

patterns, and likely to prove as unserviceable in use as they are unsightly and unsoldierlike in appearance. There are also large supplies of champagne, sago, jellies and other luxuries, which are said to be only for the use of invalids, but which, in the eyes of the critics, look uncommonly like the preparations for a military picnic on a large scale.

THE GLEANER.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1884.

A CHAIR OF TECHNOLOGY.

The best friends of the University admit that it might with advantage be made more popular, and are desirous of taking such steps as will secure it a higher place in public esteem. Most of our people are practical and do not appreciate very highly a classical education. It is true, if unpalatable, that nine men out of every ten think that the study of Greek and Latin is just as much time wasted and believe that it really unites a young man for the active duties of life. They claim that students, who devote much time to the classics get false, or rather unpractical notions of men and things, and have to complete their education by rough contact with business men, in a way which is discouraging to the beginner, and at a time when every day counts either for or against the neophyte in business. Without subscribing to these views in their entirety, or even going so far as to say that the day is probably not far distant when the study of Greek, and perhaps the study of Latin will occupy much the same position as that of Hebrew or Sanscrit now does, we submit that an education which has a practical side, which a business man can use in his every day work, is of more value to the great majority of people and would be much more highly appreciated than the best degree with honors granted by the University of New Brunswick or any institution prescribing a similar course. With this view the public at large will agree; and when the University can impart such an education as this it will enjoy all the popularity which its most ardent friends can desire. We are far from suggesting that the present course ought not to be continued. The chair of Classics is a valuable one, and is ably filled. A university without such a chair would be unworthy of the name.

What is needed is a chair of Technology with the graduation course made optional, a requisite for matriculation in the Science course being a sound practical education, including penmanship, industrial drawing, English composition and bookkeeping. Let a student enter college well grounded in these things and take a course in what is known as Technology, Natural Science, Mathematics and English Literature, and he would come out thoroughly equipped for practical life and able to enter a score of avenues of industry, which are practically closed to the ordinary graduate, without further preparation. And they are the avenues in which the most money is to be made. Partial courses would then become popular and of great value. From the University so constituted a higher practical education would permeate the school system, and the whole province would be benefited.

It will, we think, be granted that such a chair as we suggest would be valuable, but the question arises: Where is the money coming from? A competent professor could probably be obtained for \$1,500 a year, although this is less than other colleges pay; but Fredericton is not an expensive place to live in. Of this amount \$1,000 a year could be got by abolishing the Collegiate School. This institution has outlived the cause of its establishment. Intending students at the University do not need to leave home to be fitted to matriculate. At the last matriculation examination a Grammar School student made only 41 marks less than students from the Collegiate School, a difference which is not worth talking about; and the records of the University, of late years especially, do not justify any assumption that pupils are better prepared in the Collegiate School than elsewhere. The country would sustain no loss if the Collegiate School were closed, and it is a question if Fredericton would not really gain by the establishment of an ordinary Grammar School in its stead. The remainder of the salary of the new professor might be asked from the legislature, or perhaps some of our wealthy men, who appreciate practical

business training, would endow the chair with a sufficient sum to make up the difference. If legislation is necessary to authorize the closing of the Collegiate School, and the employment of the head teacher's salary towards the payment of a professor of Technology, we do not think there would be the slightest difficulty in obtaining it.

MANIFEST DESTINY.

The West Indies want free trade with the United States, the Maritime Provinces want free trade with the United States; the Northwest wants free trade with the United States; so does British Columbia; and so do the majority of business men in Ontario and Quebec. If we read public opinion in the United States aright, a large and influential section of the business men of that country would like free trade with Canada, the West Indies and Mexico. At present, hostile tariffs interrupt the freedom of commercial intercourse between the various parts of the continent. We don't believe that this can continue. We believe the manifest destiny of these countries is to be one commercially. Politically, we do not care if they are one or half a dozen. It would not be well to make them one politically. In so vast a nation, as the whole North American Continent and the adjacent islands would make, there would be too much of a diversity of local interests to make a central government valuable for any but the most general purposes. It is doubtful if Maine gains anything from its political connection with California, or New Brunswick from its political connection with British Columbia, or that if these partners were exchanged, that either would profit or lose politically. The great benefits of a union of States, in the new world at least, are those which flow from freedom of commerce. Why we favor confederation with the West Indies is not because we think there will be any particular political advantage in it; but because it will give Canada the trade of those islands, which now goes elsewhere. If we could get the trade in any other way, so that we could hope to keep it permanently, we would unite with those of our contemporaries, who oppose the idea of confederation. But as we look at it, either the United States will have the trade of the islands or Canada will, and in this matter we are for Canada first. We wish to see the British possessions in America firmly welded together, and then a commercial union effected with the United States and Mexico. This is the manifest destiny of North America.

REPRESENTATION IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Telegraph*, has directed public attention to the anomalies in the existing distribution of the membership of the Assembly. The subject will require to be dealt with at an early day, notwithstanding the many difficulties which surround it. The following table shows the population of the several counties, by the census of 1881, the number of their representatives and the ratio of representatives to population:—

County.	Population.	No. of members.	Pop. per member.
Restigouche,	7,058	2	3,529
Gloucester,	21,614	4	5,404
Northumberland,	25,109	4	6,277
Kent,	22,618	4	5,655
Westmorland,	37,719	4	9,429
Victoria,	7,010	1	7,010
Madawaska,	8,676	1	8,676
Carleton,	23,365	2	11,682
Sunbury,	30,397	4	7,599
Queens,	6,651	2	3,325
Kings,	14,017	2	7,008
St. John,	25,617	3	8,539
Albert,	23,022	3	7,674
The Province,	321,233	41	7,835

It will be seen from this table that in the following counties the ratio of population to representation is less than in the province as a whole: Restigouche, Northumberland, Victoria, York, Sunbury, Queens and Albert; and that if the representation of the various counties was regulated *pro rata* according to population with that of the province, Sunbury, Restigouche and Victoria would not have population enough to entitle them to one representative. These three counties now elect five representatives, but they have a smaller population than either Kent, Carleton or Gloucester, each of which elects only two; while St. John with 13,000 less population than these last three counties, elects as many representatives as they do. Queens with more than twice the population of Sunbury has the same number of members. Restigouche has two representatives, while it has less population than Victoria and Madawaska combined, but they only elect one representative each.

It is difficult to suggest any plan of equalization, because, unless the legislature were made altogether too cumbersome, some of the counties would be reduced in their representation by any plan based upon population. Perhaps as good a plan as any would be to give all counties two representatives; to those with a pop-

ulation exceeding 15,000 and not exceeding 25,000 three representatives, to all counties having more than 25,000 population and less than 35,000 five representatives, and so on, but no county to have more than six representatives. This would give a House of Assembly made up as follows: Restigouche 2, Gloucester 3, Northumberland 4, Kent 3, Westmorland 5, Victoria 2, Madawaska 2, Carleton 3, York 4, Sunbury 2, Queens 2, Kings 4, Charlotte 4, St. John 6, Albert 2. Total 48 members. This representation might be readjusted at each decennial census. Under this arrangement as population increased the Assembly would increase, but it would be over twenty years in all probability before it would reach sixty members. We suggest this as a means of adjusting the representation, not because we think it desirable to adopt it, but as a practical contribution to the discussion.

Another plan proposed is the division of the province into ridings. In this one of two alternatives will have to be adopted; either some counties will have to lose representatives, or in making up the ridings the present county lines would have to be disregarded, that is if representation is to be by population. Take for instance Sunbury county, population 30,397; divide this into two ridings and we have 3,300 as the population of a riding. It is manifest that this would not do as a standard. Sunbury would have to be divided and a part of Queens taken in to make up the population to the average figure, or it would have to surrender one member, or else the principle of representation by population would have to be disregarded. A more difficult case would be presented by Restigouche, with its population of 7,058 and two representatives, as the inclusion of parts of other counties with it would be very difficult. In time Restigouche will have a population in the interior and will be properly reckoned as identical in interests with Victoria, but that is yet in the future. We suggest these as some of the difficulties to be met in a scheme for the establishment of ridings; but at the same time we are not prepared to dispute that the fairest and best way of getting at the equalization of the representation is by the adoption of this plan. The subject will admit of considerable discussion, and as it will have to be dealt with before long it is desirable that there should be a full expression of public opinion upon it. We incline to the view that it would be better for the government first to grapple with the Franchise, and leave the question of redistribution of seats to the future.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

The German bolt to Cleveland is gaining strength. The New York Germans met at the Academy of Music the other night, and crowded it and all the avenues and approaches to it with an enthusiastic gathering. Two overflow meetings were held. The meetings fully endorsed Cleveland. The loss of the German vote in New York is a serious thing to the Republicans. At the meeting of Tammany on Monday night, John Kelly made a speech which he concluded by saying that the organization would give Cleveland "its full and honest support." The anti-Tribune Trades Union movement will probably cost Blaine a good many votes. The history of this matter is somewhat interesting. On Nov. 19th last, W. T. Thompson for the Tribune Association made a contract with Typographical Union No. 6, by which the Tribune office came under the rules of the Union, and compositors employed in it were to receive 46 cents per thousand ems. This contract was broken within a month. The Union declared war, and set about boycotting the Tribune and its advertisers. They sent delegations to the Republican State and National Conventions to Mr. Blaine and the Republican National Committee, asking that the broken contract be revived and respected or the Tribune thrown over as the organ of the Republican party. A few days ago a reconciliation was nearly accomplished, but the breach is again as wide as ever. Typographical Union No. 6 has therefore through its organ, *The Boycotter*, formally avowed its determination to depose the Republicans from power, if it can be done, and they call upon all Trades Unions to help them in what they claim is a common cause. The great majority of the members of the Union have heretofore been Republicans.

Mr. Blaine is having very satisfactory receptions in the West, but his tactics and those of his party managers show that they feel they will have to fight in many States, which have hitherto been considered safe. The present outlook is decidedly unfavorable to Blaine. Sir John and his friends are hard at work, and claim that they are going to make a serious inroad into Republican ranks in New York. We fancy that when the time comes to vote, many of the Prohi-

bitionists will return to their first love and vote the Republican ticket.

Butler continues to be at the front. He is a curious specimen, a very clever man, but an erratic one. He is the candidate of Editor Dana of the New York *Sun*, who would not vote or work for either Blaine or Cleveland, and so he brought Butler to the fore.

The American Association, which believes that only native born Americans should rule America, has nominated William L. Ellsworth, of Pennsylvania, and Charles H. Waterman, of New York, as President and Vice President respectively.

Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, having been nominated and expressed her certainty of election, announced that her cabinet would be, and seems to have concluded that her share of the business was over. It probably is.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes has come out of his retirement and made a speech for Blaine.

The result of the investigation into the notorious Star Route mail contracts shows that the United States Government were defrauded out of over \$4,000,000.

Vanderbilt is said to have been a heavy loser this summer and to have been hard pressed for cash. His losses are put as high as \$50,000,000. He has lately astounded the financial world by an issue of \$10,000,000 bonds on the New York Central.

A question has been raised as to who will be responsible for the Canada Temperance Act fines paid to the License Commissioners in the event of the License Act being declared *ultra vires*. The Commissioners will of course be liable in the first instance, and they will no doubt be saved harmless by the Dominion Government. The suggestion that the Chief Inspector will have to reimburse the city is simply nonsense.

The Farmer is dreadfully worried because Mr. Gregory went to Ottawa to argue the License Act case for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia before the Court. It thinks the Attorney General might have gone and thus saved the cost to the Province. Why not suggest that Mr. Gregory should charge the Province nothing and look to Nova Scotia for the whole of his pay? This would be about as sensible as to ask the Attorney General to do the work for nothing. It is no part of the Attorney General's duty to argue questions affecting the constitutionality of Acts of Parliament before the Supreme Court. If he took charge of the case for the Province, prepared himself to argue it and went to Ottawa for the purpose, he would have as much a right to make a charge for it as if he were retained by a private citizen. New Brunswick was not exceptional in being represented by counsel other than the Attorney General. In fact the only Province which was represented by its Attorney General was British Columbia. Mr. Wetmore's organ should remember that Attorney General King absorbed the whole \$3,000 grant to pay him for arguing the school law before the Privy Council, and that Mr. Wetmore's political friends thought it was all right; and when it complained of the partner of Attorney General Blair being employed in public business, Mr. Wetmore's organ should also remember that Attorney General King appointed his partner, Mr. Morrison, one of the Commissioners to consolidate the Statutes, that Mr. Wetmore himself, partner of Attorney General Fraser, succeeded Mr. Morrison, and that he also, as long as Mr. Fraser was Attorney General, received the lion's share of all Crown prosecutions. Yet neither Attorney General King nor Attorney General Fraser, nor both combined, gave so much attention to the Crown business as Attorney General Blair has done.

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1 barrel Codfish Oil;
1 barrel Needles Oil;
4 barrels Spirits of Turpentine.
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