

Maritime Farmer.

Fredericton, N. B., April 3, 1889.

The Short Line.

The railway committee of Parliament threw out Mr. Kennedy's amendment to the C. P. R. bill, which he sought to compel the Company to build the Harvey-Salisbury link, but backed up by Mr. Temple and other Maritime Province members, the junior, M. P. for Halifax is making a gamey fight to carry his end, before the bill finally passes Parliament. We have information from our Ottawa correspondent to-day, that negotiations are now in progress between the Government and the C. P. R. on the Short Line matter, and that strong hopes are entertained that an arrangement will be made to the satisfaction of the Maritime Provinces will ultimately be reached. The Government should understand that the feeling generally throughout Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is intense on this matter and that the people expect a ratification of the solemn agreement made to them in Parliament.

The St. John Globe has a sneer at the Farmer because we have voiced the demands of the people in the Short Line matter, but the Globe's sneer is largely composed of sneers for somebody, the Farmer does not complain. If it would prevent its editor from stating what is untrue to Parliament regarding the distance to be saved by the completion of the Short Line it would be performing a service for him that might largely govern his future condition.

The Proof.

The opposition agitator rises to remark in his pocket organ, that "the Farmer's claim that the increase of the public debt is due to expenditures in York is very foolish." There is no point in a statement of that kind, no more than there would be in the remark that the agitator is a very wicked man, unless evidence was adduced, or was capable of being adduced, to that end. The Farmer showed how the public debt had been increased by the construction of public works in York and elsewhere, of which the agitator and his organ, both of whom were drawing large sums from the provincial treasury, the one for criminal prosecutions and the other for printing, fully approved. We recounted the construction of the Fredericton Bridge, the Northern & Western Railway, and the Central Railway, all of which may be considered most important to the interests of this constituency; we showed that these necessary works, constructed under the present government had added very largely to the public debt and the agitator is simple enough to publish in his paper that such a claim is foolish. Well let us see. Here are the figures—

Unequal Representation.

During a recent discussion in the Assembly on the franchise bill, Mr. Phinney, the popular and respected deputy from Kent, called attention to the inequality of the representation of various counties in the legislature, claiming that Kent particularly was at a disadvantage. His county sent only two representatives, yet one of its parishes contained more voters than are registered in an entire county elsewhere in the province, which elected two representatives to the Assembly.

The Attorney General said it was generally felt that the matter of representation was not adjusted on equitable grounds, but the question could not be dealt with this session. The government, however, hoped to be able to suggest a remedy in the near future.

The contentions of Mr. Phinney were fairly put, and will have to be met at no distant date. The counties with the greatest cause for complaint are Kent and Carleton, and Dr. Atkinson added his quota to the discussion on behalf of the latter, as did Mr. Baird for Victoria. It does indeed seem unreasonable that comparatively small populations like those of Resignouche and Sanbury should stand on the same basis as regards representation with the large and populous counties of Carleton and Kent, but we judge from the remarks of Mr. Blair that the Government will soon grasp with the inequality and produce a remedy. It will be a knotty question, however, for any administration.

The women's suffrage question, to be discussed by the Assembly, is one that has received little attention in New Brunswick, but the legislators are not afraid to tackle it. Dr. Stockton's resolution, which comes up to-day, proposes giving votes to widows and spinsters of property, and teachers, but Mr. Wilson is to move an amendment in favor of giving the franchise to every woman, married or single, over 21 years of age, thereby knocking out Dr. Stockton's reputation of being the leading champion of the fair sex. Whatever the result of the vote, it will not change the law this year.

Ten elections to repeal the Scott Act will be held in Canada to-morrow. It is a notable fact that in Colchester, N. B., the promoters of the repeal agitation are leading temperance advocates.

Despatches from all parts of the North West show that seeding operations are progressing rapidly notwithstanding the interruption by the late cold spell.

The Jesuit Debate.

The Ottawa correspondent, has so exhaustively discussed the Jesuit matter, that little remains to be said. A word, however, with reference to the debate in Parliament on the question. The vote was an almost unanimous endorsement of the Government's position of non-interference with a matter exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Quebec legislature, and only those members representing ultra Protestant constituencies were found supporting Col. O'Brien's resolution. His party of thirteen, an unlucky number by the way, with one single exception, Mr. Horner, was from Ontario, and it will thus be seen that the Government had the undivided support of Grits and Tories in the Province of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, P. E. Island, and the North West. The vote cast was 188 to 19, a total of 201 in a House of 315 members, was the largest ever recorded in Parliament, and the Government's majority was greater than possibly it will ever be again on any question.

The agitation, although quenched in Parliament, still rages in Ontario, but like the Riel fiasco, will speedily flatter out when the fanaticism of its promoters has had time to cool.

The Hon. Mr. Pope.

Hon. John Henry Pope, Minister of Railways, died at Ottawa Monday afternoon, after a long and tedious illness. The deceased was one of the oldest politicians of Canada and was born in the Eastern townships of Quebec, 65 years ago. He was elected to the Canadian Assembly for Compton in 1877, sat in that body till Confederation, and since then has continuously represented the same constituency in Parliament, having been in a public life for thirty-two years. He was Minister of Agriculture from 1871 to 1873 when the ministry resigned, and on Sir John A. Macdonald's return to power in 1878, Mr. Pope was called to his former position, and when Sir Charles Tupper retired in 1888 from the Department of Railways, Mr. Pope succeeded him, a position he held until his death.

The deceased, while not an educated man or a fluent speaker, possessed a great deal of strong common sense and practical experience. He was an especial favorite of the Premier and filled his various public positions with a large degree of credit to himself. He was rich in this world's goods, possessing, it is said, an estate worth one million dollars.

It is stated that Mr. Pope's successor will be Mr. Chaplain, but his appointment to the department of railways would not be as desirable as that of a lower province man. The Government railways are in the Maritime Provinces, and the man who controls them should be familiar with the wants and conditions of the country through which the roads run. We do not claim an extra portfolio for the Maritime Provinces, but there are two positions at least in the Cabinet that should be filled by Maritime Province representatives, namely, the department of Marine and Fisheries, being managed in the interests of the people, and the department of Railways. With the Minister of Railways an Upper Province man and Boes Schrieber living at Ottawa, there is little prospect of the Intercolonial Railway being managed in the interests of the people. There can be no objections to Mr. Chaplain receiving the promotion he deserves, but it would be a popular thing for the government to place the portfolio of railways in the hands of a Lower Province man, and give the Secretary of State another job.

Harrison's Appointments.

President Harrison is proceeding with the important appointments in his hands, with good judgment and to the seeming satisfaction of his party and the nation. It is pleasing from our standpoint to observe, that he is giving some of the richest plums to the eminent journalists who so warmly aided him in his election. White, late Reid of the New York Tribune, will be Minister to France, John C. New of the Indianapolis Journal, becomes consul general at London, Allan Thorndyke Rice of the North American Review, will represent the United States at the imperial court of the Czar, Murat Halstead of the Cincinnati Gazette, has been nominated as Minister of Germany, but his appointment lacks the confirmation of the Senate, and the President's private secretary is Eliah Hildner, also of the Indianapolis Journal. Other notable appointments outside of journalism, are those of Robert T. Lincoln, son of the first married president, as Minister to Great Britain, and of Col. Fred. Grant, son of the late President Grant, as Minister to Austria.

In Canada, journalists are not given the same recognition in the matter of appointments. True Mr. Fenwick was rewarded with the Queen's printer's shop in New Brunswick, and Mr. Willis is Postmaster at St. John, but there have been many others whose just claims have been overlooked and less deserving persons sent to the front. Mr. Analow of Newcastle, is an example. He has always been a supporter of the Conservative party in Northumberland, but when they could have rewarded his loyalty, he had to give way to somebody else. He was an applicant for two positions within a year, but got neither. Then there is Mr. J. E. B. McCready of the Telegraph. He is apparently no nearer that seat in the Legislative Council than he was a year ago.

It is about time, that in this country as in the United States, the fact was recognized, that journalists make an unmake politicians, and that candidates for public place are more dependent on the support of the press than on any other force. It is only fair, then, that when the rewards are distributed, journalists should receive a fair share. We make this claim, not from a selfish standpoint, for nobody ever offered the Farmer a public office, nor did it ever apply for one, but on behalf of the profession generally, and more particularly in view of Mr. McCready's weary and unproductive pilgrimage towards the Upper Chamber.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A Summary of Foreign, Dominion, and Provincial Happenings.

Gathered from every quarter.

Dr. R. P. Howard, Dean of the Medical Faculty of McGill University in Montreal, is dead.

German statistics show that 2,000,000 Germans have gone to the United States since 1871.

The damage by the recent assault on the Intercolonial Railway near Rimouski will foot up \$300,000.

An unused four-cent British Guiana postage stamp, 1856, recently sold at auction in London for \$200.

April 22nd is to be a holiday in Massachusetts. The vote on constitutional prohibition is to be taken at 11:30 a.m.

A robber entered the First National Bank at Denver, Col., and on day last week held up the officers and secured \$21,000.

Dr. Benjamin Warren, secretary of the directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company, has decided that it is not expedient to resume the payment of dividends.

A. B. Morine, a Nova Scotian who went to Newfoundland five years ago, has introduced a manhood suffrage measure in the Newfoundland legislature.

The sum of \$700,000 changed hands at the Monte Carlo gaming tables during February, and twenty-one suicides occurred during the same period.

John McCabe, foreman of Frank Leslie's illustrated newspaper for 30 years, has committed suicide because he was notified that his services would not be required after May 1st.

President Harrison has received his first month's salary. It amounted to \$3,888.88, and was delivered to him in the form of a salary draft. It was for March, minus the first three days.

Robert T. Lincoln, son of the late President Lincoln, of Illinois, has been nominated to the presidency of the United States to Great Britain.

Saturday afternoon the steam mill on the Empire oil works at Atlantic City, N. J., part of the Standard Oil Company's plant, exploded. A fire ensued, destroying \$100,000 worth of property. One man was killed.

An effort is being made to secure Dominion and Provincial aid for a general hospital at Montreal. The hospital has been offered in various parts of the town and it is proposed to erect a building to cost twelve thousand dollars.

We regret to hear of the death of Mrs. Killam, wife of Amos E. Killam, M. P. P., which occurred at Montreal last week. Mrs. Killam's death was sudden, and she has been steadily sinking for some time. The deceased lady was a Miss Wheaton.

It is said that Harrison's Cabinet has decided that participation in the war will not be considered as offensive participation on the part of civil service employees, and that no civil servant will be made for political activity only.

Episcopians in England have caused for amusement in this country by the recently published Church year book. It appears that in 1876 the number of persons confirmed in the Church of England was 128,000, and in 1888 it was 217,000; an increase in thirteen years of nearly 60 per cent.

James T. Manning, Justice of the Peace, and a prominent resident of Wolfville, Nova Scotia, hanged himself Sunday night in the prison at Wolfville. He was 40 years of age, and he had been in the prison for some time. He was a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, and also had two sons at a Jesuit college in England. Naturally, if it was so unpopular among Protestants, he was not a Jesuit. For this reason his death does not carry much weight with the ultra-Protestant section of the people. When Col. O'Brien

ROSE TO MAKE HIS SPEECH.

There was a peculiar flutter and sensation among the people of Quebec, when such a crowd in the galleries. Every eye was on the speaker and every ear strained to catch the words of the speaker. He was dressed in a suit of dark cloth, and he was looking for Mr. Rykert was tedious and lengthy, and did not take well, but Col. O'Brien was an excellent speaker, and he was heard at great advantage on this last occasion.

At an early hour, Sunday morning, the house at St. John's, N. B., occupied by Robert Lachy and family, caught fire, and was destroyed by the flames and not out until the house was a mass of ruins. Mr. Lachy, a well-known merchant, and his wife, were burned to death. His body, buried by recognition, was found among the ruins of the house. He was 64 years of age, and besides his daughter who lived with him he had six other children.

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OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

A Great Debate on the Jesuit Question.

The Government's Policy of Non-Interference.

Endorsed by an Overwhelming Majority.

Lively Scenes and Incidents of the Debate.

(From our own Correspondent.)

After three days' debate, Col. O'Brien's resolution has been voted down by probably the biggest majority which has been recorded in the Canadian House of Commons for many a long day. The majority was 175, and I will make the one who supported the amendment: Col. O'Brien, Dalton McCarthy, Messrs. Wallace, Denison, McNeill, Turnbull, Bell, Cockburn, on the Government side, Messrs. Chablon, Sutherland, Macdonald, (Huron) Scriver and Barron on the Liberal side—18 in all.

I must, at some risk of wearying your readers, perhaps, refer at some length to the debate, and to the general effect it is likely to cause in the country. In the first place there can be no doubt that Col. O'Brien is deserving of the thanks of the people of Canada. He is not at all successful in agreeing with his conclusions in order to say this. The reason that the country is indebted to him, is because he has opened up for discussion the floor of Parliament a subject which is right about the throat of the people. Discussion on matters relating to the people is always good, and because of this, the people are always good, and because of this, the people are always good.

It is also useless to deceive ourselves with the supposition that this vote of last evening or that of this morning, truly represents the sentiment of the people. Just at four or five o'clock the vote being taken, an enormous meeting was held in the Grand Opera House where a lecture was delivered by Rev. Dr. Hunter, whose name is well known throughout the country, and who was followed by Mr. McCarthy or Mr. Barrow, suddenly

APPEARED ON THE PLATFORM, the ovation they would have received would have been compensated for the lack of sympathy of the House. And Ottawa, unlike Toronto, is not an ultra Protestant city. Rightly or wrongly, whether due to the good of the country, or whether it tends to the bad of the country, the fact is indisputable in Ontario at least, when a general election comes up, there will be no vote on the part of Protestant voters. The two speakers of the debate were those of Dalton McCarthy and Sir John Thompson, who were both of the same opinion, and who were both of the same opinion, and who were both of the same opinion.

Read dispassionately, the former will probably be set down as the most reasoned, Sir John Thompson, on the other hand, is not an ultra Protestant city. Rightly or wrongly, whether due to the good of the country, or whether it tends to the bad of the country, the fact is indisputable in Ontario at least, when a general election comes up, there will be no vote on the part of Protestant voters. The two speakers of the debate were those of Dalton McCarthy and Sir John Thompson, who were both of the same opinion, and who were both of the same opinion, and who were both of the same opinion.

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THE VANDERBILT WEALTH.

It now foots up Two Hundred and Seventy-four Millions.

The Annual Income Interest alone is nearly \$14,000,000.

The combined Vanderbilt wealth amounts to \$274,000,000, and the estimated income from it per annum is \$13,804,400. No other single family in the world is so rich. It is estimated that the total fortune will at the end of twenty-five years amount to \$1,000,000,000, and this result will be attained by the simple arithmetical progress of compound interest. The rapid increase of the Vanderbilts clearly shows how money begets money.

If the combined Vanderbilts wealth were all in one dollar bill the area of paper would be just equal to the amount of white paper required to print 4,182,555 copies of the New York World. If the bills were joined and end to end, they would stretch 7,500 miles, or in other words, would go a trifle more than once and a quarter around the globe at its greatest circumference.

A careful calculation of the wealth of individual members of the Vanderbilt family makes the following exhibit:—

Cornelius Vanderbilt.....\$110,000,000
William K. Vanderbilt.....85,000,000
Frederick W. Vanderbilt.....16,000,000
George W. Vanderbilt.....16,000,000
Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard.....12,000,000
Mrs. William D. Sloane.....12,000,000
Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt.....12,000,000
Mrs. W. Seward Webb.....12,000,000

Total.....\$274,000,000
When William K. Vanderbilt died he left a fortune, in round numbers, of \$300,000,000. It is remarkable how it has increased in the three years that have elapsed since his death. Old Cornelius Vanderbilt left his grandson Cornelius \$50,000,000 and his other three grandsons \$20,000,000 each. William

