. They have all the power they require to effect needed changes, and if they only showed themselves more capable, we have no doubt that they would be loyally backed by the town in incurring any reasonable expense necessary to place the department on an efficient basis. It seems a matter of great regret that no improvement has taken place in the Board's management since it was organized. Chatham has been remarkably fortunate in the matter of fires, but must, at some time, pay the penalty of its present indifference in this important matter.

Trout Regulations.

The seizure and confiscation, last week, of a quantity of trout, by the overseer of this district, directs attention to the seeming absurdity of the regulation fixing the close season for these fish. They deposit their ova in the months of October and November, a fact which suggests that the 15th of September is too late for the close season to begin, because the fish are practically out of condition at that time. In any case, all the mature trout killed after Sept 1st are either upon or in pools near the spawning-beds. It is, therefore, evident that the angling season for trout should end on or about 1st September instead of the 15th as at present. It is well known that trout—that is, the *salmo fontinalis*—leave our rivers after spawning and take up their winter quarters in the salt water, whence they return, just as soon as the first snow-water mingling with the estuary tidal currents informs their instinct that spring has commenced. There is no time of the year that trout are in better condition than when they first come in from the salt water, as they are now doing. It is impossible in the early spring—or at any time before the ice runs out—to net these fish, as is done all through the open season and there is no reasonable objection that can be made to their being caught by hook and line. The regulations should, therefore, be amended so as to make hook and line trout-fishing legal at any time between say the 15th March, and 1st of September. The prohibition of trout-fishing until 1st May, as at present, is clearly to suit fly-fishermen only. The change we propose would enable people living near the rivers to procure a partial fresh fish supply for household consumption, at a time of the year when that class of food is very scarce and particularly needed. It is, besides, a necessary arrangement for these northern counties, as the fish are in the rivers and many people will catch them, whether it is legal to do so or not, while citizens of all classes will buy and eat fresh trout whenever they want them and a supply is available. Let our fishery regulations be reasonable, so that their absurdity may not invite violation.

JUST SO! The St. John *Globe* seems to have lost faith in the local opposition. It says—

"What a farce the opposition in the Local House are making of the public business. They are devoid of judgment, if not of political capacity. Over the smallest and pettiest matter they make as much fuss as though it were a grave affair. Every straw is a huge pine stick; every molehill a mountain. They have nothing to propose to the country; they display no skill in political attack, no shrewdness in forming political combination; but they scold and scold like fishwives."

Progress of Canada and the United States Compared.

Mr. George Hague, of Montreal, the well-known manager of the Merchant's Bank of Canada, publishes the following letter in the New York Commercial Bulletin, in which he seeks to remove certain erroneous impressions which prevail in the United States regarding the growth and development of Canada. He writes:

"The well-known fairness of the Bulletin in discussing international and commercial questions emboldens me to crave a line or two of space for a moment on your article of Wednesday respecting Canada.

The old reciprocity treaty, being one in natural products, did not affect the trade of Canada with Great Britain at all. But unrestricted reciprocity would simply mean admitting a large variety of manufactured goods free while imposing a duty on the very same articles when imported from the mother country. To suppose that Great Britain would quietly submit to this is preposterous. It would be dishonorable and unreasonable in Canada to ask it. It could not be done. It is against common sense and against all the laws that govern the intercourse of dependencies with the mother country.

It would, moreover, necessitate the assimilation of our tariff to yours. The American people are not such fools as to allow us to import European goods at a lower tariff than theirs and then to send them across the border free. But in an assimilation of tariffs how could we expect to have a voice equal to that of the United States, which outnumber us twelve to one. Our tariff would, therefore, be made for us at Washington, we might just as well have all our laws made there. This is where the charge of disloyalty comes in. In the one case, a disloyalty to Great Britain, and in the other, disloyalty to ourselves as a practically self-governing people.

The truth is there are the most extraordinary misapprehensions on your side about this country. Americans have a fixed impression that Canada is slow, unprogressive and unenterprising. The exact contrary is the fact.

Since the declaration of independence, your population has increased twenty fold, our population has increased thirty five fold. Since the war of 1812, your population has increased eight fold; ours has increased twelve fold.

Our first bank statistics were compiled about thirty years ago. The deposits in the banks in 1858 were less than fifteen millions, and there was no other place of deposit in the country. Deposits now are made not only with the banks, but with government and other savings banks and loan companies. They amount to about two hundred and twenty millions. Since 1878, the value of our stocks

has increased.....$27,000,000
Bank and other savings deposits
have increased.....110,000,000
Bank discounts have increased 63,000,000
Railways have increased in length, 8,000 miles.
The freight carried yearly has increased.....12,000,000 tons.

In 1879 the tonnage was under two tons per head of the population; to-day it is close upon four tons per head. Our principal western city, Toronto, has increased during the last ten years at the same ratio as Chicago. Montreal has increased at nearly the same ratio as New York. Both these cities have swallowed up dozens of square miles of the surrounding country since I came to Canada in 1858. I have lived in both of them some years, and have seen the process. More might be said, but this is sufficient for the purpose. I write as a man of business and not as a politician, and simply with a desire to prevent those misapprehensions which are so fruitful of bad consequences in the dealings of nations with one another.

GEORGE HAGUE,
Merchant's Bank of Canada.
Montreal, March 5.

Greater Canada.

BY THE REV. J. M'LEAN, PH. D.

Canada is the largest of all the British possessions, comprising nearly one half of the British Empire. It covers more than one-fourteenth part of the earth's surface, and therefore holds no mean position in the affairs of men. The whole continent of Europe is only 146,000 square miles larger than Canada. The area of the Dominion is estimated to contain 3,610,257 square miles. It is nearly thirty times larger than Great Britain and Ireland, and about 18,000 square miles larger than the United States, including Alaska.

Greater Canada lies west of Ontario. Toronto has been considered the centre of civilization for the Dominion, but that is already changing, and no more appropriate advice can be given to our college graduates, enterprising men of business, and farmers' sons, than "Go West, young man!"

The centres of population must remain for some years east of the great lakes, but these too will follow the centres of land areas and civilization.

The city of Winnipeg lies nearly midway between the oceans, and may, for all practical purposes, be fitly called the *hub of the Dominion*.

The introductory sentence in Principal Grant's "Ocean to Ocean" brings this forcibly to our minds. He says: "Travel a thousand miles up the St. Lawrence; another thousand on great lakes and a wilderness of lakelets and streams; a thousand miles across prairies and up the valley of the Saskatchewan; and nearly a thousand through woods and over great ranges of mountains, and you have travelled from ocean to ocean through Canada."

Great ignorance prevails in Great Britain and the United States, and even in Eastern Canada, respecting the area of the Dominion, and especially of that part of it which I have designated Greater Canada. Let us see what the land areas contain:

Manitoba has an area of 60,520 square miles. This is larger than England and Wales, which contain 58,764; it is larger than the State of New York, which has 47,000; it is 4,000 square miles larger than Michigan with 56,243. Pennsylvania has an area of 46,000 square miles. It is much greater than Illinois, which contains 55,405 square miles.

The District of Saskatchewan has an area of 114,000 square miles. This is nearly as large as Italy, which has an area of 114,410; it is 8,000 square miles less than Nebraska, which has 122,007; it is larger than Colorado, which has an area of 105,818; it has a larger area than the combined States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey and Delaware, which contain 113,307; it is nearly as large as New England, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and South Carolina combined, with an area of 115,987.

Alberta has an area of 100,000 square miles. This is larger than Illinois and Ohio, which together contain 95,369 square miles. It is nearly as large as Oregon with 102,606. Colorado has an area of 105,818.

Assiniboia has an area of 95,000 square miles. This is larger than Great Britain with 88,584; it is nearly as large as Minnesota, which contains 95,274. The combined areas of Maine, New York, Massachusetts and New Hampshire contain 95,846.

Verily, "No pent-up Utica contracts our powers!"

There lie within the land areas of Greater Canada, vast tracts of land capable of development, whose extent is bewildering to the social and political economist, and the eye of the observant traveller fails to grasp the magnificant distances of even our prairie lands.

The following comparison is especially significant to every loyal Canadian:

The areas of land lying in Greater Canada, embraced within the provisional districts of Keewatin, Alberta, Assiniboia, Athabasca, Saskatchewan and the other Territories lying north of these districts, are greater in extent than the combined areas of the following countries, England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, France, German Empire, Greece, Italy Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Japan, China, exclusive of her dependencies, Norway and Sweden. The former areas contain 2,647,730 square miles, and the latter have a combined area of 2,639,187.

What will be the future of this great country? We are burdened with responsibilities in seeking the welfare of the Dominion, and to every man there is given a task to aid by his influence in establishing centres of population in the western world.—*Moose Jaw Times.*

Shocking Barbarity.

Particulars of the dreadful human butchery in Madagascar are to hand from English journals published on the Island. It appears that for some years past Ramiakatra has availed himself of his position of Governor of Nasibe and the Belanona district to oppress the people with a view to accumulate money and wealth for himself. After the return of the deputation which had failed to obtain redress at Antananarivo, in their despair some 500 men, women and children went to plead their cause with the governor. He, however, refused to let them enter the town. Crushed in spirit the broken-hearted and almost hopeless band withdrew to a hill some distance off and there encamped. On January 7, headed by the governor's brother Rasamuel and the Hova soldiery, about five hundred of the governor's myrmidons sallied forth, and fell upon the helpless people. Eleven of them were by order of Rasamuel, put to death upon the spot by having their necks slowly sawn asunder with a spear. Nine others, men, women and children were captured and dragged back. The women were entirely stripped of their clothing, and were handed over to the ruffianly soldiery. The victims were slashed with knives, bayonets, and spears and were subjected to indignities, the nature of which is too horrible for publication. The nine victims, helpless and bleeding were ranged outside the palisade, and by order of the governor and in his presence, subjected to further torture and then beheaded. Rasamuel, with his own hands wielded the spear which sawed off the heads of several of the victims. The Governor ordered the heads of the wretched people to be stuck on poles, and their bodies to be thrown to the village dogs. It is said that the Hova Prime Minister has recalled Ramiakatra from the governorship. The feeling among the foreigners in Madagascar is that Ramiakatra should be publicly stripped of his honors and then hanged. He was for a time a student in a missionary college, but he was such an unmitigated scoundrel that he was expelled.

THE MASSACRE PARTIALLY AVENGED.

PARIS, March 24.—Prompt vengeance has fallen upon Ramiakatra, Governor of Belanona, Madagascar, who recently massacred 278 persons, including men, women and children belonging to the leading families. Despatches just received state that Ramiakatra, with his brother, who is supposed to have instigated the massacre, have been executed on the spot where the wholesale killing took place under the governor's directions.

Improve the nutritive functions of the scalp by using Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and thus keep the hair from falling and becoming gray.

The Legislature.

The house having gone into committee of supply and several items passed—

Hon. Mr. Tweedie pointed out that the government is spending $5,000 a year in the free grants settlements of the province. Recently surveys had been made in Madawaska, Victoria and Northumberland and the lands were being rapidly taken up. The government were doing what they can in this direction with the means at their disposal.

On 19th Mr. Wilson's bill establishing liens on logs and lumber was referred to a special committee.

Dr. Alward withdrew his resolution for information in reference to the destruction of law stamps.

Hon. Mr. Blair replying to Mr. Hanington showed that the allowances to the commissioners of the lunatic asylum for attending meetings of that institution were the same now as under former governments. Mr. Hanington had asserted that no charges were made on this account under former governments.

On the motion to go into supply there was quite a long debate on the subject of inconsistency.

Mr. McKeown said he had been challenged by Mr. Wilson to produce a greater inconsistency than the past and present statements of members of the opposition. He thought there was one gentleman, the latchet of whose shoe the opposition members, in this respect, were unworthy to unloose. He did not think, however, that the condition of the finances was hopeless, but that the province would find a way of pulling itself out of this position, namely, by selecting another set of advisers for his honor. What he blamed the government for was not in relation to the bonded debt but the controllable expenditure, in which respect they had not economized. The last speaker had berated the old government for employing outside legal talent, yet on page 17 of the auditor general's report he saw the familiar names of Emerson & Chandler, who received $30 for professional services, and J. H. Barry, $64 for professional services. There was also an amount of $50 which Mr. C. N. Skinner had got.

Mr. Burchill—Is his name familiar, too? (Laughter.)

Mr. McKeown said his object in speaking was not so much to find fault with the government as it was to raise a warning hand for the future. He closed by predicting that it was the express intention of the people to consign this government to the cold shades of opposition at the first opportunity.

Mr. Burchill said he had no doubt that Mr. McKeown did not believe his own predictions that the future of the province was a dark one. No one would charge the hon. member with speaking seriously on that question. No two members of the opposition were able to agree as to the deficit in the current account last year. It was unfair to charge the $34,243 due by the liquidators of the Maritime bank, as part of the expenditure last year. It was also unfair to charge the over expenditure in the board of works department to current account. That was properly chargeable to capital account. It was not long ago that Messrs. Stockton and Alward were warm supporters of this government. Why had they changed their views regarding the government's policy, and condemned now what they had so heartily approved of so short a time ago? Dr. Atkinson in a speech at Woodstock had said direct taxation threatened the country, and in the next breath said he had withdrawn his support from the government because it refused to subsidize a railway in which his county was interested. Surely if direct taxation threatened the province no more railways should be subsidized. After hearing the speech of Mr. Powell to-night the house and country would regret that that hon. member had not been in the house since the days of confederation. Had he been the province might have been in a far more prosperous condition. It has been charged that the Northumberland members had been purchased at an expense of $25,000 by a reduction of the stumpage. What do the records show? They show that under the reduction of the stumpage the stumpage receipts were within $3,000 last year of what they were the year before under the high rate of stumpage. This fact would silence those who charged that the Northumberland deal would cost the province $25,000 a year, and justified the government in making the reduction and thus settling a grievance of long standing. Atkinson had said that the government should charge the same stumpage rates as the owners of private lands, which were much better than the lands held by the government and would command higher stumpage rates. That was because under other governments the private owners had been given their choice of the best lands of the province. It had been charged here that the surveyor general was in the hands of the lumbermen of Northumberland. That does not agree with the ideas of the opponents of the government in Northumberland. Their charge is that under the new rate of stumpage the scalers scale up to the last inch, whereas under the old rate there was no such close measurement. The opposition can't agree as to whether we should have a surveyor general from Northumberland. Dr. Atkinson says that Mr. Tweedie can't do justice between the province and the lumbermen because he comes from Northumberland and yet Mr. Hanington got his surveyor general from Northumberland. The opposition are also at sixes and sevens regarding unrestricted reciprocity. (Laughter.) If the opposition hope to ever succeed they will have to get down to some policy on which they can all agree; at present they are proving themselves worthy of the title of "Blind guides and unprophetic Nebos."

Mr. Phinney followed in a brief speech.

Mr. McQueen said he wished to resent the insinuation that in the last local election in Westmorland the people had been purchased into supporting the government candidate. As a matter of fact the people of Westmorland could not be bought. If they had been for sale Mr. Stevens would have been in the house to-day but the opposition were unable to purchase votes enough to elect that gentleman. He (McQueen) thought that as Mr. McKeown grew older he would realize that the government, of which he hopes to be a member lies away off in the dim and distant future.

The resolution that Mr. Speaker leave the chair was carried and house in committee resumed consideration of supply; Mr. Palmer in the chair.

Several items passed.

Mr. Phiney asked the attorney general, chairman of the committee on privileges, when he intended calling the committee together to consider the Kent election matter.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he had written to Mr. LeBlanc to see whether or not he desired to appear before the committee.

Mr. Hanington questioned the propriety of Mr. Blair's course in writing to Mr. LeBlanc before calling the meeting.

After some discussion on the matter the house adjourned after one o'clock Friday morning.

On 20th Hon. Mr. Mitchell submitted the supplementary estimates. They are as follows:—

To provide for the over-expenditure of the department of public works at 31st December, 1890, including amount voted in 1890 and not drawn	$20,972
To provide for the purchase of cattle and sheep	$20,000

Hon. Mr. Blair introduced a bill respecting railways. He stated that it was intended that all railway charters should come under the provisions of the act.

The House went into committee of supply and when the public printing item was under discussion the members of opposition made a number of speeches criticising the method of keeping the government accounts etc., and being assured by the Provincial Secretary that the bookkeeping was by the system heretofore followed by preceding governments—

Mr. Hanington said it would not do for this government to try and excuse themselves by saying the old government did this or that. He criticized the manner in which accounts for printing were placed in the reports, and said it is now reported the Herald editor is to be translated to the office of Queen's printer. If that be so no doubt the Herald plant, owned by the friends of the attorney general, will also be tranferred to that office.

Hon. Mr. Blair said it might be thought he was wanting in courtesy if he did not reply to the leader of the opposition. That hon. member had allowed himself to be made a vehicle for the transmission of all kinds of scandals that might be circulated about the streets against himself (Blair) or any other of the government. It was time that the hon. member tried to act the part of a man and sought to inform himself on matters of public interest before getting up and thundering malignant accusations against the government. The leader of the opposition had charged him with being the owner or one of the owners of the Herald newspaper. This he most emphatically denied. He had no financial interest in that newspaper; he held none of its stock nor did any one hold stock in it for him. The paper was owned by gentlemen interested in both sides of dominion politics and he was glad to say that they were friendly to him. He did not hesitate to say that he desired to assist that paper in every legitimate manner. If any one doubted his statement that he had no financial interest in the Herald he was willing that there should be the fullest investigation of the matter. He courted the fullest inquiry on the subject. He did not know whether the charge made by the Herald for printing the report of the Blair inquiry was an excessive one or not. He had never known what the Herald's bill for that work was until he had seen the item in the report of the auditor general, and he assumed that the bill was not an unreasonable one or it would not have been passed by the auditor general, who deals with all such matters according to a fixed scale of rates for printing. He was prepared to admit that this government could not defend its action by a comparison with the acts of the old government. What he did say, however, was that it did not become the leader of the opposition to find fault with the methods of bookkeeping under this government when the same method was followed as was followed by the government of which the hon. member had been a member, neither did it lie in the mouth of the leader of the opposition to reflect on the government for expenditures in certain departments, when it could be shown that such expenditures were less than under the old government. The idea was sought to be created that Mr. Risteen had been paid out of the public treasury for reporting his (Blair's) Woodstock speech. That was another slander. He had paid Mr. Risteen out of his own pocket as the fullest inquiry would show. Referring to his Woodstock speech he challenged any member of the opposition to disprove any statement he made there in reference to the finances of the country. The method of bookkeeping adopted by the auditor general of this province would compare favorably with the manner in which the dominion accounts were kept. The government had nothing to conceal and they courted the closest investigation with every item of the public accounts.

The *Telegraph's* correspondent says:—

Mr. Hanington, in a ludicrous reply, indirectly compared himself to a pure and lovely statue, which, despite its elegance, could be soiled by the touch of a serpent. He affirmed that Mr. Blair was mistaken in supposing all of the Almighty's creation was going to follow him. The speech was full of Mr. Hanington's most violent and reckless statements. He literally talked himself out and Mr. Stockton rose to pour a little oil on the troubled waters. While the latter was speaking Hon. Mr. Mitchell interposed the remark that the government did not intend to purchase the Herald plant.

"What are you going to do with," was asked by the opposition.

"Going to start a saw mill," replied Surveyor General Tweedie with a nod at Mr. Hanington.

Mr. Stockton, when called to order for wandering from the point, said Mr. Blair himself had wandered from Dan to Beersheba.

Mr. Mitchell asked which "Dan" he meant.

A long and useless discussion over a point of order ensued, though Mr. Stockton admitted he was out of order.

When the item of $93,000 for great roads and bridges was reached Chief Commissioner Ryan addressed the committee. He said he desired, while this item was under consideration, to ask the attention of the committee for a short time so as to make an explanation of the expenditures in connection with the department of which he had the honor to be the head. He had thought of making his explanation when Mr. Speaker was in the chair, but decided upon addressing his remarks to the chairman of supply when he would have a better opportunity of giving every information to members. The total amount expended by the department last year was $143,867 as against $162,445 the the year before. The difference in these amounts is made up almost altogether by the expenditures on account of the new departmental building and the lunatic asylum annex. The amount paid out during the year for roads and bridges and for general repairs was $110,498. The different items that go to make up this amount will be found in the report of the department which report has been laid on the desks of hon members. The amount paid to supervisors on account of new bridges, repairs of roads and culverts was $37,985 and the amount expended on bridges under special supervision was $59,253. The miscellaneous expenditures, which include amounts for small bridges and extra repairs to roads amounted to $13,159. The expenditure on legislative buildings and public offices was $8,069; on normal school and grounds $2,284; and on lunatic asylum $1,380; fire escapes, steam fittings and pipes, as well as the cost of insurance accounted for the greater portion of the expenditure. Only a very small sum was expended for repairs on the asylum buildings. The amount would probably not exceed $200. In this connection he said, too much praise could not be given to Dr. Steeves, medical superintendent, for his care and attention to the repairs. The expenditure on government house was $852; this included the salary of the caretaker, the purchase of a little furniture, and the expenditure on the public wharf; next year it is estimated that the expenditure on government houses will not exceed $500. The expenditure on account of the new departmental buildings was $7,548. The outlay on account of steam navigation was $3,300; the estimate of this service was $6,500 but by an oversight they failed to estimate for $2,000 due on account of the Bay of Fundy service for 1889. Notwithstanding all that had been said about an over expenditure in connexion with his department he was able to make a better showing than he could make a year ago, and he proceeded to give the figures. In order to get at the year's transactions it would be necessary to deduct the amounts provided for by a vote of last session. These amounts were as follows:—

For iron bridges	$ 6,044
For heating new wing of annex to lunatic asylum	2,255
For balance departmental building	7,548
For steam navigation	1,800
Total	$17,647

Deduct that sum from the apparent over-expenditure at the close of the past year and the real balance is $9,369, as against a balance in 1889 of $14,910.

Last year the amount paid out after the close of the fiscal year and up to the opening of the session last year, was $62,066. That was exclusive of the $14,910 that appeared in the reports as over-expended in 1889. This year there had been paid out between the close of the fiscal year and the opening of this session $53,358, or $8,708 less in 1891 than in 1890. There should be deducted from the $53,358 the sum of $2,665 paid out on account of the Black river and Hampton bridges, which amount the legislature had authorised to be charged to capital account. That would leave the net amount paid out on current account since the close of the last fiscal year up to the opening of this session, $50,693 as against the $62,066 paid out between the close of the fiscal year 1889 and the opening of the session of 1890. It had been stated by several members on the opposition side, notably Atkinson and Alward, that the $12,103 due supervisors should be added to the over expenditure, so as to show the floating indebtedness of the province. As a matter of fact about $11,000 of that amount has been paid since the close of the fiscal year and is included in the $53,000 already mentioned and chargeable to this year's appropriation. Last year there was $15,014 due supervisors, exactly in the same position, which was paid out of the year's appropriation for great roads, and this did not increase the floating or bonded indebtedness to the extent of one cent. These amounts are always carried over from year to year, advances being made to supervisors one year on account of the following year's appropriations. It is impossible in the public interest, as hon. members well know, for any government to make a change in this matter. The deficit in his department which the opposition had conjured up was entirely an imaginary one. The over-expenditure at the close of the year was as he had stated, $9,369 as against $14,910 at the close of the year 1889.

After dealing with several other matters Mr. Ryan said he would now refer to the case which had caused the hon. member for Kent (Phinney) to take such an alarming and terrified attitude before this house. The hon. member had warned the members to beware of him (Ryan) and take no stock in any promise made by him in reference to expenditures on account of public works, and had sought to create the idea that he had authorized the expenditure of money on a road in Kent county and then, after Phinney had made the advance, refused to pay the amount. As a matter of fact he had never authorized or suggested the expenditure nor had he promised Phinney that he (Phinney) would be repaid if he made advances on account of it. When the hon. member last year made his inquiry as to whether or not the board of works intended to pay for the expenditure made on that road (the one leading from the north end of the Richibucto river bridge at Graham's point to Horton's), what was his (Ryan's) reply? It was, as would be seen by the reports, that it was not his intention to pay the amount or any part of it out of the great road appropriation, as it is a bye-road.

Mr. Phinney—Mr. LeBlanc said you had promised that the department would pay that expenditure and you had given me to understand that it would be paid.

Mr. Ryan—Mr. LeBlanc stated in the house last year that he had never made any such statement to you; on the contrary he said that I never suggested that the amount would be paid by the department, the road not being on the list of great roads. He would now speak of a claim, the payment of which by this government was charged by opposition speakers and papers as being one of the conditions of the so-called Northumberland deal. He referred to the claim for extras made by Mr. John O'Brien on the bridge built some years ago by him. It was not true that the government had agreed to pay the claim. When Messrs. Gillespie and Turner were members of the board of works, they went to Newcastle and agreed to pay O'Brien $3,000 on account of a change in the specifications. The amount was paid Mr. O'Brien. After the bridge was completed Mr. O'Brien considered that he had a large claim for other work, but the amount of which he (Mr. Ryan) and Mr. O'Brien had not been able to agree upon. As Mr. O'Brien and he could never agree in respect to it, the claim had remained unadjusted to this day. That hon. gentleman is still pressing for payment of this claim, and is now a member of this house and a supporter of the government. His being such makes the matter all the more delicate and more difficult of settlement by the board of works department. Mr. O'Brien claims a large amount for extras and that he has an equitable, if not a legal, claim against the department on account of one of the spans of the bridge blowing down after having been put in position is not disputed. He (Ryan) was willing that Mr. O'Brien should have every fair play in the matter, and was willing that the case should be referred to a select committee of this house or, as perhaps a preferable way, be settled by arbitration. Then if it was decided that Mr. O'Brien has a fair claim he (Ryan) was willing that the department should pay it.

On 23rd Mr. Burchill introduced a bill relating to Municipalities, and the day was spent in considering items of supply.

On 24th Mr. Labillois introduced a bill authorizing Restigouche Municipality to issue debentures for building a new jail, and discussion of supply was continued. The item for importation of cattle and sheep was discussed at length and finally passed and the house adjourned at 10.30.

On 25th in the unavoidable absence of Hon. Mr. Tweedie, Hon. Mr. Blair committed the bill relating to mines and minerals, Mr. Phinney in the chair. Hon. Mr. Blair said the bill would largely speak for itself. The government had given considerable attention to the matter and made themselves familiar with the mining laws of Nova Scotia, P. E. Island, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The present bill embodied the best provisions of all these laws, and he thought it would be found very complete, and calculated to put those engaged or interested in mining on a better footing than at present. Scientific men were of the opinion that the mining capabilities of this province were very great, and the present bill would facilitate and protect those interested in the business of mining. Under the bill the management would be placed in the department of the surveyor general, and it was not intended that the law would entail any charge on the public treasury.

Mr. Hanington asked if the bill would protect the rights of those who had purchased mines and minerals and given large values for the same, believing that the proprietors of the soil had a right to give a title. In this connexion he made special reference to the Dorchester copper mines.

Hon. Mr. Blair said the matter referred to would have attention while the bill was under consideration.

After supper the bill was further considered, and the 137 sections were passed with a few slight amendments.

Mr. Hanington moved the following as section 138: "That in any case of granted lands, where the owners of the soil or the assignee of such owner, who has gone to the expense in the purchase (as he believed) of mining rights and interests therein, where explorations have been made or mining operations commenced before the passing of this act, no lease or grant of mines or minerals under said land shall be made to any person other than such owners or assignee has been notified of any application therefor, and thereupon the surveyor general shall examine into the matter and premises and such action shall be taken therein as shall, under the circumstances, be just so as substantially to protect such owner or assignee, provided, however, that any such owner or assignee shall pay the like royalties as other lessees and otherwise conform to the provisions of this act reasonably applicable to such cases."

Hon. Mr. Blair moved the following as an amendment which was carried: "In respect of granted lands wherein the owner of such lands (or the assignee of such owner who has gone to expense in the purchase as he believed of mining rights or interests) has made explorations or actually commenced mining operations before the passing of this act, no lease or license shall be made under this act to any person other than such owner or assignee, until such owner or assignee, has had notice of application having been made therefor, which notice may be sufficiently given by publication thereof by the surveyor general for 30 days in the Royal Gazette or in such manner as the surveyor general may direct; and thereafter the governor in council shall examine into the matter, and shall take such action as in his discretion shall seem just, taking into the account the circumstances of each case, provided, however, that any such owner or assignee shall be subject to the payment of all royalties and to the other provisions of the act so far as the same are applicable to his case."

The bill as amended was then agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill amending the law relating to rates and taxes.

Mr. Murray presented the following petition:

"The petition of the undersigned electors and rate-payers in school districts Nos. 2 and 16 (Bathurst and Bathurst Village,) in the county of Gloucester, humbly sheweth:—

"That for many years the Protestants and Roman Catholics have worked together in peace and harmony in providing suitable school accommodation for the children in these districts.

"That some months ago the members of a religious order of the Catholic Church, the sisters of charity, were brought into these districts by the authorities of said church, and the trustees of the public schools were asked to engage these sisters and to pay them salaries; at the same time rent was demanded for the convent in the village.

"That though properly qualified teachers were obtainable and though one room in the public school building in each of the districts was unoccupied, yet the trustees complied with this unreasonable and unjust request.

"That at the present time there are three of these sisters teaching nominally under the law in a convent in the village, and three in a convent in town. They hold local licenses only and they wear their religious garb and the symbols of their order, and consequently the employment of these sisters to teach in the religious houses appears to the subscribers to be a violation of the letter and spirit of the school law which says:—'All schools conducted under the provisions of this chapter shall be non-sectarian.'

"The subscribers are convinced that these convent schools are sectarian and that they are conducted in the interest of the Roman Catholic Church; that if these are recognized as teachers under the law then we will have five teachers in the village doing the work that three could easily do and in town there will be six teachers doing the work of four. Thus the school expenses must be unnecessarily large and Protestants, who pay a large proportion of the school taxes, will be compelled to pay their money towards Roman Catholic schools and indirectly towards the support of the Roman Catholic church. Therefore your petitioners respectfully pray that your honorable house may be pleased forthwith to take such action as will secure the Protestants their just rights, and maintain the non-sectarian character of the school law in its integrity."

The petition is signed by 41 electors including W. R. Johcson, Rev. J. S. Allen, Rev. H. F. Thomson, W. P. Bishop, M. D., Hugh R. Chambers and Jeremiah Stout.

FREDERICTON, March 26.—Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted the Crown Land Department report.

Mr. Palmer gave notice of motion for a committee of seven to prepare and bring in a bill which shall embody all the amendments which said committee shall deem advisable to be made to the highway act of 1886 and amending acts.

The supply bill was introduced and passed this morning.

Mr. Labillois presented a petition of net fishermen, members of the Restigouche and Bonaventure net fishermen's association.

House adjourned until Monday.

MARCH 30:—The appropriation bills were agreed to in committee of the whole.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley committed a bill amending the law relating to proceedings and practice in the supreme court, Mr. Colter in the chair. Agreed to with slight amendment.

Mr. Burchill committed a bill in addition to and amendment of chap. 99 of the consolidated statutes of municipalities, Mr. Douglas in the chair.

Mr Burchill said the object of the bill was to enable different municipalities to impose a tax upon all persons vending or selling goods from place to place throughout any county in the province. He read a petition from Northumberland county council in favor of the bill.

Mr. Wilson opposed the bill.

Mr. Phinney doubted the power of the legislature to pass such a measure.

Mr. Hibbard said he was inclined to support such a law if it was made to apply to non-residents and if it defined more closely the meaning of the word "goods."

Mr. Palmer wanted to hear the views of the attorney general.

Hon. Mr. Blair promised to look into the matter thoroughly.

Mr. Labillois heartily supported the bill.

Mr. Russell said there was a strong feeling in Charlotte in favor of some such bill as this.

Mr. Palmer questioned the policy of passing such a law.

Progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Mr. Russell committed a bill amending the law incorporating the Chamcook Water Co. Mr. Burchill in the chair.

Agreed to with amendments and amended title.

Mr. McKeown introduced a bill establishing liens in favor of mechanics, laborers and others.

The house adjourned till to-morrow morning.

MARCH 31:—The House considered the Railway bill to day. The opposition wanted the government to allow it to stand for a day or two, but the attorney general said no other bill seemed to be ready and it was best to push business along. He said the bill did not propose to incorporate any company or to give authority to the governor in council to incorporate this or that company without legislative authority. It was intended however that the provisions of the bill should apply to all companies hereafter seeking incorporation which would dispense with the enacting of long provisions in each case as at present, the bill was modelled largely after the general railway acts of Canada and the railway acts of the provinces.

The bill was discussed and about one-third of it passed before adjournment.

A Discovery Important to Ladies.

The political battle is over, but the battle with disease must be constantly and unceasingly waged, else the grim reaper will come out victorious, and loved ones will be gathered to their long home. On all sides may be seen pale and listless girls, who should be enjoying the health and glow of rosy youth. Everywhere we are met with women young in years, yet premature old, who suffer in silence almost untold agonies, the result of those ailments peculiar to the female system. To all such, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills come as a blessing. They restore wasted vitality, build up the nervous system, enrich the blood, and transform pale and sallow complexions into glowing, rosy cheeks that alone follow perfect health. In a word they are a certain cure for all these distressing complaints to which women and girls are peculiarly liable. A trial of these pills will convince the most sceptical of their wonderful merit. For suffering men Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are equally effacious. For overwork, mental strain, loss of sleep, nervous debility, and all those diseases that lead to broken-down manhood, they are a certain specific, stimulating the brain, reinforcing the exhausted system and restoring shattered vitality. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are nature's restorative and should be used by every weak and debilitated person. For sale by all dealers or sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box) by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

[Progress]

A Successful Man.

FOREMOST IN BUSINESS AND A POLITICAL POWER.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE LIFE OF KENNEDY F. BURNS, M. P., AND WHAT HE HAS ACCOMPLISHED—A LEADER AMONG HIS FELLOWS AND A MAN OF VARIED INTERESTS.

The subject of this sketch, Mr. Kennedy F. Burns, was born at Thomastown, in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, on the eighth day of January, 1842, and came to New Brunswick when a boy, was educated in Halifax, N. S., and St. John, and from the latter place removed to Chatham in 1857, where he was engaged in business with the late firm of Burke & Noonan, and finally settled in Bathurst in 1861, where he began a successful business career. In 1878 he formed a business partnership with Hon. Samuel Adams (now of New York) and his brother Mr. P. J. Burns, the new firm going more extensively into the lumber business, building one of the finest saw mills in the province at the mouth of the Nepisiguit river, opposite the town of Bathurst, and carrying on a general lumber and mercantile business at Bathurst, Caraquet and Petite Rocher.

On the retirement of Mr. Adams, the new firm of K. F. Burns & Co. was formed and carried on the same business until May, 1890, when it became merged in the large and important concern—the St. Lawrence Lumber company, limited, with mills at Bersimis, P. Q., Bathurst and Caraquet, and offices in London and Liverpool, G. B. Of this prosperous company, Mr. Burns is the managing director and largest stockholder.

Mr. Burns first entered political life in 1874, when he was elected to represent Gloucester in the house of assembly, and has ever since been a prominent figure in the political affairs of his county. In 1882 he entered the larger sphere of Dominion politics, defeating Hon. T. W. Anglin in the general election held in that year, was re-elected at the general election of 1887, and has again been returned in the recent election.

Mr. Burns has always been a staunch conservative, and has been untiring in his efforts to benefit his constituents. Through his strenuous efforts he succeeded in pushing to completion the Caraquet railway, of which he is now president and general manager, a much needed line running from Bathurst to Shippegan, and connecting with the Intercolonial system at Gloucester junction. The many other public works throughout his county, such as breakwaters, lighthouses, public building at Bathurst, etc., etc., as well as the establishment of different post offices wherever necessary, are due to his persistent and untiring energy. Should his life be spared it is not too much to say that the many needed public works in the county will receive his earnest attention.

Mr. Burns owes his business success in a large measure to his honest and straightforward dealings. With all "his word is as good as his bond." With his workmen, and indeed with all his employes, he is personally very popular, as he is always kind and considerate toward them. It is a good thing to say of a man, that "his best friends are those who know him best," and this Mr. Burns can truthfully say, as witness the large vote he has always taken in his home parish, Bathurst, and the esteem in which he is held by all classes there, and throughout his constituency generally.

While a very busy man, Mr. Burns yet finds time to mingle in the sports and pastimes of the younger men, and becoming as it were, "one of the boys;" in fact some of his political opponents have dubbed him "the boy," a title of which he is very proud.

In private life and among his more intimate friends, Mr. Burns is noted for his geniality and good nature. Nobody enjoys a joke better than he, even when directed against himself, and his keen Irish wit sometimes turns the tables on the joker more effectively.

Perhaps New Brunswick has no man who combines within himself more of the elements that command success in life than Kennedy F. Burns, M. P. for Gloucester. Hopeful and energetic, yet shrewd and cautious in every transaction, unassuming in private life, yet recognized by all as a leader among his fellows: affable and courteous in manner, yet decisive in all his actions—he possesses in no common degree the art of winning and retaining the high esteem and respect of his very numerous friends and acquaintances. Having started out with few advantages—intelligent, industrious and self-educated, methodical in all things,—he is one of the comparatively few men in our province who will leave an enduring mark of their energy and ability upon the pages of its industrial history. Mr. Burns is a lumber shipper, a m