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Silverware & Novelties, during the Holidays. All new goods. Give his EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKER Pallen Corner, Chatham, N. B.

Summer

When you can stop it quick by using PENDLETON'S

Halifax N. S. Aug. 1895. Propr. of Pendleton's Panacea.

DEAR SIR :-I wish to give you a few words in praise of your Panaces. I was a victim or Cholera for some two or three weeks, during which time I consulted different doctors, and tried different patents, but seemed to get no relief, until I commenced using Pendleton's panacea, which very shortly cured my complaint Trusting this will be a service to you. Yours sincerely W. E. ROOD Ask for Pendleton's. Take

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The Best in 5 frame Brussels Carpet at 85c to \$1.75c
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"Hemp Carpet at 12c to
Floor Oil Cloth in Handsome Patterns and
6-4 8-4 and 16-4 at 28c to 45c per sq. yd. Lace Curtains at 25c to \$5.00 per pair. F'cy Fish Net Curtains (the latest) \$1.75 to \$10.00 per pair.
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Curtain Lace, 15c per yd, and upwards. Paper Blinds, Curtain Poles, Counterpanes, Table Covers and a complete line of New House Furnishings, · PIERCE BLOCK, CHATHAM, N. B.

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VIA THE Canada Eastern Railway and Fredericton.

Loggieville Leave Chatham Doaktown Boiestown Arrive Fredericton

6.00 a.m. 6.12 a.m. Chatham Jc. 6.45 a.m. 8.50 a.m. 10.47 a.m. Cross Creek 4.20 p.m. Leave Bangor 11.10 p.m. Arrive

Portland Boston

3.50 a.m. 7.25 a.m. Pullman Sleeper runs through from Fredericton Juncton Boston.



GRAND DISPLAY OF Fall and Winter Millinery -TA-

THE BOUOUET

There will also be exhibited a dazzling display of the latest freaks of fashion in Flowers, Feathers, The above are direct importations from Paris London and New York. JOSIE NOGNAN · Noonan Block, Chatham,

RAILWAY



On and after Monday the 7th September, 1896. the trains of this railway will 14n daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE CHATHAM JUNCTION.

Through express for St. John, Halifax and Pictou, (Monday excepted)
Through express for Quebec and Montreal,
Accummodation for Moncton
Accommodation for Campbellton,

ALL TRAINS ARE RUN BY EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

D. POTTINGER.

Railway Office, Moncton N. B. 3rd September, 1896



THE ONTARIO WIRE FENCING CO., LTD.

Picton, Optatio.

Miramichi Advance.

MARCH 11, 1897. CHATHAM. N. B.. - -

The Railway Matter. In reference to the attitude assumed by the few gentlemen of the Chatham Board of Trade, who have made use of the name of that body to antagonize the Government in the matter of the Canada Eastern Railway, it is right to say that they have acted in opposition to the wishes of the people of the Town, who it is hoped will, at an early day, express their sentiments in no uncertain way. It is freely said that the officers of the Board had no right to deal in so summary and sudden a manner with the question, and their action has gone far towards making the Board unpopular and alienating from it the respect and confidence in which it should be held, representing, as it is supposed to do, the business interests of the leading port of the North Shore.

The action taken is all the more annoying to the people of Chatham, inasmuch as it has created the impression abroad that it was, as all such acts of Boards of Trade should be, based on correct information as to all the available facts, and the result of due deliberation, instead of the outcome of scheme concocted by the personal enemies of the Minister of Railways, to prevent him from carrying out a policy in reference to the line in question, which would have been very beneficial to the Miramichi generally.

The Chatham Board of Trade appears, we are sorry to say, to be in the hands of gentlemen who are prepared to enter hastily into any scheme which Complaints crafty and designing persons may prethe support of many who assisted in forming the organization, in the hope that it would be the means of promoting the interests of the Town by the united efforts and councils of its leading hands of his party. men, regardless of political prejudices, which have too often been suffered to interfere with our improvement, development and progress. Our people find all their neighbors of the Miramichi, as well as the people of the Nashwaak and Fredericton fully alive to their mutual interests and unanimously in favor of the Government acquiring the Canada Eastern, while Chatham, in which the same sentiments prevail is made to appear as differing from everybody else, simply because of the illconsidered action which two or three scheming political heelers induced its Board of Trade to take.

It is Monopoly They Want. Our correspondent, "Chatham," wit whose views of the railway question we agree, in the main, hardly does himself justice by objecting to any possible extensions of the Canada Eastern that can be made. He, perhaps, takes the statement of the C. P. R. advocates, that it is the intention of that Company, should it acquire the road, to extend it to Point Escuminac, seriously, A little thought however hope of the big corporation doing any such magnaminous thing. What it wants, first last of all the time is the monopoly, of Chatham's traffic, which it would have if it were to acquire the Canada Eastern. That done it would not trouble itself about extending the another game of bluff. We congratulate 12.15 p.m. road.

The New High Sheriff.

Everybody seems to approve of the selection made by the Government of the the late High Sheriff o Northumberland, whose death is generally and sincerely regretted. and most highly esteemed business men. county, its business and general interests. temper, judgment and integrity, all says :of which Mr. Fish has the reputation of possessing.

Chatham Water Bills. In the municipalities committee of the Legislature at Fredericton on Tuesday, the Chatham water supply bills were referred to a special committee for consideration-Messrs. Tweedie, O'Brien, Davidson and Mott. One of these bills-the first proposed is for the incorporation of a company to construct and manage the The ladies and public generally are most cordially invited to the Bouquet on Tuesday and Wednesday Oct., 13th and 14th, to inspect the newest designs in Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Toques and do so. It is apparently agreed that both is instructed to insert a provision in the Town bill that the Town shall proceed with the construction within two years and a provision for expropriation in case provide that the people of the Town age to be asked to vote the \$100,000 or \$200, 000 which will be required for the work. Ald. Watt induced the Council to go to the expense of opposing the company, by composed of "foreigners," but it turns birds, is shown by the following :out that the whole company is composed of residents of Chatham with exception of John Stuart, Esq., president of the Pulp Company, who is certainly no "foreigner" to our people.

Another Grievance Gone.

The Sun vesterday labored very hard in the endeavor to make it appear that 14,35 | Provincial Secretary Tweedie had been forced to give notice to amend rule 105 friend among the crack shots and owners justified in drawing the conclusion that throughout the Dominion to the long conof the house, so that in future news, paper reporters will be able to attend meetings of the public accounts committee. As a matter of fact Mr. Tweedie, be no restrictions against the shooting, or show that you were unwilling to accept by this move has deprived the opposition capture by any mode whatever, of these Mr. Blair's interpretation of the amend-WOVEN WIRE FENCING of one of their many grievances. They migratory birds, and our markets, both ment, and that being so, can any fault be not be North Shore and St. John should the beginning of the session about what they termed the anxiety of the govern- poultry. ment to have the meetings of that

the same as in all former years. In all the years since Dr. Stockton ing their way to their breeding grounds that I was not justified in the position

has moved in the house to have members much as possible. Besides, they are not of the press admitted to committee in as good condition for the table in the meetings. The Telegraph has pointed spring as in the fall of the year, out that Dr. Scockton was one of the committee which revised the rules in the press, and that if he was sincere in his expressed desire to have the press admitted to the meetings he should move to have the rule amended. He has not done so. He had hoped to be able to make spread-eagle speeches in the house about the doings of the public accounts refer in the house to the proceedings of finished its labors. Mr. Tweedie raised the point of order; and, having beaten households, the leader of the opposition at his own pretends to regard as a great victory for the opposition, is something that the opposition did not want. Had they esired to have committee meetings open to the public, they would, as we have said, long ago moved to have the rulefor which Dr. Stockton was responsible-

attends the meetings of the legislature, or who reads the reports of the proceedings, that the provincial secretary has at all times shown a willingness to give the house and country every and all possible

Mr Stuart, President of the Maritim Sulphite Fibre Company, for Lt. Governor of Ontario.

Toronto World :- "Who is to be the next lieutenant-governor of Ontario That's the question. The World's little flew in out of the damp night, and in answer to inquiries tittered John Stuart, of Hamilton, will be the lieutenant-governor. You may tell settled for some time. Mr. Stuart is wealthy, and will fill the position to the satisfaction of all. He has been a lifelong Liberal, too, and deserves this at the "We guess the little bird's story is

morning at his office in the Bank of Hamilton building, and asked if there was any truth in the rumor. as much about it as I do." he replied : "some kind friend has been talking to the reporter of the World,"-[Hamilton Spectator, March 6.

Sold Again!

[Telegraph]

The provincial opposition appear to ave been surprised yesterday. Their request to have the powers of the public accounts committee enlarged so that persons might be examined under oath regarding public works expenditure, was promptly complied with by the government. Some member of the public accounts committee, according to Mr. Killam's statement in the house yesterday, desired to have the presentation of the report of the committee asking this enlarged authority delayed. It does not appear by the official report that Mr. Killam gave the house the name of the member who desired the delay. Our, Fredericton correspondent, however, states on authority, that it was the saintly Mr. Pinder, one of the opposition members of the committee, who desired will convince anybody that there is no to delay the investigation for which the opposition had asked. Of course Dr. Stockton and his followers do not want an investigation. They do not want to know any more than they wanted in 1892, when after resorting to back stair methods they ran away from the 18 charges. The opposition, yesterday, were attempting Mr. Tweedie and the government upon the provincial secretary's prompt compliance with the demand for an investigation into the public works expenditures.

About Goose and Brant-Shooting.

The St. John Globe has a correspondent who writes in favor of the shooting Jas. O. Fish, the new shireff, is a native | wild geese and brant for market purposes of the county and one of its best known in the spring of the year, and he also thinks nothing can be said against what He is thoroughly acquainted with the all sportsmen recognise as some of the most objectionable practices of pot and its politics, all of which have more or hunters. The Globe's persistency in less bearing on the different duties he opposing everything the Government will have to perform. The proper dis- desires to do may, no doubt, account for charge of the duties also require good its correspondent's singular letter. He

"Restrictions against the use of head lights and against shooting at night have no effect upon the mighty hasts of geese and brant that stop for a while in the spring and fall on our north shores, nor would such practices in any way disturb

their flights or diminish their numbers." If the writer had opportunity for close observation of the effect of the practices he seems to favor, he would know that they spoil the legitimate pursuit of such game, by making the birds generally wild and hard to get at. The display of lights on the feeding grounds at night is an unnatural thing to the birds and when it is accompanied by the discharge of guns, and killing and wounding amongst shall go through. The special committee the flocks, they soon learn to avoid the localities where they are so treated. No one pretends to think that the practices which the Globe's pot-hunting friend sanctions would prevent the geese and of construction by the company. The brant from making their usual spring and Town Council's bill is understood to fall flights north and south, but it will b readily understood that they learn to avoid the feeding grounds where they are disturbed by unusual methods. That the Globe's correspondent knows as little about the provisions of the new game bill conveyed the impression that it was to be as he seems to do of the habits of the

> "All that protective legislation does is to deprive the people on the North Shore of a liberal allowance of these savory game game may be spared for the pot-hunters of the Chesapeake and Florida, and the club houses and swell hotels of New York and Philadelphia. A wild goose or a brant is almost as scarce on any private table at either Newcastle, Bathurst or Chatham as an English pheasant or a only when one is lucky enough to have a leader of the government, was I not, sir. of the sink-boats at Pockmouche Bay, or that he can hope for such a toothsome dish. As a matter of fact there should on the North Shore and St. John, should be as well supplied with geese and brant

some weight-and does have-with government? I think, sir, that I have although the practice this year has been sportsmen in respect of spring shooting, shown that you are now mistaken when is that the birds are, at that season, mak- you said in your article of last evening became leader of the opposition, neither in northern Labrador, Hudson's Bay, etc. | which I took in the budget debate.

As to the scarcity of wild geese and brant on private tables in Chatham, New-1892; that he was responsible for the castle and Bathurst, the writer of this continuance of the rule which excluded article having lived on the Miramichi for nearly twenty-three years and shot geese and brant regularly each season for twenty of those years, would not, of course, speak with the sweeping and all-knowing authority of the Globe writer, who lives in St. John, and may be a sportsman according to his 'lights', but we know something, committee, in violation of the rule which at least, of Chatham and can say that makes it improper for any member to anyone who wishes to purchase geese or brant in their season has no difficulty in committee until said committee had procuring them, and they are, by no means, a rare item of fare in Chatham

The trouble with the Globe's corresgame, he showed that the government pondent is that he has a greater desire to had nothing to conceal and, therefore, make a point against Surveyor-General gave notice of motion to have the press Dunn, who promoted the game bill, than admitted to all meetings of the public to impart any useful information to the ing them for domestic use in the Spring season, it especially enacts that they hibited to everybody else. They may amended as the provincial secretary now shoot as many as they like for their tables, and there can be only one explanation of It must be patent to every one who the Globe writer misrepresenting the bill in this important particular.

One of the principal reasons why perprevent the slaughter of brant which direction. goes on in the latter part of May and early in June by people who come over ers come across the Straits to Tabusintac and other places and slaughter them by hundreds. It is, therefore, in the interests of both the bona fide local resident, who is allowed to shoot, as well as of the proper preservation of the game, that these Island bird-butchers as well as other non-residents are prevented from springshooting. We think the people most Mr. Stuart was seen by a reporter this interested will therefore approve of this provision of the new act.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson. M. P. P., Vice President of the Dominion Liberal Association, sits upon Mr. J. V. Ellis, Liberal M P. for St. John and the Glob's Attempt to Intrude Dominion Politics into the New Brunswick Assembly.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 25, 1897. To the Editor of the Globe:

SIR,—I was sorry to see by an article which appeared in your paper last night that you thought I was not justified in the position which I took in the debate on the budget, in which I stated that yourself and Dr. Stockton had, in 1886, when you were a member of the Provincial Legislature, given a vote against the principle of maintaining party Dominion lines in

the Local Legislature. It was far from my intention to misrepresent your position regarding this o any other matter. In my speech in the budget debate of a couple of weeks ago, answering charges that had been made against me, I stated, among other things, that I would be opposed to running provincial politics on federal lines unless forced to it by the course of the opposition-unless they took up the position which their predecessors in office had taken in 1886. I then referred to an amendment that was moved that year by the leader of the opposition, Mr. Wetmore, to the effect that the local affairs of this province should be run upon Dominion lines. That amendment, as will be seen by reference to page 10 of the Official Debates for 1886, was as

But the action of Your Honor's advisers in allowing the patronage and influence of the government to be used at the late elections for the Dominion Parliament, hostile

with the approval of this house. In my remarks in the Legislature this ession in the speech referred to I stated that that amendment was accepted by the then leader of the government, Hon. Mr. Blair, as a motion of non-confidence and indicating the policy of the opposition. that they were prepared to run Local poiltics on Dominion lines. Without attempting or intending to impugn the motives of so distinguished a Liberal as yourself, I called attention to the fact that you had voted against that amendment and I proceeded to inquire what had occurred since then which would make it in the interest of the province been in existence ever since the earliest days of Confederation? You say in your article of last night that I was not justified in stating that you had given a vote against the principle of maintaining party lines in the Local Legislature. Let us

On page 11 of the Official Debates 1886, Hon. Mr. Blair, who was then the leader of the government, speaking against the amendment moved by Mr. Wetmore, is reported as stating:

The leader of the opposition asks to be ustained on the ground that he is prepared to run local politics on Dominion lines He (Mr. Blair) was not surprised at this. He had heard whispers and read newspaper articles of late suggesting such a cource. Again on page 12 of the debates of the

same year we find Mr. Blair stating: The Local government were dealing out ven-handed justice, and it was impossible to construct and maintain a government upon any other basis in this country unless. as the leader of the opposition desires, it should be run entirely upon Dominion lines. He (Mr. Blair) thought it would not serve the general interests to adopt that course. According to the plan of the leader of the opposition a Local government should hange, no matter how good it was, whenever a Dominion government, no matter how corrupt, was crushed. His hon, friend has given birth to a great many monstrosithat he had taken leave of his judgment for the time being at least.

This being the construction put upon you were opposed in 1886 to running Provincial and Federal politics on the same lines? The debates of 1886 fail found with me for concluding that in every fall as they are with the domestic voting against the amendment von did so on the interpretation of the amend A consideration which ought to have ment as given by the then leader of the

to find in the reports of any of the discussions that took place in the Legislature during the time that you were a worthy member of it, any evidence that you were in favor of the introduction of Federal lines into Local politics.

You say in your editorial that "it is

most unfortunate thing in the present condition of our Provincial affairs that a man like Mr. Emmerson is constantly compelled by his association with Mr. Tweedie not only to ignore Literal principles and practices, but to cover up his own delinquencies by attacking earnest and faithful Liberals." If you mean by the first part of this sentence to state that I am opposed to mixing Provincial affairs plead guilty, but when I find Hon. Albert T. Dunn, Hon. J. P. Burchill, Hou. L. P. Farris, Hon. George F. Hill, Messrs. Hugh H. McCain, Charles L. Smith, James Russell, James O'Brien, public in reference to the subject of which | P. J. Venoit, James Barnes, George G. he writes. Instead of it depriving the Scovil, Isaac W. Carpenter, Charles B. people of the localities frequented by Harrison, James E. Porter, Adam J. geese and brant of the privilege of shoot- Beveridge, W. Woodbury Wells and Amasa E. Killam not to speak of other members of the Legislature whose accesshall have that privilege, while it is pro- sion to the Liberal ranks has taken place within recent years, I need not consider myself entirely alone in this view so far as Liberal members of the Legislature

Referring to your statement of my attacking earnest and faithful Liberals, I sons, excepting bona fide residents of the refer you to the speech of mine which you localities frequented by geese and brant criticise, and express the opinion that are not to be allowed to shoot those birds | you will be unable to find therein anyinformation upon any subject .- [Tele- in the spring season hereafter, is to thing justifying your remark in that

In your editorial you say that in the Legislature of New Brunswick individual from Prince Edward Island to take ad- advantage is paramount and there is no vantage of their assembling for the north- party check apparent anywhere. If that various other parts of if you would point to a single instance during the time that you were a member at Fredericton where you raised your voice in favor of introducing Dominion ines into Local affairs. You also state that the Public Accounts

Committee is a secret conclave, from which the public is excluded. Did not the same rule prevail when you were a member of the Local House, and where is the evidence that at any time during those years you raised your voice against the rule of the House, which says that the proceedings of this committee shall not be published until the committee has finished its sittings? You say in your editorial that "it is only by the most strenuous fighting and the most urgent appeals that information upon provincial affairs is vouchsafed; documents and papers are used by the government to justify their transactions, but the public are not permitted to see what these papers really contain." Now, sir, I beg leave to statement, as the report of this year's proceedings will show that the government have offered to furnish every information to the committee on public accounts without any notice of motion being given in the House, and that the government have never declined to bring down papers for the inspection of the public when asked for according to the constitutional methods which prevailed when you were a member of the Legislature, and I am unable to discover by an examination of the records that you ever, while a member of the House, found

I do not at all question your sincerity now in seeking to have Dominion and P vincial politics run on the same lines, bu I think you cannot consistently say that you have always been in favor of such principle. If you have been, is it unfair of me to say that you do not appear to have made good use of your time in advocating that principal while you were a member the Provincial house? Without as, I have said, at all questioning your sincerity the matter, I desire to say that I am entirely opposed to such a principle. Let me first to the Dominion government, does not meet examine the matter from the standpoint a Liberal. Let us suppose that a Liberal and let us for a moment imagine that the government conducted the affairs of thi province in an improper manner. Then the effect would be that because the people the province condemned the Liberal govern ment here at Fredericton they should on the next opportunity vote want of confidence the Liberal Government at Ottawa, not with standing that that government might be the best the Dominion had ever had. Or. the other hand, if the plan voted down the Local Legislature in 1886, and now advocated by yourself and some other news paper mgn, were adopted, "a Local govern ment," to use the words of Hon, Mr. Blair that we should change a policy which has in 1886, "should change, no matter how good it might be, whenever a Dominion government, no matter how corrupt. was crushed." I do not think it will require very much thought to lead one to the conclusion that the result would not be satisfactory either from a Provincial or Federal standpoint. Besides, supposing a Liberal government were in power here, it does no follow that the effects of its administration would help the Liberal government as Ottawa or improve its chances of increased support in the province. We know as matter of fact that for many years past the Provincial politics of Nova Scotia. Onebec Ontario and Manitoba have been run or Dominion lines, and notwithstanding that these Provincial governments have been most successful so far as receiving continued assurance of the people's confidence concerned, the fact that they were so successful did not add to the success of the Liberal party in these provinces. We all know that when these Local governments were successful at the polls the result would be hailed as a great victory for Liberalism. yet elections for the Federal House coming on a little later have resulted time and time again in favor of the Conservative party. That to my mind shows, speaking from the standpoint of Liberalism, that the great benefits expected by the advocates of the ties, but the present scheme would suggest introduction of Federal lines into Local politics had not been achieved, nor is there any reason to hope that any better result would be noticeable in this province in a the amendment moved to the address by Federal sense if New Brunswick followed Mr. Wetmore, and Mr. Blair being the the example of the provinces named. One great objection made by leading Liberals

The system which prevailed in New Brunswick for so many years gives to both Liberals and Conservatives au opportunity to make the laws of the country, and this I believe to be in perfect accord with the Liberal objection to the continuing in power of the Conservatives for so long a period. Once you admit that Frovincial Legislatures | The following letter from Lillian Nordica to he nor any member of the opposition and ought therefore, to be spared as may say further that I have been unable go further and say that the city, town and fully read by hosts of women : should be run on Dominion lines you must | Wells & Richardson Co. must be grate-

tinuance in power of the Conservative party

was that the representatives of about one-

half the Dominion were deprived of a

change of governing, and it is a sound prin-

ciple that every citizen of the state should

have an opportunity to try his hand at

Dominion lines. And you cannot stop there, because in order to carry out that principle, it must also apply to the appointments to the judiciary, to the police force, to the Boards of School Trustees, and even to the school teachers of the countryin fact to every appointment to any public position. The effect of all this would be to my mind disastrous. Provincial Legislatures have not to deal with any greet questions that properly belong to the Federal Parliament. After all, we have only to deal with the proper expenditure of some \$700,000 a year on the great public services of the country, and if we continue the plan that has been in operation for so many years the constituencies will have, as I have said, the right themselves to say whether they wish to be represented by Libera's or Conservatives, and the province can have the bene fit of the services of men who otherwise might not be in the Legislature at all if the Federal lines were adopted.

have the effect of making men support the party in whose favor they were elected There is very little in this argument. I am willing to admit that in the past some men who have been elected either as independents or in opposition to the government have come over and supported the government. At the same time it is also true that men who have been elected to support the government have, after a time, for some reason or another, withdrawn their support and gone into opposition. But have we not been able to notice the same with regard to men elected to the Federal Parliament as Liberals or Conservatives? I think it is fact known to nearly every member in this House that within a very few years gentle men elected to the Federal Parliament from St. John and Carleton counties did not stand by the party which gave their election. I am not here finding fault with those gentlemen. cases could which is not conducted on Federal lines.

Liberal journals is that Conservative members or supporters of the Local government in the interest of the Conservative party. On the other hand, it is a well-known fact that certain Conservatives, as well as at least one Conservative paper, have been complaining that in certain counties the whole weight of the Local government was thrown against the Conservative party and in favor of the Liberals. I do not think the contention of either the Liberal or Conservative papers, so far as this matter is concerued, is correct. We know as a matter of fact that one of the only two Liberal seats held in New Brunswick previous to the last Dominion election was in the county of Charlotte, the constituency so long represented by the present Premier. Much as I admire the veteran Liberal who carried that seat in Dominion politics for so many years, I am bound to say that I believe it was not because of any improper the Local government patronsge which lost The result, I believe, was due to other causes, the principal of which was want of proper organization on the part of the

The running of Dominion and Provincial pinion be embarrassing, not only to the Dominion Government, but also to the Local administration. Then there would not be a Local government appointment made, nor an act performed by the administration, that could at all be made to tell against the Federal government but would be canvassed against the Dominion authorities, while the fault with the methods of those days; Local government would be held responsible which methods prevail at the present for the appointments and acts of the Federal administration. In short, the whole matter would come down to this, that just so soon as the people of this Province lost confidence in the Local government, just so soon would the Liberal government at Ottawa suffer in the matter of its support, and

I may be reminded that I have stated hat this has not been the effect in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, in the past; but if the principle is to have any good effect from a Liberal standpoint must have such effect. Looked at from every standpoint-from the standpoint of a Liberal and a citizen of this province-I cannot but feel that this Legislature esolution of the then leader of the opposition and declared itself in favor of a government conducted on lines irrespective of for the tribunal to prescribe the precise steps

In addition to these reasons, I may repeat what I have stated in the Legislature during the budget debate this session, and that is that we must recognize the fact that the Provincial government was led for years by the Hon. Mr. Blair, a Liberal, and standing back of him and in his party were life-long Conservatives. They sustained and maintained his government in power, and even if the Liberals of this day, because a Liberal government controlled affairs at Ottawa, were able to seize the reins power and run the Provincial government as a Liberal administration, I would consider it the basest political ingratitude on their part-so base and ungrateful that would not in any sense be a party to it un less I were forced to do it by the course of the opposition, unless, indeed, they took up the position which their predecessors in office took in the Legislature in 1886, and against which principle, according to the interpretation put upon the amendment by the then leader of the government, Hon Mr. Blair, you yourself, Mr. Editor, voted, I am aware of the danger which I en-

quater in attempting to reply to a newspaper man, and of his habit of having the last word in a discussion, but not withstanding that, I have taken the liberty of endeavoring to answer your editorial references to myself and at the same time to taking the stand which I do against the the principle which you now advocate. Regretting that I have been obliged take up so much of your valuable space defence of my own position, I have the honor to be.

Yours very truly. H. R. EMMERSON.

It has been argued that the running of Provincial politics on Dominion lines would DEAR MR. BLAKE:

ward flight. This is a period when they be so, were not the same conditions exist- show that in Federal politics men just as therefore, necessarily be familiar with the seem to lose their usual wariness and in- ing when you were a member of the Local frequently change their political views as true import and meaning of the judgment, I I know that one argument used by some have used the patronage at their disposal have been declared to be, by the judgment. what extent it is possible to restore the condition of things existing previous to 1890. Yours truly. Signed. C. FITZPATRICK. MR. BLAKE'S REPLY.

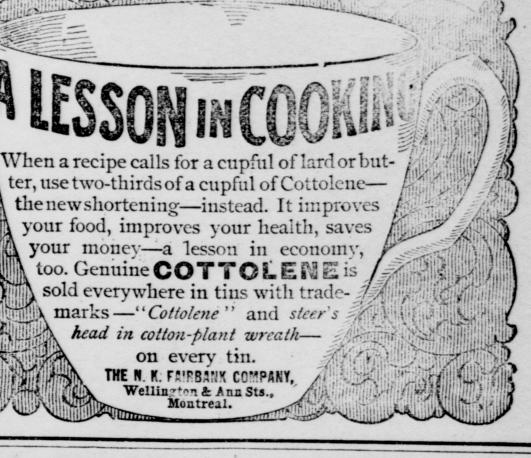
law and fact, and therefore properly entertained by the judicial committee as an ap pellate court of law. It was upon this succeeded in inducing the court to touch the

see, who reads the print of the agreement that the judicial committee drew a share and, in my opinion, an absolutely true lin between this question of the jurisdiction the governor-general-in-council and question whether at all, and if so, in who form and to what extent, the jurisdiction should be exercised by the Canadian author

These were questions not legal, but political; not of binding obligation, but of dis cretion, upon which the judicial committee were not and could not properly be asked to decide which, during the argument, they plainly intimated to be beyond their judicial termined by the authorities to whom it committed by the statute," and "it is not to be taken; their general character is sufficiently defined by the third sub-section of section 22, of the Manitoban acts."

So far from indicating any impression that the Roman Catholic minority are entitled to be restored to the old position, the judgment says: "It is certainly not essential that the statute repealed by the act of 1890 should again be made law." And I am sure that, if in order to succeed in the appeal, I had found it necessary to maintain such a position, I should have failed in my attempt. It is true that the concluding passage of the judgment is thus expressed: "The system of education embodied in the act of 1890 no doubt commends itself to and adequately supplies the wants of the great majority of the inhabitants of the province, and all legitimate ground of complaint would be removed if that system were supplemented by provisions which would remove the grievances upon which the appeal is founded and were modified so far as might be necessary to give effect to these provis-

a matter, as I have said, which was confessedly beyond the province of the judicial committee, and which depended on numer. J. D. Hazen and L. A. Currey appeared for ous considerations not before the committee, the pet tioners; Messrs. Bliss and Gilbert some of them non existent at the time, and | and Dr. Pugsley for the respondent. After all of them involving elements of expedi- the petition had been read over, on motion ency, discretion, practibility and constitu- of Dr. Pugsley, the case was postponed tional power never argued before the com until August 17, when the trial will be promittee and upon which it would have clearly | ceeded with at Gagetown. Judge Haning refused to hear argument or give a decision. ton is to hear the evidence of the petitioners tee did nothing to define, and did not, in on Friday, June 11.



Opinion of Hon. Edward Blake on the Manitoba School Question

Hon Solicitor-General F tzpatrick, of the Dominion Ministry, in order o elucidat question much discussed of late, and t set certain erroneous impressions and statements right, recently addressed letter to Hon. Edward Blake, who acted as solicitor for the Manitoba minority in the appeal to the Privy Council of England. The correspondence was as fol

MR. FITZPATRICK TO MR. BLAKE,

It has been represented to me that the Roman Catholic bishops of the province Quebec have stated to the cardinal prefect of the propaganda at Rome that the effect of the judgment rendered in the case of Bro phy by the Privy Council was that the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba were entitled to their separate schools, as they Numerous | had enjoyed them previous to the Manitoba in | act of 1890. As you acted for the Manitoba in your opinion, the effect of the judgment has been correctly stated by the Roman Catholic bishops above mentioned, and would also thank you to state briefly what the powers of the governor general and the Dominion parliament in so far as it is open to them to remedy the stated grievance of the Catholic minority in Manitoba, and to

> I have considered the questions put to me by the solicitor-general for Canada, the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, contained in letter of the 19th January, inst., on the subject of the Manitoba school question. think it is an entire misapprehension of the judgment of the judicial committee Brophy's case, to say that i s effect was that the Roman Catholic minority in Manitob were entitled to their separate schools as they had enjoyed them previous to the judgment was that, contrasting the state of things under the aws prior to 1890 with that created by the laws of 1890, the rightor privileges which the Roman Catholic had enjoyed under the former had been at fected by the later laws, thus rendering admissable an appeal to the governor-generalin-council under the Manitoba Union ac giving the governor general jurisdiction to proceed under that act.

This was a question of law, or of mixed

It is abundantly clear, as every one will

province and as to which they expressly say settlement now under discussion I think

I am of opinion that the judicial commit- at the supreme court chambers in this city

fact, define what were the precise powers or duties of the governor general-in-council further than that there was a jurisdiction to hear the appeal and to proceed under the

Now, the course of procedure under the union act is clear. The governor-general-in council, after hearing the appeal, should deeide on the nature and extent of the change in the new law, which, viewing all the circums ances, they think may fairly be pro posed for the substitutial redress of the grievances, and should communicate their decision to the provincial authorities. after negotiation, it is found impossible to come to terms which the provincial legislature will embody in law then and then for the first time, a power is created in the parliament of the Canada "only so far as the circumstances of each case may require," to make a remedial law for the execut on of the decision of the governor-general-in-coun-

But the governor-general-in-council cannot compel the provincial legislature to exlegislature and the parliament of Canada cording to their political judgment.

In this case the governor-general-in-council decided that the later act should be modified by a provincial law restoring to the Roman Catholic minority: (a) The right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support Roman Catholic schools in the manner provided by the statutes which The right to share proportionately in any grant made out of the public fund for the purpose of education. (c) The right of exception of such Roman Catholics as contribute to the support to the Roman Catholic schools from all payment or contribution to the support of any other schools.

But the Manitoba legislature refused to pass any such law. Thereupon a remedial bill was introduced in the Canadian house of commons, which bill, however, did not attempt to give the Roman Catnolics the right to share proportionately in any grant made out of public funds for the purpose of education, unless, indeed, the provincial legislature should itself choose to grant and appropriate for the separate schools proposed to be established provincial funds. a thing, of course, under the circumstances. absurd to imagine.

It thus appears to have been conceded and I conceive rightly conceded) by the authorities of the remedial bli practical and constitutional difficulties in the way of imposing taxes on or appropri ating public funds of the province of Manicoba by the parliament of Canada were verwhelming. The bill failed to become aw. The whole question had been and renained a political question, such as I have escribed. All sides seem to have practially agreed that the complete restoration by the parliament of Canada was impossible, in view of the overwhelming difficulties to which I have referred as to the appropri-

ation of public funds. I believe no thinking man who knows Canada and the provinces can doubt that here would be the greatest practical difficulty in forcing on an unwilling province many other provisions of the remedial bill. and that in the attempt the interest; of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba and six other provinces would be but too likely to suffer.

In this state of things the limitation of power as to money and the dictates of policy alike, seems to me to have pointed clearly to an adjustment where the province should agree to substantial concessions. And having considered the provisions of the hem infinitely more advantageous to the bill which it is in the power of the parliament of Canada to force upon the province of Manitoba.

(Signed.) EDWARD BLAKE.

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Queens' County Election Case.

FREDERICTON, March 6.-Chief Justice Tuck and Judge Hanington held a sitting of the elect on court for the district of Sondecision of what the authorities were to do, bury and Queens at Burton yesterday morning for the purpose of trying the petition against the return of Hon. Mr. Blair. Messrs.

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