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## Provincial Parliament.

### The Estimates.

FREDERICTON, March 10.  
Hon. Mr. Tilley in laying before the House the estimates, said that although the Government always felt happy in being able to meet the House with a full Treasury, yet they could not do so on this occasion. The estimates were not in an embarrassed position as they might have been on some previous occasions. Mr. Tilley referred to the state of affairs in 1895 when there was a deficiency of £70,000 as compared with the previous year and with no means of meeting that deficiency. He immediately proceeded to his report. He showed that the revenue of 1899-00 was \$575,577, and that of 1899-01, \$693,500, while the actual revenue was \$575,000, leaving a deficiency of \$123,000. The estimated revenue of 1899-01 was based on that of the previous year, and this the Provincial Secretary justified, for various reasons that he offered; the rebellion in the United States had not assumed its present dimensions, and no one could have foreseen the effect of it, the Nova Scotia estimates had been based in the same way, and so had those of the other Colonies. The net revenue from the Railway in 1899 was \$41,935; in 1891 it was \$6,452. Mr. Tilley showed how these estimates had been made up, and he contended that the data upon which they were founded justified the conclusions arrived at, although the revenue was not as large as was anticipated. Mr. Tilley then went on to show the actual expenditure of the year, and showing that the actual expenditure had exceeded the estimated expenditure by about \$14,000, to which was to be added the difference between the actual and estimated receipts of the railway. Mr. Tilley went over the various items of expenditure showing in what they had exceeded the estimate, and it appeared that in most of these items there was an amount appropriated by law, and which the Government could not control, as for Education, the expenses of the Legislature, and there was \$1000 for notices to be sent to the London Exhibition. He held that while the Government would be justly responsible for over-estimates, or for over-expenditures, they could not be blamed for a falling off in the revenue when the law of the land was the result of unforeseen circumstances.

The estimated revenue for the present year is \$515,000; Expenditure \$555,000; Capital and Territorial revenue and surplus, Civil List, \$20,000; Supreme and Equity Court Fees, \$4,300; Province share of railways, \$1,000; Auction Duty, \$200, making the total estimated ordinary revenue, \$599,000. The estimated ordinary expenditure of the year for all matters is \$775,557. The total cash required would be to meet unpaid warrants, \$88,959; in drawn appropriations, \$30,000; copyright duties, \$71; to repay temporary advances for Railway construction, \$9,385—in all, when the estimated ordinary expenditure is added, \$800,243. The resources are as follows: estimated revenue, \$599,500; cash in January, \$9,205; do. to credit of Province in Commercial Bank, \$7,359; in hands of Deputy Treasurer, \$11,281; in Central Bank, \$5,665; earnings of the European and North American Railway in Commission's hands, \$21,432; balance of the Civil List in 1891, \$9,256; available Bank credit, \$120,000; a total of resources of \$800,494. The total Railway debt is \$1,085,407; the debt in the previous year was \$1,509,975. The ordinary revenue Provincial debt is \$900,350. The Provincial Secretary explained that it was necessary, in order not only to provide for the deficiency of last year, but to make arrangements for the coming year, to re-arrange the tariff, so that when business resumed its ordinary flow, the deficiency would be made good. The policy of the Government for some time had been to secure colonial free trade, at least with those on the Atlantic coast. Mr. Tilley explained various negotiations that had taken place, until at last Her Majesty had consented to allow the Colonies to make such arrangements in this respect as they might see fit, with certain restrictions. These duties were proposed, and uniform tariff between these Colonies, (or at least Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) which was most desirable, as it would be a measure breaking down of tariffs entirely, but the satisfactory arrangement of the Provincial Excise duty stood in the way of this. Second, the enactment of a law in each of the Colonies, providing for the admission of articles of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the Colonies into each other free. Third, the putting in force of existing laws, by proclamation, providing for free interchange of certain articles of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the Colonies, with each other. In the arrangement of the tariff, he had kept in view the arrangements that he yet hoped to carry with Nova Scotia, and proposed on special articles, by agreement

with that of Nova Scotia. Gin and Whiskey are to be increased to 60 cents; green Tea is to be made 8 cents per pound, which, with the 24 per cent. for Railway purposes, will make it equal to the Nova Scotia Tariff; brown Sugar is to be made \$1.40 per hundred weight; on Molasses 4 cents a gallon, which with the 24 will nearly assimilate it to that of Nova Scotia, where it is five cents a gallon.

This increase of duty would, of course, give an increase of revenue which when trade again flourished, would pay off the deficiency of past any deficiency that might be the present year. Mr. Tilley dilated at some length upon the advantages of the proposed trade arrangements which, when effected, would give both us and Nova Scotia a largely increased market for our goods—giving Nova Scotia instead of 330,000 people to sell to, 580,000; and New Brunswick the same number instead of 252,000. If P. E. Island could be brought in there would be 800,000 more. Mr. Tilley explained that the \$30,000 sterling debentures for the security of Savings Banks Depositors was untouched in order to provide requisite cash, which, under existing circumstances, which run short he felt, when England made arrangements with Baring Bros. for a loan of 35,000 (\$140,000) at five per cent., to meet interest and other expenditures within a short period and he now asked the Legislature to authorize the contracting of a loan to that amount by the issue of debentures. Mr. Tilley at some length justified the different estimates, showing how the railway estimates were made up, and referring to the Savings Bank, the position of the Province, the Railway, etc.

Mr. Anglin asked of the Provincial Secretary if he had drawn anything from Barings on the strength of the proposed loan.

Mr. Tilley said yes—\$3000 on the 1st of March.

Mr. Tilley brought in a Bill to amend an Act entitled an Act for imposing a revenue; also a Bill relating to Savings Banks and other Provincial liabilities.

March 11.

Mr. Crocker brought in a Bill to revise chap. 96 of the Revised Statutes, of the Survey and Export of Lumber.

Mr. Waters presented the petition of Geo. E. Fenety, V. Nowlin, and about 350 others, praying for the passage of Act to do away Ward elections, and a Bill for that purpose.

Hon. Attorney General brought in a Bill to amend the Act imposing a tax upon unimproved land for the erection of bridges and construction of roads in the Parishes in the same line. Also a Bill to amend title 10, chap. 67 of the Revised Statutes, relating to "Sewers."

Mr. Boyd brought in a Bill to amend the law relating to Buoy and Beacon, in so far as the same relates to the County of Charlotte. The object of the Bill, as explained by Mr. Boyd, is to provide that any surplus of Buoy and Beacon money which may be left in the hands of the Treasurer at one port in Charlotte County after the requisite demands of that port have been supplied, may be applied by the Commissioners or a majority of them for the aqueduct services of another port. The Charlotte County members were agreed to the Bill and the Provincial Secretary saw no objection to the same, so it passed.

Mr. Lindsay's Bill to erect a new Parish in the County of Carleton was committed, and a vote to without any discussion. Mr. McPhelin's Bill to increase the representation of several Counties in the general Assembly of Province was committed. Mr. McPhelin went over the number of representatives in each County, showing the great disparity that existed between the representation and population of some of these Counties as compared with others. In the County of Restigouche, for instance, there were 4,874 inhabitants, which gave 2,338 inhabitants to each representative; while in Carleton there were over 8,000 inhabitants to each representative. Mr. McPhelin proposed an additional representative each for King's, Kent, Gloucester, Queen's and Carleton. Mr. Speaker referred to some remarks made by McPhelin the other day, in which he said that the Speaker ought not to take any part in the debates or discussions of the House. His Honor thought that, in carrying out that idea, Mr. McPhelin should have counted the representatives of No. 10,umberland as buoys, and that when a member shall be elected to take his place, he was opposed, however, to taking population as a basis for representation; they were trying to get this sort of representation in Canada and we had better wait until we saw how it worked there. He was of opinion, however, that the proper basis for representation was by the different interests—the Agricultural, the Fishery, Lumbering and Manufacturing, etc.

Mr. Lindsay contended that if the Speaker were correct that was a reason why Carleton should have an additional representative, as it had two interests represented. He felt that representation by population was the correct mode, and that Carleton with over 16,000 inhabitants ought to have more representation.

Mr. Fisher said there were two things he never believed in; he did not think that universal suffrage or representation by population were compatible with the constitution of this country. If the latter were adopted, the basis of representation that would suit at one time would not suit at another. Mr. Fisher showed that the population of the different counties had not increased in anything like the same ratio. As regards the County of Restigouche with only 4,874 inhabitants, having two representatives; it was the same with Victoria, and whenever the Legislature set up a new County it was always the custom to allow them two representatives, on the ground that one of a representative might be sick or unable to attend to his duties for some cause or other. Mr. Fisher contended that the true mode of representation was to take the County itself as a basis.

Mr. Boyd said that the question of a basis for representation had never been fairly settled. He thought, however, that the principle of Responsible Government could not be fairly carried out in the Province until we had fifteen or twenty additional representatives on the floors of the House.

The matter was discussed at some length. Mr. Halloway speaking against the Bill. Mr. Montgomery moving that its further consideration be postponed for three months. Mr. Gilmore and Mr. Jordan hoped that progress would be reported upon it. Mr. Young had a Bill before the House for a division of the County of Gloucester, which had been referred to a special committee. He hoped progress would be reported on this Bill until the Committee had reported.

March 12.

Mr. Boyd's Bill to abolish the polling place in Indian Island and to establish one at Chocolate Cove, and another at Welsh Pool, was committed, and after a time progress was reported.

House went into Committee of the Whole on Mr. Stevens's Bill, to amend the Law relating to Judgments, Executions, and Proceedings thereon. The Bill, according to Mr. Stevens's explanation, provides that, in cases, where parties have obtained Judgment they shall be entitled to interest so long as the amount of the Judgment is unpaid—interest to be paid from the time the Judgment is obtained. Mr. Steadman objected to the Bill on the ground that it was giving too much power to a creditor to allow him by his Attorney to issue executions for interest, in the manner proposed by the Bill, inasmuch as there might be reasons, such as an agreement between the parties, that interest was not to be paid; progress was reported.

Considerable movement was created by a petition brought in by Mr. Allen, from Richard L. Armstrong, who asked the House, in the event of the seat for Carleton, now held by Mr. Lindsay, being declared vacant that the seat may be given to him. Mr. Armstrong, it seems, received nine votes, but he says that he knows and believes, and solemnly avers that the charge of bribery, corruption, and treating cannot be made against him or the parties who voted for him, but that they were all really, truly, and bona fide independent voters, and the petitioner states his belief should the seat be declared vacant, he can satisfy the House that by elevating him to its occupancy, it protests of bribery and corruption will not in the future be heard of from the flourishing and independent County of Carleton, but on the contrary, elections in that County will be as pure and unfeigned as that of the many others of the free and independent constituencies of the loyal Province of New Brunswick.

March 13.

Smith referred to Chandler's speech in Legislative Council relating to the matter of Mr. Backhouse, stating that he had a letter from Andrew Weldon substantiating his (Smith's) statements, which would be read at a proper time.

Tilley presented a petition from over 1100 of the inhabitants of St. John, against the passage of a Bill to appropriate the proceeds from fisheries of St. John, &c., praying also that the petition from the Chamber of Commerce, that the fishery money may be applied to improvement of the Harbour, be not favorably considered.

Gilmore introduced a Bill to exempt lumber men factored on Government lands on Digbyquash River from payment of export duty.

Kerr presented a petition from Lumbermen on the South West Miramichi against the incorporation of the South West Boom Company, unless amended.

Notion of Munro in amendment of resolu-

tion to refer Myers' matter to committee. Not expedient so to refer it. Passed 22 to 15.

Exciting Debate in Legislative Council. Perley refuses to go before Scrutiny Committee on Address from Lower House.

Council not inclined to force him, but can find no precedent for refusal.

Council will, I think, grant leave and leave matter with Perley and Lower House.

## European Intelligence.

### ARRIVAL OF THE "NORTH AMERICAN."

PORTLAND, March 11.

The steamship "North American" arrived at 8 o'clock this morning.

The papers referring to the blockade, had been sent before Parliament.

Earl Russell's letter to Lord Lyons says the fact of vessels running the blockaded ports does not prevent the effectiveness of the blockade, and argues that neutrals ought to preserve the greatest caution.

The unemployed laborers at Liverpool made demonstrations, but were peaceably dispersed by the police. It is reported that a reactionary movement is preparing in Southern Italy, for the Spring.

The French Naval commanders in China have been forbidden to allow the rebels to commit atrocities similar to those at the capture of Ningpo.

English Government sent some instructions to its commanders.

Tarapur, Feb. 27th.—The garrison of Tarapur, following the example of the garrison of Naupolia had revolted. The insurrection is considered important, and it is thought may influence Turkey. Calcutta freights 75s. Imports dull.

Warrior had arrived at Plymouth. Steers well and does not leak.

Consols opened at 93½ to 93½.

Wheat firm. Flour steady. Cotton firm.

### Reception of Troops in Canada.

The officers of the 62nd Regt., were entertained by the citizens of Kingston, Canada West on their arrival there, and the banquet was largely attended.

In response to the toast of "Col. Inglis and the officers of the 62nd Regt.," that gallant officer said it was the culmination of a series of kindnesses which had been offered to the Regiment from the date of their leaving Woodstock, when ordered for service in Upper Canada, at a time that a disturbance across the lines appeared imminent. From the farmers and backwoodsmen of Lower Canada, they received every attention that could contribute to the comfort of their noon-tide stoppings, and their night halts, while going through their snowy forest wilds. Coming up the country they had received further attentions, and every sign of welcome from the inhabitants of Canada, and he now found himself in Kingston, the place of his boyhood, surrounded by friends and entertained in a hospitable manner.

He delicately turned the compliment paid to the Regiment by the Mayor, and said the honor of his entertainment was more highly prized by the corps, from the fact that, as far as he knew, it was the first entertainment of the kind paid to the reinforcements in Canada.

THE EAR AND CANNON FIRING.—A short time ago a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Leads* suggested to artillerists to keep their mouths open when a cannon is discharged, in order to protect their ears from injury. Dr. Van Mackerliker, the artist says this is a remedy as far as we have a voluntary power of rendering the tympanum tense through the means of the ossicles and their muscles. He made the following simple, yet useful remedy to obviate many of the injuries in which gunners are exposed. It consists of a solution of glycerine oil and belladonna—say about one ounce of glycerine to fifteen grains belladonna. Saturate a piece of cotton well in this solution and place it in the ear as far as possible. This solution forms a coating on the membrane, and with the addition of the cotton, protects the drum of the ear to the utmost extent. When the cotton is removed, the coating can be readily washed out by springing the ear with a little warm water. The preparation will also obviate disease to which the ear is subject from night air, and exposure from dampness, and incurred from sleeping in tents and the open fields. [Scientific American.]

THE BARBARISM OF STEEL PENS.—I am aware, says a recent writer, that it may be very fairly said that if a man is good enough to be induced by any representations of seller or advertiser, to make his coffee with a windlass, and share himself with a stone, the only verdict he can expect from an in-

telligent jury is "carved him right;" but look at another invention, under the tyranny of which, we all groan more or less, but which very few have the strength of mind to resist. It is not the curse of steel pens swept over the land until decent handwriting is almost unknown? Do not sixteen-nine persons in a hundred use steel pens, and has more than one out of the ninety-nine the offenders to say he can write with them? Lord Palmerston was quite right—the handwriting of this generation is abominable; and as new improvements in steel pens go on, that of the next will be worse. The fine Roman hand of the last century has died out; the steel pen's fault. There is neither grace nor legitimacy in the angular scrawl that prevails now. Open any parish register of fifty years back, and see in what a fine legible hand scholars like too in most cases, the persons of that day made his entries. Our present young person, though he took a first class at Oxford, and wears a most correct waistcoat, doesn't do it, and couldn't do it if the benefit of clergy depended on it.

THE "RINALDO," VOYAGE FROM CAPE COD TO BERMUDA. \* \* \* \* \* We left Cape Cod with a very low glass, and had no sooner cleared the land than down it came. We had close reefed fore and main topsails courses furled, and with steam on for two hours ran only fifteen knots. In clearing a vessel the helm was jammed one way; and shortly after the wheel ropes and preventive tackles were carried away. Of course, the ship heeled to starboard, and being unable to use the rudder, we had to let go the main-top-sail sheet to pay off. Of course, the top-sail went to ribbons; and was working before we got our wheel to work. All night the ship had been heeled to starboard, and to our horror in the morning we heeled in 35 fathoms—so must have drifted towards the Georges Shoals. We kept her close to the gale and steam full speed; and, thank goodness, got clear. Our parting meeting, our cutter, and the gun, were washed away. For six days we poked about the coast of Nova Scotia, hoping the weather would clear; then, not having seen sun, moon, or stars since leaving Cape Cod, and only twenty knots of coal left we were away for Bermuda. The ship was in a state of ice fore and aft. All the guns were like piles of ice. [Extract of a letter from an officer of the "Rinaldo," N. Y. *Albion*.]

OFF THE TRACK.—During the past three or four weeks the trains on the Grand Trunk Railway have been very irregular, and every now and then we hear of a train off the track. On Wednesday evening the down express ran into the main train a little below Brighton. Fortunately, the train was going at a slow rate, owing to the severe storm and the damage done was inconsiderable. The passenger car of the Express was disabled, so that it had to be left at Trenton. The passengers were somewhat frightened, and some of them received slight bruises, but beyond this nothing serious occurred. [Belle's Intelligence.]

This is the age of practical joking; and what vulgarly termed "well" seems to interest all alive. An amusing instance has lately been perpetrated by several of the London jewellers. A well-morosed case, of the size and form of an ordinary photographic miniature, is tattooed in gold. "Portrait of the Gontia." It is laid carefully on the drawing room table, with scrapbooks, &c. The unlucky victim beholding it for the first time, seizes it with impatience—"Ah! I have not seen that," opens it with eager haste, and beholds a portrait of himself reduced to a palpitating piece of looking glass. It is whiskered and bearded, the joke tells anxiously—he drops it with speed, and the Gontia tries to enjoy it.

LADIES SHOULD READ NEWSPAPERS.—It is a great mistake, in female education, to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted to only the fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her for conversation, you must give her something to talk about—give her education with this actual world and its transpiring events. Urge her to read the newspapers, and become familiar with the present character and improvement in our race. Let her have an intelligent opinion, and be able to sustain an intelligent conversation concerning the mental, moral, political and religious improvement of our times.

"My husband," said a wagish dachy to a crowd, "in all your affliction, in all of your troubles, day is one place where you can always find sympathy."—"What? what?" shouted several of his auditors. "In the dictionary," he replied, rolling his eyes skyward.

"Thank you for pains," as the girl said when she fell down to kiss her.