

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

WHOLE No. 13

ation to fully of passing a resolution to face the question of the validity of the Manitoba act had been proposed by the courts, and the refusal of complying with the wish of the government to refer the question to the courts. The petitions at the very outset, Sir, read several lengthy passages from Blake, which was accepted and endorsed by Sir John Macdonald taking this question to the court (Cheers). At some length, Sir, he showed that while the committee of the privy council had heard the appeal

judicial and not a political ex-
ercise, they in no way attempted to
assume ministerial responsibility, for
the course to this house and to the
people had been charged by Mr. Tardif
in his resolution. He appealed to the
judgment of the house to consider
the gravity of this religious and racial
issue in its effect on the political stability
of the country, and touched on the
factors that would have caused the

governors on the impulse of the moment been swayed by the unworthy considerations that animated Mr. Tait presenting his resolution. The proof of Manitoba, he felt satisfied, was to obey the decision of the highest tribunal in the land, even if that decision was against the majority. (Cheers.)

Hugh John MacDonald Followed

Dalton McCarthy moved the adjournment of the debate at one o'clock.

per cent. of alcohol or less, and sparkling wines shall be exempt from the ad valorem duty of thirty per cent. that the present duty charged on wool and Castile soaps shall be reduced one half; that the duty on

almonds, prunes and plums shall be reduced by one third, and that the commercial advantages granted Canada to a third power shall not be enjoyed by France and her colonies. In return France agrees to admit fruit

her territory, French dependencies included, at the minimum tariff, of meats, condensed milk, fresh water, eels, preserved fish, including lobsters, etc., in their natural form, fruit of kinds in all conditions, breeding live wood pavement, staves, wood pulp, etc.

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owe:

the treaty, except in case Canada
up the duty on French non-spark
wines, when France can terminate
it at once.

Elimination to St. Leonard's, crossing the St. John river by a bridge and connecting with the Bangor and Aro railway. The building of the bridge across the St. John is a matter that involves action by the legislature of the state of Maine.

OTTAWA, March 7.—Balfour McCauley resumed the debate on the Man school question, speaking about 15 minutes to crowded galleries. He found common ground with Mr. Tarte in denouncing the government for its

ment of this matter, but he reached a conclusion from a totally opposite point. He held that the cabinet had full knowledge of the facts, and, under the law of the case, should have refused to entertain the petition of Roman Catholic minorities and

having before their eyes the result of New Brunswick school question, which had been carried to the highest court of appeal in the realm, they had no excuse for their dilatory tactics. They ridiculed the premier's statement of

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the plaintiff jointly with the Ministry in the case against the province. If the government went to court in the sense put forward by John, the matter could be removed from their jurisdiction.

another tribunal. Far better, he
it would have been for the govern-
to have disallowed the act at the
than to attempt, as they were now
in a roundabout manner, to kill
detail. He objected to the course

government in dealing with the problem and charged Sir John with introducing that remedial legislation which was enacted for the benefit of the nation. He told the government to admit that they were further delaying to escape the consequences of a scandal which had been exposed.

Mr. McCarthy was in good voice and received a most attentive hearing. Sir Hector Langevin followed McCarthy in defence of the tri-

the Roman Catholic community in Manitoba, seeking to prove the present school act is unconstitutional. The veteran member made a dash by showing that Mr. Tarte's son was the product of Mr. M.C. fertile brain, and that the answer was nothing to do with his ancestry.

(Continued on inside page)

The Union Advocate

Established 1867.

NEWCASTLE, MICHIGAN, N. B.
WEDNESDAY, MAR. 15, 1893.Seed Testing and Distribution of
Good Grain.To the Editor of the Union Advocate.
Sir, Knowing that farmers generally are much interested in the above subjects, permit me to place before your readers the following:

SEED TESTING.

The work of testing the germinating power of grain and other agricultural seeds is now in active progress at the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa. Up to the present over 1,000 samples have been tested and reported on this season, and on the whole with very gratifying results, showing a good percentage of vitality. There are, however, some districts in the Dominion from which samples have been received of very poor quality and quite unfit for seed. In some parts of Manitoba the harvest season of 1892 was a failure, and in some parts of Ontario and Quebec the winter during the last harvest period was very wet, and the grain in the stock was subject to repeated wettings before it could be housed, and in the meantime some of it sprouted. A large proportion of such samples also show a low degree of germinating power, and it is as well as seed will be likely to result in poor crops.

Any farmers desiring to send further samples for seed should forward them without delay; the packages should contain about one ounce each, and they can be sent to the Experimental Farm from reports through the mail. The samples are tested and reports are usually furnished in about ten days after the grain is received.

SEED DISTRIBUTION.

Last year 16,905 sample bags of promising sorts of grain, weighing 3 lbs. each, were sent free through the mail to 9,111 farmers residing in different parts of the Dominion. This large quantity of grain, over 25 tons, was all of first quality and consisted of the most promising sorts which have been tested on the several Experimental Farms. By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a similar distribution is now in progress for this year, and already over 3,000 samples have been sent out, and a large number are being mailed daily. The object of this distribution is to place in the hands of good farmers in all parts of the country samples of the best varieties of oats, barley, wheat, peas, &c., so that they may shortly be available for seed in every district in the country, and eventually result in the displacing of poor mixed and unfavourable sorts, with varieties possessed of greater vigor and fertility. The number of samples sent to one applicant is limited to two in each case, and on this basis a very large number can still be supplied. With careful and judicious handling these 3 lb. samples will generally produce from one to three bushels the first year, and at the end of the second season the grower usually has seed enough for a large field. The advantages resulting from this large distribution of the best sorts of grain obtainable will not doubt in a few years be generally manifest in an improvement in the quality and growth of the staple of the average grain crops of the Dominion. A circular is sent with each sample which the recipients are expected to fill up and return at the close of the season, with particulars as to the character and growth of the grain. The request is also made that a sample of not less than one pound of the product be returned to the Central Experimental Farm, so that information may be had as to the measure of success in the application of the seed to the supply house. Letters can be sent to the Experimental Farm at Ottawa free of postage.

WM. SAUNDERS,
Director of the Central Experimental Farm,
Ottawa, March 10, 1893.

School for the Blind.

The twenty-second annual report of the board of managers of the Halifax School for the Blind has come to hand. Six blind persons have been under instruction during the past year, 37 of whom were males and 17 females; 7 of these have since graduated or left the school, and one has been removed by death, making the total attendance at the end of the year, 46; of whom 22 are from the Province of Nova Scotia, 17 from New Brunswick, 10 from Prince Edward Island and 6 from Newfoundland. During the twenty-one years of its existence, the Institution has sent out a number of trained men and women who have been able to maintain themselves by the work of their hands. 28 per cent. are engaged in teaching music; 12 per cent. in conducting or taking part in concert companies; 8 per cent. in pianoforte tuning; 8 per cent. in business; 1 per cent. in manufacturing; 12 per cent. in giving instruction or working at trades; 2 per cent. as agents; 2 per cent. in farm work; 2 per cent. in literary callings; 22 per cent. residing at home.

Of these latter a large proportion live in the household and partially maintain themselves by the work of their hands. We can gather from this that the Blind Institution does a noble work, in educating and training those persons, deprived of the blessings of sight, to take their part in life's active work, and to maintain themselves and others. The revenue of the Institution is (1) derived from grants from the governments of N. S., N. B. and P. E. I.; (2) the interest upon investments; (3) the sale of scripions and donations. The able and devoted Superintendent, Mr. C. F. Fraser, continues his office with ability and zeal, in the advancement of the Institution.

My Country 'Tis of Thee

Boston, Mass., March 7, 1893.

Dear Advocate:
Boston seems to have been transmuted into a debating society. The Christian pulpits have ceased to discuss the Sabbath and are now exhorting on the Hawaiian treaty. Cleveland's inauguration, and the Russian treaty, which is now pending and which provides that political offenders who have escaped to this country may be arrested and returned to Russia. The Socialists devote the Sabbath to a discussion of the economic question and demand that society be reconstructed on the principle of 'Equality and Justice.' The Ingersoll society, a Godless set, meet regularly every Sunday to prove that God is a myth, and why they should bother themselves so much about a myth more than I could ever understand. Then there are the Spiritualists, and heaven knows how many other sects and tenets. The more of them, the better. It is a pity that the people of this country should not be more united in their claims to have the only church in Boston having a pulpit at each end.

As one who still retains an interest in everything relating to the Dominion, I attended a meeting of the Social Reform Club, yesterday, which had for its subject: 'Would the annexation of Canada be conducive to the best interests of both countries?' and with your interest, I will give a synopsis of the speeches delivered.

The Rev. J. M. L. Babcock opened in the affirmative, claiming that Canada was richer in natural resources than any other country on the face of the earth. She had lumber, lead, copper, antimony, nickel, zinc, coal, iron, manganese, gypsum, limestone, ochre, fish in abundance, a very extensive sea coast, and two-thirds of the fresh water of the globe. Her people are thrifty, intelligent, capable, fatherly, kind, hardy. He quoted from Blackwood's magazine to show that a regiment of Canadians had stood more privations and sufferings than a like number from any other quarter of the globe during the Crimean war, and declared the fact that nothing but a sickly sentiment retarded the growth of Canada. He was very emphatic in declaring that the property of Canada would increase in value two-fold by annexation, and quoted from history, giving statistics, making good this declaration. His faith in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man was his spring-board for the demolition of all artificial barriers to liberty, union and fraternity on this continent.

A Mr. Leonard, principal of the High School in Newton, took the opposite side. Mr. Leonard not only denied all the claims of Mr. Babcock but worked himself into a fever heat in his efforts to disprove them. He declared a people whose 'sickly sentiment' stood in the way of their advancement were unfit to become good citizens of a Republic. He said that the Province of Quebec was not only preyed upon by her clergy and her government but her throat and exalted fabulous appropriations from the people's treasury in order to maintain her chieftain, Ontario was equally unfortunate. Its political atmosphere was permeated with orange bigotry. New Brunswick was on the decline. Her almshouses were a disgrace to civilization. He showed that in 1870 a week to maintain the paupers of Massachusetts and read from the 'Advocate' a speech delivered by Councilor Doyle showing that the paupers of Nova Scotia were supported at an expense of 10 cents a week, six cents a day, or forty-two cents per week. He also said that the facts were not as Mr. Babcock claimed, that the people were thrifty, intelligent and zealous, and to disprove what Mr. Babcock said he stated that a Boston syndicate has just purchased the coal mines of Nova Scotia and its government with them. He proved from statistics that the deposits of the working mines of Massachusetts in savings banks is greater than the entire deposits of the whole people of Canada. If Canada is so rich in natural resources, how is it that her own people flock to the United States so that they may obtain a livelihood? The speaker's sentences are continually demanding legislation restricting immigration from the British provinces claiming that the influx of the Canadians had a more depressing effect in New England than that of the Chinese.

The Honorable James Sumner followed Mr. Leonard. In a mild and philosophic address, he claimed that while the British provinces remain under that flag the growth of Republicanism was retarded. Already New England is losing her influence and power in national affairs; that during our late war, Canada was an asylum for rebels of the most heinous character, and her ports were a refuge for rebel privateers. Canada had everything to gain and nothing to lose by marrying the United States, and he hoped Cleveland's administration would go down in history distinguished from predecessors in efforts to attain this happy consummation. The way to restrict immigration was to make one country of it thereby affording American capital a sure investment and giving employment to the people of Canada at home and the world the benefit of those resources which God, in His wisdom, has so bountifully blessed Canada with. America has the capital, Canada has the wealth in its undeveloped state, and both are seeking their affinity in annexation. Mr. Sumner quoted figures proving that more wheat, oats, corn and vegetables of every description was raised in Canada to the cultivated acre than any of the English States, and claimed that the failure of advancement in prosperity in Canada was not attributable to loyalty, religion or to the want of enterprise among her people, but to the money power which was at the bottom of Canada's trouble. In Canada, there was about \$7.00 per capita in circulation, while here the rate is \$15.00. We all know we have not half enough to do business with and what is the result? All writers on political economy agree that where money is scarce wages are low and where wages are low the rates of interest are sure to be high, and where this is the case, wealth is concentrating and

men are decaying. The Bank of Montreal has a monopoly of the circulating medium in Canada and has about fifteen millions of dollars in circulation. Now as a monopoly of money means a monopoly of everything that will exchange for money, it is absurd to talk about loyalty and religion hindering prosperity. In 1878, the Canadians adopted the National Policy, and when Sir Leonard Tilley, the finance minister, introduced his Budget Speech, in January, 1879, he said that in order to meet the deficit which the government expected to follow a high tariff, it was the intention to issue \$20,000,000 annually, based on the Public works of the Dominion. This declaration had the effect of sending a representative of every bank in Canada to Ottawa, and while the deficit did occur, the government, instead of issuing the \$20,000,000, the amount was borrowed at a high rate of interest. Canada can never keep pace with the States so long as double the amount of money is required to secure a dollar there than here.

It is therefore no wonder the savings of the Canadians are so meagre. Again he said, that in the year 1879, there was in the Senate of the Dominion, a wise philosopher, the Hon. Mr. Wilton, from N. B., who, fifty years hence, had issued a pamphlet showing that the banks desired the fate of Canada. Mr. Canada can never keep pace with the States so long as double the amount of money is required to secure a dollar there than here.

The next speaker was Mr. McGinnis and Mr. Anderson, of Ontario. They claimed that the natural conditions here were more favorable for cheese making than elsewhere. They also submitted an estimate of the probable cost of a suitable building and appliances which would amount to about \$100,000. In conclusion, they made a strong appeal to those present to help the enterprise along.

The following gentlemen also addressed the meeting, namely: Messrs. John Bates, R. D. Wilson, John Graham, F. Parks, C. Crocker, J. J. Clarke, M. Ames, John G. Cliff, Wesley Hoffman, and were in accord with the undertaking.

The following resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously: Resolved, That it is desirable to establish a cheese factory in Dorcy during the present year.

On motion it was ordered that the next meeting be held at the same place and at the same hour, on Wednesday the 15th inst.

R. N. WEEKS, Secy.

Alcohol Poisoning.

The case of William J. Pidgeon, who died on Sunday last, and whose death a coroner's jury have found to be the result of the excessive consumption of intoxicating liquor, is one of the many cases which show that the use of the general public, but of the medical faculty. The evidence does not show that Pidgeon drank what might be termed an excessive quantity of liquor on the day of his death, he being one of the many who consumed two bottles of liquor in the course of the afternoon, a part of which was drunk by two other persons whom the party of which Pidgeon was a member. The liquor was given to him in a glass, and he had been drinking water. It is probable, therefore, that this fact had more to do with the death of Pidgeon than the amount of liquor he consumed. Liquor without water is a more potent poison than when it is diluted. It is probable that the death of Pidgeon was due to the fact that he had been drinking water.

Barnyard Notes.

The infant son of Mr. Samuel Williamson met with a very painful accident some days ago. The child was playing in the yard when one of the horses coming in from the stable ran at him throwing him down and bludgeoning him severely on the face. It took the child's elder brother run in time to his assistance and the fellow would have been killed but for the timely intervention of the child's father. The child is now recovering from his injuries and is doing very well.

Barnyard Notes.

Mrs. T. F. Kestry and Mrs. P. J. Barnes were absent to friends in Newcastle last week.

Mr. John Stewright, M. P., has gone to Fredericton to attend the session.

Mr. Theophilus Blanchard, M. P., spent a few days in town on his way to Fredericton.

Mr. W. S. Loggie of Chatham was in town last week.

A number of our boys went to Campbellton to play the Carriers there on Friday last.

Mrs. Robinson, who has been the guest of Mrs. P. G. Ryan, has returned to her home in Matapedia.

GUMPTION CITY.

Bathurst, March 13, 1893.

TOSCALA.

Mr. Daniel Watkins, Inspector of the Bank of Nova Scotia, is at present in charge of the agencies at Chatham and Newcastle.

LONDON, March 13. Gladstone is coming to his bed with a cold, not serious.

Another Canadian has come to the front in the Army, by the appointment of Colonel E. L. Street, lately commanding the 1st Battalion of the Devonshire Regiment, to take command of a Regimental District. Colonel Street is a son of James W. Street of St. Andrews, and cousin of Mr. E. Lee Street, Newcastle, and of Mr. C. F. Street, Department of Finance, Ottawa. Colonel Street has seen much service and was with Lord Roberts in the campaign in India.

Mr. Smith of Shediac is visiting at her brother's, Mr. H. Williamson. She is accompanied by her daughter Miss May.

Mr. MacLaren, Inspector of Customs was in town yesterday.

Cheese Factory.

Parson to notice a fairly representative number of farmers and other interested met in the Temperance Hall, Millerton, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., for the purpose of considering the advisability of establishing a Cheese Factory in Dorcy.

Mr. Wm. Cushman was appointed Chairman, and the undersigned Secretary.

The chairman briefly referred to the object of the meeting, stating the matter to be considered was new to them, and he would now call upon Mr. Thomas Newman who had come prepared to address them.

Mr. Newman said that he had much pleasure in regarding the call of the chairman, and that the project to be considered was an important one. He observed that cheese factories were prospering in other places and that the farmers present and in this locality would give this matter their careful consideration, he had no doubt but one could be established here. The speaker then enumerated from a statement which he had prepared the possible results which would accrue to the farmers. He also submitted an estimate of the probable cost of a suitable building and appliances which would amount to about \$100,000. In conclusion, they made a strong appeal to those present to help the enterprise along.

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New Brunswick Legislature.

Parliament, March 14.—The members were again in session, the House of Assembly, the House of Representatives, and the Senate, the session being opened by the reading of the address in reply to the message of the Governor General.

The House of Representatives, the House of Assembly, and the Senate, the session being opened by the reading of the address in reply to the message of the Governor General.

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