THE WEEKLY SUN, ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Weekly Sun,

SAINT JOHN, N. B., MARCH 24, 1886. MR. GEORGE MeLEOD ON STUMP.

AGE. We republish Mr. George McLeod's views on the stumpage question, rather for the

reason that as a leading lumber operator his views may be taken as those of his class, than because of any new facts presented by him. The SUN has already shown by the statistics of the lumber trade that the decline of the industry in New Brunswick is not due to the depression in the lumber business generally. Mr. McLeod goes over the same ground, proving clearly enough that no other timber country has suffered as has this province from the decline of the uala ? I am aware that, while the government lumber business.

We do not accept the doctrine that the timber on crown land should be free to every man who is disposed to cut it, but we insist that it is an abuse of power to make those engaged in the industry pay one third the net value of the lumber as the price of the trees when standing. The government's course is destroying a great industry which affords a subsistance to many men, and the higher rate is not, as far as can be learned from the returns, bringing an extra dollar into the treasury.

We have been obliged to differ from Mr. McLeod in regard to matters connected with the welfare of the country at large. But where the interests of the lambermen are concerned, we are not surprised to find Mr. McLeod on our side. By all means let the lumbermen be protected from the ravages of the government.

FATHER ANDRE'S TESTIMONY.

The following extract from the evidence given at Riel's trial by Father Andre has already been published in THE SUN, but in view of the position taken by Mr. Blake and his party it will bear repetition. Father Andre was Riel's spiritual adviser, and at one time his most familiar friend :----

Q. Will you please state what the prisoner asked of the federal government? A. I had two interviews with the prisoner mercial value.

A. I had two interviews with the prisoner on that subject. Q. The prisoner claimed a certain indemnity from the federal government, didn't he? A. When the prisoner made his claim I was there with another gentleman, and he asked from the government \$100,000. We thought the was exorbitant, and the prisoner said is a little, I will take, at once, \$35,000

And en that condition the prisoner was him \$35,000 ?

Yes, that was the condition he put. When was this?

This was on the 23rd of December, 1884.

Q. There was also another interview between you and the prisoner? A. There has been about 20 interviews be-

Q. He was always after you to ask you to

It is no answer to justify the present rate from St. John 499,000,000 superficial feetof the stumpage duty charged by the local government by pointing out that private owners of timber lands charge \$1.50 per while the decrease in the shipments from th northern ports named is over 91,000,000 superficial feet since 1883, and the decrease 1,000 superficial feet for the privilege of cutting off their lands, for the lands owned by the New Brunswick Railway Company

from the port of St. John in the same period is only 29,000,000 superficial feet. Now there must be some cause for the great difference in the decrease in the shipand other owners have been most carefully selected with the special object of having the best timber lands that could be hadments between the two portions of the pro ince compared, which cannot be attributed taking the best and leaving the worst-hence to the general depression in the lumber trade for, if so, this depression would act equally on both sections of the province, and this operators prefer paying \$1.50 per 1,000 superficial feet for the privilege of cutting off these private lands, than take governcause is the excessive stumpage duty exact-ed by the local government which is mainly collected from the four northern counties, ment lands at 80 cents or even less. Seeing therefore that what remains of the crown lands may be classed as "refuse" compared We know that the cost of manufacturing with the specially selected lands of private umber is greater on the North Shore than i owners, the comparison of the two rates charged, when used in justification of the is in St. John, for to St. John shippers and nillowners the American market is available rate charged by the local government, does not hold good. But, apart from this, should for the disposal of small lumber, which about pays the cost of sawing. The difference is the present high rate of stumpage be mainthe cost of manufacture was recognized at tained because it is in effect for the benefit the time when the stumpage duty was first imposed, for the stumpage on lumber ship-ped from the north was 25 per cent. less than of any rich corporation or private individ-

the stumpage on lumber shipped from the may admit the necessity of reducing the rate, they may use the plea that they can-not afford to lose the revenue derived from western portion of the province, being 60c. per 1,000 superficial feet in the first and 80c. per 1,000 superficial feet in the latthe stumpage duty. It is unfortunately too true that the reckless policy of the previous Subsequently these rates were equalter. ized.

government, in granting in some cases use-less railway subsidies, and, in others, sub-It may be argued that the falling off of the deal shipments from this province is due to the general depression in Great Britain, sidies which, if useful, the province could which is our principal market, and that the decrease cannot be attributed to the burden not afford, has so placed such a burden of debt upon the province as to make it a serious matter to deal with; but this is no of the stumpage duty. If this be the case, how is it that the shipments from the Nova Scotia ports increased last year over ten justification for the unfair imposition and exaction of an extortionate special tax on one industry alone—and that industry the millions superficial feet above what they most important in the province and one havwere in 1884, and two millions superficial ing so many interests depending on it. The reckless manner in which railway feet above the shipments for the year 1883? In the province of Nova Scotia the shippers

subsidies were granted by former local gov, are not crushed by an extortionate stumpage ernments of this province must now be uniduty, which explains why the Nova Scotia versally condemned, as it has placed the finances of the province in an embarrassed ipments have not decreased. Again, it may be stated that the decrease condition and saddled us, so far, with a rail-way debt of over one million three hundred thousand dollars. It is high time that such in the deal shipments from this province is due to the want of demand; but this is not

the case, for other woods from the north of useless appropriations were stopped, as many of these branch lines have been built, not Europe are gradually supplanting our woods in the Eoglish market by reason of their because the people in the districts through heaper production in countries where the which they ran were clamoring for them, shippers do not labor under the same disadbut because their promoters (who generally vantage as the exporters of this province. I find on examination that the tonnage became the contractors) desired to make noney out of their construction.

which entered the port of Liverpool (the If these lines were really a necessity at principal market for New Brunswick spruce) plaimed by their promoters the inhabitants with cargoes of lumber from the Baltic was of the parishes through which they run should have been assessed to pay at least a greater in the year 1885 than in any previous year since 1871, with the excepfair proportion of the cost of construction. Had this plan been adopted there would not have been so many applications for railway tion of the years 1873 and 1883, and in these two years the excess over 1885 is exceedingly small. subsidies for the construction of lines which

Again, on looking at the importation of can never possess any, but a nominal comdeals and battens from the Baltle to Liver-pool, I find the quantity imported in the year 1885 to be double what it was in 1884, It appears that the present local govern ment have followed the evil example of their and the consumption of the same woods in predecessors in this respect. I will take the Liverpool market in 1885 was greater one instance, perhaps the most absurd, among others, of the grant for the constructhan in any year since 1881, while, in the same market, the importation and consump-tion of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia tion of a branch line from Richibucto to St. Louis in the county of Kent, a distance of spruce deals was less in 1885 than in any seven miles. This branch line had already vear since 1881.

received from the dominion government a Now let us look at the Bristol channel grant of \$3,200 per mile, and the local govmarket, and we find that the importation to ernment supplemented this by a grant of Bristol of New Brunswick spruce deals was \$3,000 per mile. It is very well kown that, less in 1885 than in any year since 1882, considering the easy location of that branch, the dominion subsidy alone was ample to while the importation of deals from Norway and Sweden in the year 1885 was more than build it, and yet in the face of this, our local double what it was in 1881 and greater than government squandered \$21,000 on the build-ing of this road, for the construction of which no one was anxious, with the excepin any year since. Were I to refer to and examine other

Q. He was always after you to ask you to use your influence with the Federal govern-ment to obtain an indemnity? A. The first time he spoke of it was on the 12 h of December; he had never spoken a word of it before, and on the 23rd of December he spoke about it again. Q. He talked about it very frequently? A. On these two occasions only. markets in the same way as I have done to Liverpool and Bristol, the statistics would tell the same tale, that importation of spruce deals has decreased, and the importation of Baltic deals has very greatly increased, ahow-ing clearly that we are losing the market on which we mostly rely for the sale of our from Richibucto to St. Louis is now and has lumber. It is evident that the present burdens been for some time in such a condition that it is dangerous to drive over it after dark, under which our lumber trade labors, absowhen the yearly interest on the sum wasted lutely prevent our exports from competing with the Baltic shippers on anything like even terms, and unless the local government on this St. Louis branch would have been sufficient to keep the roads and the bridges come to the relief of the lumber industry, the production and export of our staple proin the northern portion of the county in ex-cellent repair, and this would be far more in the interest of the people there to whom a good wagon road would be of much more duct must continue to decrease to the prejudice of the prosperity of the province, and to the injury of the many interests depend-ing on the condition of the lumber trade. service than this branch line could possibly be. The reason why I have referred at some length to these useless railway appropria-tions is that, had it not been for such a waste For the past few years many mills in the For the past rew years many mins in the northern counties have been idle—more will be idle this year, ewing to the decreased production of logs, caused by the heavy stumpage duty, thus throwing hundreds out of employment who have bitherto depended of the provincial funds, there would not now be the necessity of taxing the export trade of the province in order to provide a revenue to pay in part these reckless and indefensible expenditures. In order to show you how the excessive solely on work in the various mills in summer for existence. If the representatives from the northern stumpage duty is crowding out the trade from the North Shore ports, I will now give ounties do not urge the local government statement of the export of deals, boards cantling and ends from the counties of to do justice to those interested in the lum. ber trade and grant the relief, which is most imperative, they will be recreant in Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche with the combined shipments this duty to their constituents and false to the of the several shippers from the several ports best interests of the counties they represent. during the years 1883, 1884 and 1585, show-However, if they do not use their utmost endeavora to accomplish this end, the approach-ingelections ought to remedy the defective reping a marked decrease in each year since resentation of the counties which are mainly affected by this crushing stumpage duty. I have always contended that when the stumpage duty was first imposed it was a B. A. & J. Stew B. A. & J. Stew J. B. Snowball. Guy, Bervan & O K. F. Burns. D. & J. Stohle. Alex. Morrison. New Brunswick George Morat. Henry *U*-Leary J. & T. Jardina Kd. Walker George Burchill John McNair. J. & W. Bart. J. & W. Bart. violati n of the principle which formed the basis of the arrangement for the abolition of the export duty, under which the province received \$150,000 per annum. Tra The local government of that day, acting in the best interest of the province, parted with their right to impose an export duty. They received good and valuable consideration for this surrender and having received such value they cannot legally or equitably reimpose the duty they surrendered. Even if they reimposed the duty not in excess of the former rate, it would be bad enough, but when they reimpose it ten times greater than 67, 994 28, 131, 28, 131, 28, 131, 28, 131, 28, 131, 28, 133, 28, 133, 28, 133, 28, 133, 28, 133, 28, 133, 28, 133, 28, 134, 29, 135, 20, 135, 20, 10, 105, 20, 105, the export duty, then it becomes too great 1883. Deals an imposition to submit to any longer, and a repeal of the duty in toto should be de-516 516 manded as a right. I regret that the importance of this ques-tion has compelled me to trespass at such length on your valuable space, and with thanks for the same, 36,978 26,880 22,592 22,592 22,592 22,592 22,592 22,592 2,59 I am, sir, yours respectfully, 1884. Des

(From DAILY SUN, 17th) CHEAPER SCHOOLS.

Last Night's Merry Meeting A Small Audience, but Lots of Talk.

> Ald. Potts and his Little **Resolution**.

The public meeting held in the Mechanics' Institute last evening to consider the School question was attended by about only one hundred and fifty persons. His Worship Mayor Deveber and Alds. Skinner, Baird and Potts occupied seats on the platform. Mayor DeVeber in taking the chair said he

regretted very much that there was not a larger attendance of citizens, as several members of the Common Council had given a great

deal of attention to the question and were willing to in a certain sense educate those who had not examined into it as fully. It was had not examined into it as thiry. It was believed that an injustice was being done the taxpayers of the eastern side of the harbor. The meeting was called at the requisition of the council. He called upon the meeting to select a chairman. Ald. Skinner said the Mayor had complain-

was elected chairman. Mr. Robertson, on taking the chair, thanked the meeting for the honor conferred upon him. He then called

ALD. POTTS. who said that some time ago application was made to the common council for a certain amount of money to cover back school debts. The council would not accept the responsi-bility of granting the required amount to the school trustees, but passed a resolution urging the trustees to keep down the cost of the pub-lic schools as much as possible. A committee was appointed by the council to petition the legislature to enable the council to reduce the cost of running the nublic schools of the circ ost of running the public schools of the city.

cost of running the public schools of the city. Before, however, going to the legislature, the council decided to call a public meeting of citizens, in order that they might go to the legislature backed up by the ratepayers. That is what this meeting is called for. The com-mittee had decided not to prepare any resolu-tions, leaving it for the citizens to express their own opinions and draw up their own resolu-tions. The council would know whether the ratepayers were prepared to pay these bills in

tions. The council would know whether the ratepayers were prepared to pay these bills in the future as in the past. If you are, then the whole matter drops; if not, we want you to say so candidly and freely tonight. THE CHAIRMAN sducation, which they could not possibly

obtain now. He concluded by appealing to the people to decide upon a course of action, which ought to be to sustain the council in drawing the line W. W. TURNBULL

saving of 30 per cent. would be effected. the aldermen to explain the whole matter. ALD. POTTS

Resolved, In the opinion of this meeting, that the flowery speech like Ald. Potts, as he never spoke from a public platform before. He school sistem, as carried out in St. John, is far too expensive for the results obtained, and that this meeting will sustain the common council in any efforts they make to reduce the expenditure in con-place a

But on examining it he found the coat of arms at the top and was compelled to admit that it was the production of a rational being. A Voice - It must have been a crazy one. Ald. Potts said the more grades and the more studies the more product to find with the trustees, nor had the council. A voice - You're always finding fault with

Ald. Sears-I have. A voice-You're always finding fault with

Ald. Potts said the more grades and the more studies there were the more books were required and he was informed by parents that the books needed now cost much more than before the free scheols. There was a difference and he was told no inconsiderable one, be-tween the prices paid for the books by whole-sale dealers and retail dealers. If superintend-ents and teachers got them at wholesale prices and retailed them they made immense profits. This he thought was the only practical side of the question. (Laughter). He claimed that if the state gives an education to the children it should be a practical one, not containing such a course of studies. What was required was an education that would fit a child for the position in life which it would from force of cir-cumstances occupy. It should not be educated something. Ald. Skinner said the people were unable to pay the same amount of taxes as they were called upon to pay previous to the great fire. It was important that a reduction be made in the school assessment. He was willing to work towards that end. The council appointed towards that end. The council appointed some of the trustees, but have no control over them or the amount they ask to be assessed. V. S. White asked what was the amount of the deficiency in the public schools. Ald. Skinner explained that the whole assess.

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ment levied each year had not been collected, and that the amount had accumulated each year until it had reached \$77,000, and the debt of the school trustees was about \$37,009. V. S. WHITE

position in life which it would from force of cir-cumstances occupy. It should not be educated for a position which neither nature nor its ability fitted it for. It was utterly impossible for any child to learn these outside branches, and even if it did, no practical use could be made of that knowledge by nine-tenths of the children. If the schools at present are of any value, it was for the rich and not for the poor for whose benefit they were established. A voice—Is book-keeping taught? Another voice—Oh, mercantile forms is the same thing. had opposed the school law from the ontset. He had talked with residents of the United States, where similar laws were in force, and they all agreed that such a law was worthless

they all agreed that such a law was worthless and a curse to the country. He related the circumstance of a poor man, the father of seven children, coming into his shop one day and complaining bitterly of the manner in which he was burdened by the school law. This man had several children at school, all of whom one morning had applied for various sums, a little girl wanting to get a Latin book. The man did not complain of the cost so much as same thing. A third voice—That is a high-toned name for A third voice—That is a high-toned name for it. (Laughter.) Ald, Potts said the rich were the only people who could afford to keep their children at school until they reached the age of 20, and, therefore, they reaped greater benefits. The poor man was compelled to take his children from school at the age of about twelve, and they went out to earn a living for themselves. These children had, while at school, learned nothing of use to them in life, as the sciences were of no practical value to them. The time spent at school by the children of the poorer classes was time;ill-spent, as the stuff taught actually drove out the elements of a good education. Was it any wonder people took their children from school and sent them to private teachers, and that others actually refused to allow them to girl wanting to get a Latin book. The man did not complain of the cost so much as the fact that the little girl was ordered to purchase the Latan book before she really knew English. (Laughter and ap-plause.) The result of all this expensive school school system is that property is over-taxed. A good English education is what is needed and a reduction of the expenses. He would second the resolution.

ALD. SEARS

believed the school trustees were blameable for the extravagance. He spoke of the trustees issuing six per cent. bonds and the Globe's statement that they were only five per cent., how he enquired at the school trustees cfice and was informed that the editor was speaking Where a chool and sent them to private teachers, and that others actually refused to allow them to attend the public schools? One of the errors of this high-toned education was unreality, as the common sense was virtually educated out of the pupils. In asking the government to make a change, we did not ask them to change the law. It was to be wondered at that the board of education did not make this bill of fare general. Surely if it was a necessity in one part of the province it was required throughout it. This was not done, however, Why was it that we had twelve grades in the city and only four in the country districts? A voice—There is no difference. In the sountry there are six grades. Ald. Potts denied this, and there was quite a disturbance, and was informed that the editor was speaking as such and not as a school trustee, and how on the night following in an obscure part of the paper appeared a "local" correcting the state-ment. Who is responsible for that monstrosity on the corner of Duke and Sydney streets and that monstrosity on Barnela streets on the corner of Duke and Sydney streets and that monstrosity on Brussels street? The school trustees. When the trustees get into a tight place they come to confer with the coun-cil, but they did not do so when they were issuing bonds. After a reference to the want of the trustees of \$6,000 to put the grounds pround the Centennial building in order and for placing an extravagent iron fance around the building the extravagant iron fance around the building, the speaker declared it was an indelible disgrace upon the citizens that when the mayor of the upon the citizens that when the mayor of the city calls a public meeting to discuss school matiers there are to be found mere empty seats than full ones. Ald, Potts and himrelf had done all they could to have it well adver-tised, and had kept continually at the mayor until he called the meeting. He called at THE SUN office and that paper had kindly complied with his request, and called attention to the meeting editorially, and Ald. Potts had secured a like mention from the Telegraph but the A voice-You know nothing about the matter, you block head. Ald. Potts continued, stating that the reason Ald. Forts continued, stating that the reason we had twelve grades was that St. John was looked upon as a rich pasture for school teachers to luxuriate upon. (Laughter.) In the city thousands of books are sold and somebody reaped a rich harvest. The present system was a moral failure and an educational failure, and we should demand that it be reducted to a basis of common sense. Children would then get the elements of a good sound education, which they could not possibly a like mention from the Telegraph, but the Globe, whose editor is a school trustee, never mentioned it.

Robert E. Armstrong took exception to the statement of Ald. Sears in reference to the *Globe*, and stated if he looked over the columns of that paper he would have found a notice of

the meeting. Ald. Sears said he believed if the editor of where it should be drawn. If this was done a All. Generation is believed if the editor of the *Globe* was home the meeting would have re-ceived editorial notice. After a reference to the *Globe*'s criticism of the council's action in refusing to entertain the proposition of the a school teacher, amid considerable uproar, rose to speak, and by request took the plat-form. He did not pretend to able to make a school trustees and to the costly school buildings, he remarked that it was very singular that on anything affecting St. John the press of the city had little to say. The school trustees should be elected and not appointed, which would bring would, however, in a simple way endeavor to place a few truths before the meeting. He ratepayers. The school law oppresses the poor man more than the rich, and direct taxation for school purposes was not the correct thing. BEV. MB MATHERS said the course to pursue was to ascertain from said the course to pursue was to ascertain from the parents and the employes of labor what they think of the system. The effect upon the children should be ascertained—whether the boys were better fitted for positions in life, and what was of more importance, whether they were more willing to work than the boys were before the free schools. Cries of no, no. Rev. Mr. Mathers said of thirty applications recently received from boys by a merchant for a position in his store, there was not one in which the spelling was correct. He then spoke of the difficulties under which the teachers labor-their inability which the teachers labor-their inability to give the necessary attention to each pupil on account of the large classes and the want of power of correction in schools. The teachers in the city were badly handicapped, the dis-cipline being bad. It could not be kept as it was in the rural districts where the pupils are more willing to learn. State education should be of a limited character, and he believed the old style of the three R's was of great impert-ance. It was a very good thing to cultivate in old style of the three K's was of great impert-ance. It was a very good thing to cultivate in children the power of observation. Boy: sel-dom find a thing for which they are searching unless it is pointed out to them, and this would apply to them when they went into business. With the free schools there should be com-With the free schools there should be com-pulsosy education, and until we have that we will not have good results. Boys should be taught to be useful, and to accomplish this something should be given them to do after school. In St. John there was really no place where boys could find amusement and the re-sult was that they lounged about the corners and in many cases got into mischief. He ob-jected to the reduction of the assessment for schools, but favored the establishment of work shops, where the lads could find employment for their hands. If such an institution was had, the number of criminals would be reduced and the boys would be infinitely benefited. A. D. Boyne moved that the matter be given a three menths' hoist, but it was not seconded. seconded. After speeches from John Montgomery, (Carleton), Patrick McCarthy, Edward Willis, W. W. Turnbull and W. P. Dole, the chair-man put Ald. Potts' resolution, which was de-clared carried and the meeting adjourned. Several of the speakers were interrupted near the close of the meeting and just as the resolution was being put quite a number left the hall. It was after eleven o'clock when the meeting broke up. eeting broke up.

March 24

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disturbance

said that having heard from Ald. Potts the object of the meeting, it would now be in order for the citizens to express their views.

thought there were many in the audience like himself, who were not familiar with the question, and it would be well for some of

then drew from his pocket the following resolution:-

. On these two occasions only. . That was his great occupation ?

Q. That was his great occupation? A. Yes, at those times. Q. Is it not true that the prisoner told you that he himself was the halfbreed question? A. He did not so say in express terms, but he conveyed that idea. He said : "If I am satisfied the Half breeds will be" I must ex-plain this. This objection was made to him that even if the Government granted him \$35 000, the Half breed question would remain

\$35,000, the Half-breed question would remain the same, and he said in answer to that: " If I am satisfied the Half-breeds will be." Q. Is it not a fact he told you he would even

Accept a less sum than \$35,000? A. Yes, he said, "use all the influence you can, you may not get all that, but get all you can, and if you get less we will see."

THE STUMPAGE QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Telegrah :--

SIR,-I am not aware whether the local government contemplate granting any relief to the lumbering industry by a reduction in the excessive stumpage duty under which the trade is now suffering, but the necessity of their doing so is so apparent and so argent, that, if the question be judged on its merits, they cannot reasonably refuse to 1883 :--comply with the request of the operators

who are seeking relief from such a high stumpage duty, which, in my judgment, the trade can no longer endure. The largest proportion of the stumpage duty is collected from the operators in the four northern counties of the stumpage four northern counties of the province-chiefly in the Miramichi district. When th When the expert duty was abolished the local govern-ment received \$150,000 per annum from the Dominion government as compensation for its removal, and the question arises whether, having this \$150,000 per annum as compen sation, the local government have a right to impose this export duty in another form, by charging \$1 25 per 1,000 superficial feet on the logs, when formerly the export duty on the large lumber manufactured from the logs was 20 cents per 1,000 superficial feet, and rothing on small member 20 that the and nothing on small lumber. So that while the local government are compensated for the removal of the export duty to the ex-

tent of \$150,000 per annum they re-impose it fully ten fold greater by calling it stumpage By this course they are curtailing the export trade in lumber, and hence also cur-tailing the imports from which the Dom-

inion government derives a revenue, for, as our exports are thus decreased by the action of the local government, so in a degree is our ability to import thereby diminished to the prejudice of the revenue of the Dom-

In view of these facts the question suggests itself, whether the stumpage duty should not be abolished, since the local government agreed to accept \$150,000 per annum for its removal; as export duty and stumpage duty is the same thing under another name. Those interested in the trade can fairly claim that, as the local government have received equitable consideration for its removal, they cannot in justice reimpose it.

The prosperity of this, our chief export affects every other industry we have. The timber lands of the province had but little commercial value until lumber operators erected mills-when no stampage existedfor comparatively few mills have been built since its imposition. The mill owners can fairly claim that they have interests at stake which entitle them to fair considera-

tion since, by the erection of the mills, they imparted a value to the crown lands which imparted a value so the crown lands which previously they did not possess. The pres-ent stumpage duty of \$1 25 per 1,000 super-ficial feet (besides a mileage of \$2 per square mile per annum) is so excessive that some re-

lef should be afforded. DICHUBD

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1885. Deals

Total ficial

GEO. MCLEOD. St. John, March 13, 1886.

A HEARTLESS CANARD, - On the 21st of January, THE SUN republished from the Fredericton Reporter the following:

DIED. At New York, on the 15th of January, Louisa Bon-nell, aged 42, of lang fever, daughter of late W. f. Beanell of N. Y., former'y of Gagetown.

From information received some time after the above appeared in our columns, THE SUN ascertained that it was an utter falsebood, both Miss Bonnell and her father being still alive and enjoying good health. A careful investiand enjoying good health. A careful investi-gation of, the circumstances under which the notice first made its appearance revealed the fact that the *Reporter* had been victimized by one Bertha Bonnell, who we are informed, assured the management that Miss Louisa Bonnell was a near re-lative, and entered somewhat fully into the particulars of her alleged death

lative, and entered somewhat fully into the particulars of her alleged death. The *Reporter* has since done all in its power to make amends for the grievous insult which a woman's malice inflicted upon a most estim-able family, and will we feel sure join with THE SUN in expressing deep regret for the publication of a bogus notice of that charac-ter Total decrease in two years 91,177,194 sup. feet. Comparing the total deal shipments for the years 1883, 1884 and 1885 from the ports

ter. Just what legal action will be taken, touch-ing the heartless perpetrator of the fraud, is yet undetermined. of the above named northern counties, with the total deal shipments for the same three years from the port of St. John, I find them

to be nearly equal—the total deal shipments from the North Shore ports being in round numbers 502,000,000 superfield feet, and is now ready for the press. The entire series is to consist of 125 volumes.

nection with it. He said he had arrived at the conclusion that the feeling of the people was one of disappoint. ment with regard to the school question. It was not generally understood, and he thought the press of the city, which was supposed to lead public opinion, appeared to be controlled by those who either did not understand the matter or were endeavoring to milesed the school and the matter of the school and the school and the matter of the school and the matter of the school and the matter of the school and the school and the matter of the school and the schoo by those who either did not understand the matter or were endeavoring to mislead the public. There was a vast difference between the principle of free schools and the details in carrying them out. It was with the datails that he found fault. When the citizens of St. John voted in favor of free schools they did not think they were voting to educate the chil-dren of residents in all parts of the county. If the framers of the law did not point out that we would be expected to do this, the law was the result of treachery and fraud. The people were not bound by the law if it was a fraud. When we voted for free education the belief was that the rich would pay for educating the children of the poor man. In 1884, the was that the rich would pay for educating the children of the poor man. In 1884, the people of the city of St. John (east side) contributed over \$5,000 for the education of the children on the western side of the harbor, and in addition gave 22,000 free passes to chil-dren crossing from Carleton to attend school on this side of the harbor. So long as Carleton is a part of the city we have to do that. In 1884 we in the city of St. Jehn centributed \$2,326 for the education of the children of the taxpayers of Portland and the following amounts to educate the children of residents in taxpayers of Portland and the following amounts to educate the children of residents in the different parishes in the county: Lancaster, \$558; Simonds, \$785; St. Martine, \$439 and Musquash \$371, making in all \$4,481 paid by us to educate the children of those who were in the children of those who were in the set of th no way directly or indirectly connected with us in the city of St. John. Since the introduction in the city of St. 50hl. Since the introduction of the school law St. John has paid \$100,000 to educate children not directly or indirectly connected with us. Recent legislation has taken from us \$2,183 that was had under the original school haw which was voted to us. He did not know what the city members of the legislature were doing when this amount was discontinued, but it would be worth the tax-payers while to ask them. He did not believe discontinued, but it would be worth the tax-payers while to ask them. He did not believe that in voting for the law the citizens realized that they would be taxed in such a manner, and if they did not they would be justified in asking that the expenses be cut down. when the law was made the course of studies that should be laid down did not form a part of the law. The law authorized the appoint-ment of a Board of Education which drew up a curriculum of studies, and the people knew nothing of it. A man reading that curriculum would not for a moment believe that the most sanguine disciple who fought for the law con-oeived that such a course would be laid down. It would be impossible for him to discuss it, but he proposed to give some points on it. A child was sent to school at five years of age, the bill of fare being as follows : language, form, natural history, numbers, geography, minerals, plant life, animal life, colors and objects. The precocious child began with these studies before having even learned the alphabet. (Langhter.) A voice—Experience shows that a child gets on better under this course. Ald. Potts continued, stating that he could not agree with the person who had interrupted him. .

The same voice-The children are not such fools and do not talk nor expect to hear such stuff as you are talking. (Cheering.)

Ald. Potts said the failed to see how a child of this age could distinguish between primary, secondary or tertiary colors, A paint shop must be attached to each school.

must be attached to each school. A voice – There must be something of the kind. Ald. Potts said it was ridiculous to suppose that a child could understand anything about the harmony of colors. The pupil was ad-vanced and in the next grade the following studies were added: Drawing, writing, history and arithmetic. When the pupil reached the age of nine, Latin, French, German, civil gov-ernment, geometry, algebra, mensuration, mer-

HENRY TOWN,

like botany, is borne by the teacher. A voice—How can that be? Mr. Town repeated his statement that the expense of the science subjects were mainly borne by the teachers. It was never intended by the board of education that any pupils in the lower grades should become botanists. Teachers provide themselves with all the minerals they can find, plants, tarthours atc. and with the aid of these (all with all the minerals they can find, plants, text-books, etc., and with the aid of these (all provided at their expense) go to work and de-velop them. The teacher tries to awaken the powers of observation to the characteristics of these subjects, which the pupil could not other-wise obtain and which occupies little of the school time. All lessons up to the 8th grade really cost the parents nothing, and if refer-ence is had to the 1st book it will 'be found that some of the subjects spoken of by Ald. Potts are there mentioned in the simplest man-ner. Ald. Potts rather discouraged industrial drawing being taught in the schools. He would like to know what is more beneficial to the mechanic than the understanding of how to would like to know what is more beneficial to the mechanic than the understanding of how to draw a plan of any work, which mechanics are frequently required to do. That is the object of teaching drawing. Several persons in the audience at this point several persons in the audience at this point attempted to interrupt the speaker, and, after a great' deal of uproar, the chairman secured order and Mr. Town proceeded. He would appeal to the gentlemen

in the audience if it was not right to teach in school, pupils to distinguish between a whole-some plant and a poisonous one. A voice—No, you can tell by the smell. (Laughter and loud applause.) Mr. Town—The woods of our own province,

of which such an excellent display is made by Messrs. Howe, is snother subject our child-ren should be made familiar with. Is it not most valuable that our children should be en-abled to distinguish the various woods of our forest? Howe and the various woods of our

abled to distinguish the various woods of our forest? How many in the audience woods of our forest? How many in the audience would be able to distinguish the different woods if put on the table before them? How many men who work in the city today could plok out the different woods? A voice—How about bricks? Mr. Town—Well, something is taught in the schools about bricks and clay. (Laughter and applause.) He would most emphatically de-clare that any man who would stand on a public platform and accuse any government or board of trustees of appropriating money to their own pockets was a most unfair speaker. Ald, Potts had alluded to him (the speaker) as a high salaried official. high salaried official. Ald. Potts—I did not. Mr. Town—You certainly made such a state-

Mr. Potts-The statement is false; I made use of no such words. Several voices - That's so Potts, you didn't. Mr. Town-Any man who works from Mr. Town-Any man who works from twenty migutes to nine in the morning till twelve, midnight, dearly earns from \$400 to \$700 a year.

A voice—Oh, you don't get pay enough. Several voices—You don't work any such

Mr. Town-He was not asking for more pay, Mr. Town — He was not asking for more pay, but simply alluded to it in reply to Ald. Potts. The latter had not been in any of the schools, knew nothing personally about the schools and spoke entirely from hearsay. In concluding, he said he was sure the board of school trustees would be pleased to have the members of the council and citizens visit the schools, and he would tender to Ald. Potts an invita-tion to visit his school in the Centennial build-ing any day and inspect the work.

ALD. SKINNEB

thought it only fair that the position of the council in the matter should be presented. A short time since the school and arithmetic. When the pupil reached the age of nine, Latin, French, German, civil gov-cantile forms, chemistry and physics were added to the curriculum. In all there were twenty-nine studies. A pupil studying history was expected to give biographical sketches of four men, bringing out prominently the moral principles underlying their actions. (Laughter) A pupil thirteen years old was expected to un-derstand the circulation of the blood. It was a pity Dr. Harvey who discovered this had at first thought it was the work of some wag, er the production of a lunatic. (Laughter.)

Union Baptist Education Seciety.

At the convention held in December last, in the interest of the Union Baptist Education Seciety, it was decided to request all the churches of the Baptist denomination in New Brunswick, and of the Free Baptist in N. B. and N. S., to make a special collection in be-half of the funds of the seminary. At a meet-ing of the directors, held on the 13th inst., I was requested to further this movement at once, as the institution is in urgent need of funds. Will you please urge a special collec-tion in all churches under your care, on the 28th inst., for the purpose named. The inter-est of the seminary is that of our denominations, and asks for your earnest support. At pres-ent nine young men are studying in the in-sitution, with the ministry in view, and hence are exempt from Tuition fees. These fees if paid would amount to about \$450 per year, and while the seminary is doing this work for the churches, surely the churches will be glad, by special effort, to thus help the institution. Will you carefully think the matter over and use your best influence to thus help forward a good movement. Please forward the amount of your collec-tion to me at Fredericton, and acknowledg-Brunswick, and of the Free Baptist in N. B.

al papers. W. G. GAUNCE, Fin. Agent.

Since Grant' tomb was located at Riverside Park property in the vicinity has advanced rapidly, unimproved twenty-five foot lots sell-ing for \$15,000 each.

A Maine man kept an average of 85 fowls for a year. He got 1049 dozen of eggs, of which he sold 929 dozen for \$174 01, and \$54.08 worth of poultry. He says it cost him 25 cents a day to feed the flock.

around would h upon map, to fi exquisite descrip How differen there but barren yawning ravines alculated to fil alarm. It is no it was into which seems to be cert and doleful plac sounds most around would l (2.) Eden was it was a place there everything delight of man satisfy all his co his compound h the garden thou words addresse variety would | Nothing would tles of incarna would be flowin It was vastly There, all was was nothing in afford susteman fasted forty day might be other one seems to ha ing to eat. Sat ing better than might, as best h them. How aw regards man's s destitution and in his lost and t (3.) Eden was mony and joy. nothing to destr the Lord; and t pollute or distu dominion over a they all submitt gentle obedienos their lord. T around him in t ng manner. It was very wilderness. W the wild beasts. of the desert; a 'Jesus was with they howled an most terrific m seize him as th pleces. Such c as regards man' ever exposed is liable to be d more terrible ti wilderness. (4) Eden was fested love a blessings of

precious as the

