

FRONT ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

FREDERICTON. Fredericton, N. B., July 4.—(Special)—The York municipal council met today in the afternoon session, with Warden Scott in the chair and all the councillors were present.

ROTHESAY. Rothsay, July 6.—There has been more travel than usual this year by the Gondola Point road, and those who patronize the ferry frequently were in hopes that the signals would be left unattended.

KARS. Kars, Kings county, July 6.—One of the chief social events of Dominion day was the annual picnic given by Mrs. A. B. Cookson, of Belleisle.

MONCTON. Moncton, N. B., July 6.—(Special)—The six-year-old daughter of John Volour was run over by a truck team at Shediac yesterday sustaining injuries which resulted in death an hour later.

HOPEWELL HILL. Hopewell Hill, July 5.—Golden Rule Division, No. 51, S. of T., elected the following officers for the ensuing quarter: George W. Newcomb, W. P., George M. Russell, W. A., Ella Tingley, R. S., Minnie Gowan, assistant, R. S., Mrs. Jennie E. Rogers, S. S., Mary Archibald, treasurer, Mrs. G. M. Russell, chaplain; Roy Tingley, conductor; Evelyn Gowan, A. S.; Bertha Cleveland, I. S.; Allison Bishop, O. S.; Fred G. Moore, P. W.

HARCOURT. Harcourt, July 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Lyons, of Millerton, who were visiting the latter's parents at Morimore, returned to their home today.

GAGETOWN. Gagetown, July 5.—Many visitors were in the village on Dominion day and several remained over Sunday. Mrs. Jennie Gowan, who was here on Monday, was accompanied by her husband, Mr. Harry Thomas and daughter, Miss Mabel Buley, Miss Winifred Babbin, Miss Ethel Meddow, Mrs. G. M. Campbell and daughter, Mrs. M. S. Barnes, D. Kennedy, Mr. Dawe, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Robinson and children, St. John.

GRAND FALLS. GRAND FALLS, July 4.—(Special)—Ted Parent has a crew of men engaged in attempting to break the log jam in the narrow. At the walls and rocks the logs are piled six feet deep and extend from wall to wall of the canyon. There are over 3,000,000 feet of logs in the jam. Dynamite is probably the best. Dr. W. H. W. Watson went to Richibucto today to attend the county court.

FIELDING ANNOUNCES SURPLUS OF \$9,000,000 (Continued from page 1.) Continuing, the finance minister observed, the eight years up to 1904 had been years of prosperous finance. Last year also had been very satisfactory. The nation, however, had reached a period when the revenue might only increase at a moderate degree. It was necessary to guard therefore against too lavish expenditures, but in so doing the government would not fall into the mistake of denying the reasonable grants that were needed to assist the general advancement of the country.

A Medium Course. Wise expenditure he regarded as true economy. The happy solution of the question was to strike the medium course. Therefore they did not shrink from even a liberal expenditure in the coming year, realizing that the public outlay of the past few years had been a conspicuous factor in the great development of that period. The government had this season laid before parliament estimates on an unconsolidated fund for the current fiscal year totalling \$66,889,888. To this \$5,000,000 would probably have to be added next year, which would mean a total consolidated fund estimate of \$71,889,888.

TO TAKE IN WHOLE COUNTRY. In 1897 we had an inquiry to a limited extent of that character, but we were not able to make a complete examination of the whole country. We did not go west of Winnipeg. The commission held meetings and heard a great many people in person, but Ontario and Quebec were not represented. We had to return to Ottawa without going further west. That we must avoid now, we must take care in making the inquiry we are able to have in all sections of the country. We will hold meetings in all sections of the country and visit that country which we did not do last time.

TARIFF CHANGES. Mr. Fielding then announced the following tariff changes which, he said, were not generally important outside of the parties concerned. He said that the duty on iron and steel was to be reduced from 60 cents per 100 lbs. to 50 cents per 100 lbs. This would result in a general classification with other iron and steel articles. The duty on dry white lead was to be reduced from five per cent to three per cent. There has been established a large tariff valorem on iron and steel. In order that it may be put on terms of equality with other manufacturing industries we propose to make the duty 30 per cent, subject to the British manufacturer of lead in British Columbia. We are now producing pig lead in Canada and the duty on it is 10 per cent. We have brought to Montreal and there made into dry white lead. The increase in duty will be 10 per cent. The duty on white lead ground in oil, instead of 25 per cent, will now stand at 30 per cent.

AMERICAN SILVER. For some time past attention has been called in the house and the press to the large amount of foreign currency, notably American silver, in use in this country. It is not desirable that some thing should be done to minimize this evil. If our brethren across the line would accept Canadian silver there would be no interference with their trying to export the silver currency of the other. Our silver is not taken across the line, except at border towns, while American silver is given the benefit of a preferential tariff of 25 cents per ounce. We have decided that it would be well to send American silver back to the United States. There was a movement of this kind some twenty-five years ago, and a very large sum was exported. It is not desired that anyone should refuse to take American silver, but we propose to provide that when that silver reaches the bank it shall not be reissued, and we propose to make an arrangement with the bank under which they shall send it back to the United States.

GOVERNMENT WILL TAKE THE RISK. Mr. Fielding—I believe that when we get to the line there might be a question as to the power. If a man on the other side of the line would send his silver across to the other a very delicate international question would arise, but we intend to take the risk, notwithstanding the general advice of the majority of our members. We will arrange with the bank to take American silver at its face value, and then send it abroad. We shall pay them a small commission for that service, three eighths of one per cent, besides which we pay the express charges.

TO ENCOURAGE RECIPROCAL TRADE. It is also proposed to give the wines of South Africa, seeing that Dominion duty is given the benefit of a preferential tariff of 25 cents per gallon, the same as on the light wines of France. The wine of South Africa is somewhat stronger than that of France, and as our tariff is now arranged they could not come at the same rate. We are desirous of encouraging the reciprocal trade arrangement with the wine of South Africa, and therefore we want to give them an opportunity to send their goods into Canada. The light wine of South Africa is not a strong wine, and the South African customs convention shall be admitted at the rate of 25 cents per gallon. Mr. Foster—Does not Australia manufacture wine of the same strength, and if so is it the intention to discriminate in favor of one colony against the other?

PREFERENCE FOR PREFERENCE. Mr. Fielding—At the present time, year because Australia does not give us the benefit of a preferential tariff, we are not, and therefore this is a proper discrimination. We all appreciate the desirability of having preferential trade with our friends in Australia, and we have taken steps to let them know that we are quite willing to make preferential relations with them. If they are willing to give us a preferential tariff, we will give them the same in return. The item of settlers' effects has given some trouble during the past year owing to a forced intervention which some parties have been trying to give to the exemption which we allow. We therefore propose that settlers' effects shall be admitted free. It may surprise the house to know that the contention has been raised that a United States contractor with a large amount of apparatus for construction purposes, and the construction plant is entitled to be brought in as settlers' effects. It is therefore intended to strike out the item of settlers' effects and to insert in its place the same terms, but such

changes as will only include the things which are admitted by all to be settlers' effects. The provision for the temporary admission of machinery for the manufacture of sugar from beet root, and the provision for the admission of machinery of a kind not made in Canada to be used exclusively in alluvial gold mining, has been extended to July 6, 1906.

THE MOJASSES DUTY. In our last budget we proposed a change in the duty on British West India molasses which was placed on the free list with the condition that it must be direct. It has been represented that there was a hardship on our sister colony of Newfoundland. Newfoundland sends ships laden with fish to the West Indies and brings molasses usually for Newfoundland, but when there is a surplus the Newfoundlanders send it to Canada, coming by Halifax or St. John.

NO CHANGE IN OOTTON. Mr. Bergeron—Is there anything in the report to cotton? Mr. Fielding—Cotton? My hon. friend has not been reading some of the cotton reports in the press. Mr. Bergeron—I am asking if there is any change. Mr. Fielding—There is none. Many representations have been made with reference to the tariff items. We have dealt with some of them regarding which we are satisfied our sources of information are complete. The others will have to wait the tariff commission.

CLAIMS CREDIT FOR CONSERVATIVES. Mr. Foster asked if the menacing expenses of the country's service would not be made up all the increased revenue. We have a large area opened, larger fields planted and larger crops marketed. Immigration was a good thing, but he asked if the money that was spent on the numbers, numbers, and being a little soft on the matter of quality. He declared there must be a counterbalancing of the money that the foreign elements coming into the country. Settlement, production and transportation were the secret of Canada's prosperity, but as a last word he said the present government could not claim complete credit for this prosperity. The conservatives had spent eight years laying a sound foundation for this prosperity.

STANDING COMMITTEES APPOINTED. Dr. J. W. Daniel, of St. John city, regretted the finance minister had not seen fit to carry out an intimation which had been given that the standing committees would be extended only to goods coming to Canada by Canadian ports. The carrying out of this idea would benefit Canada without seriously interfering with trade. The amount of British goods coming to Canada through Canadian ports was showing a gratifying increase. His proposal would still further stimulate it. Trade would not seriously be interfered with as the amount of British goods coming through United States ports to Canada in 1904-5, were valued only at \$12,885,000.

IMMIGRATION. With regard to immigration in the North-west, to that country to which so much attention is now given, I am sure it must be a source of gratification that the flow of immigration is large and continuous. I am aware that there is some discussion as to whether it is a legitimate criticism as to whether there is too much immigration. However that may be, I will say, and I am sure on reflection, both sides of the house will have that feeling, that I have an unshaken faith in the great powers of Canada and its institutions to receive, and make them instruments for the working out of a great future for the country. (Cheers.)

OBITUARY. Formerly of St. John. Mrs. Eliza Bowden Dalling Anderson died at Toronto Friday, aged eighty-eight. She was born in Greenock (Scot.) in 1837. She married William Anderson in Edinburgh and sailed for New York in that year. Soon after they removed to St. John and lived here for some time.

Mrs. Besse Saunders. Mrs. Besse Saunders, widow of Chas. Saunders, 31 Hiyard street, and the funeral will be held after tomorrow. Mrs. Saunders was 76 years of age and leaves three sons, James and George, who reside in the United States, and Charles at home, and one daughter, Miss Saunders, at home. She had been in poor health for some time.

Mrs. Mary Jane Vaughan. Mrs. Mary Jane Vaughan, beloved wife of John Vaughan, of Millidge street, died Wednesday at the residence of her son-in-law, John Welch, Millidge street, aged 67 years. She had had a long and tedious illness of nine weeks. Mrs. Vaughan was a respected resident of the North End, having lived in that part of the city fifty-three years. She was noted for her hospitable spirit and ready sympathy, and she will be sincerely mourned and much sympathy will be extended to her aged husband in his sad loss. Mrs. Vaughan was a daughter of the late John Hoppey of St. Martins. She was married there fifty-three years ago and moved to the North End to live. She is survived by two sons and four daughters besides her husband.

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