

# The Carleton Sentinel

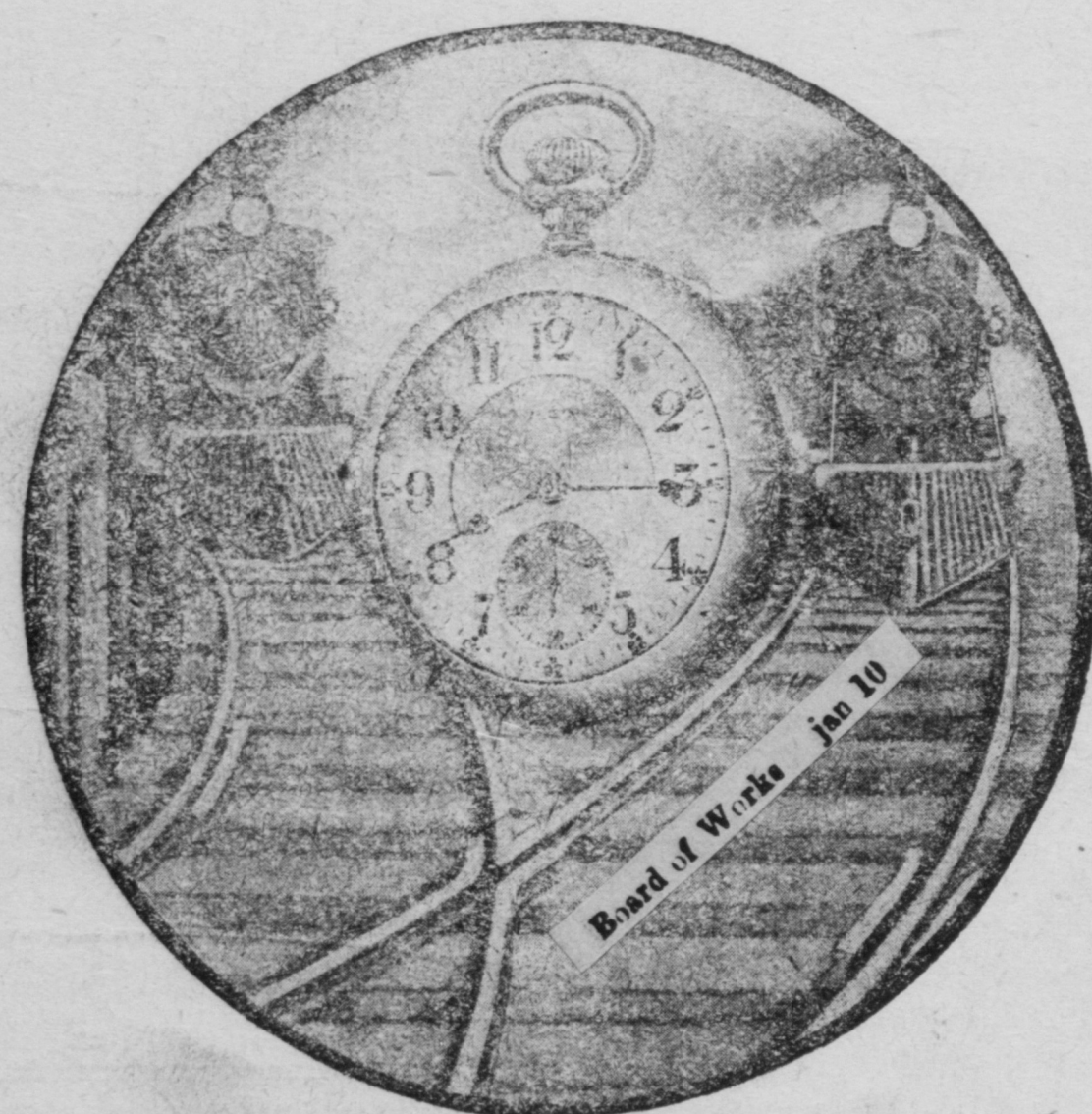
VOL. 64. No. 10

WOODSTOCK N. B., FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1912

WHOLE No 3260

## Black Front Jewelry Store

Watches  
Of All  
Kinds,  
All of the  
BEST  
Quality.



Elgin  
Longine  
Waltham  
Elbico  
Ansonia  
Excelsior

Special attention paid to all Watch Repairing

Marriage Licenses  
and  
Wedding Rings.

JEWELER  
*H.V. Balling*  
30 MAIN ST.  
WOODSTOCK, N.B.  
— OPTICIAN

KODAKS  
AND  
SUPPLIES.

## OUR NEXT SPECIAL

Commencing Monday, March 18th, and lasting for one week.

**One Gal. of Fancy Barbadoes Molasses  
for 44cts. Also 9 lbs. Good  
Onions for 23c**

**BURDEN & KING, - Grocers.**

Our Motto—Quality. Also ask us for a sample of our Carleton Blend Coffee and Noble's Tea

## Important Money Saving Sale

During February, March and April

## Clothing for Men and Boys

Including Complete Furnishings

Underwear, Sweater Coats, Fancy Flannel and Dress Shirts, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Collars and Neckwear, Men's Overalls and Jackets, a Sweeping Reduction of 20 per cent from Regular Prices.

Gloves, Umbrellas, Suit Cases, Bags and Trunks, 10 per cent off.

## Homespun and Oxford Pants

Former Price \$2.25 and \$2.75  
Odd lots of Pants at Half Price.

Sale Price \$1.80 and \$2.20  
Mufflers and Fur Collars 25 per cent off.

THESE PRICES MEAN SPOT CASH.

Now is the time to Clothe Men and Boys during these Money Saving Sales.

Custom  
Tailoring

**R. B. JONES CO. Ltd**

Buttons  
Covered.

## BOURASSA WINS NAVAL LAW

Premier Borden Has at  
Last Been Forced to  
Completely Capitu-  
late

## PREMIER'S REPEAL OF NAVAL ACT

Compelled to Announce  
That He Accepted Terms  
of the Nationalist Chief,  
in Order to Hold Que-  
bec Supporters on the  
Boundary Issue.

OTTAWA, March 4.—Premier Borden and his Government have again sought terms from Henri Bourassa. The Nationalist leader is apparently still in control and collects his "pound of flesh" on the Naval issue if not on the Manitoba School issue. Before the Premier attempted to proceed with the second reading of the Manitoba Boundary Bill in Parliament this afternoon he met Mr. Bourassa's demands by informing the House of the Government's intention to repeal the Laurier Naval policy, and adopt the course of taking a referendum which was stipulated by the Nationalist leader.

DODGED THE ISSUE.  
From February 7th, when Mr. Seigny, the Nationalist Lieutenant from Dorchester, gave notice of motion calling for this course from the Government, and Messrs. Lamarche and Moudou subsequently put their questions on the order paper in reference to it, Premier Borden has daily asked for the matter to stand over, while Hon. Mr. Hezen, the Minister of Marine, has no more than one occasion, intimated that the Government proposed no change or immediate declaration of policy.

BUT BOURASSA WINS.  
But Mr. Bourassa wins. Today when Mr. Moudou's question was again reached on the order paper, Premier Borden rose and capitulated, amid Nationalist satisfaction. The Government, the Premier said, intended to propose the repeal of the Laurier Naval policy. "After such consideration and enquiry as may be necessary," Mr. Borden continued, "the Government will present its Naval policy to Parliament and the people. That policy will undoubtedly require legislation which will involve the repeal of the present Naval Service Act."

HAD TO RETAIN IT.  
"In the meantime the Act remains in the statute book for purposes in connection with fishery protection service and otherwise. Before any permanent Naval policy is put into force the people will be given an opportunity to pronounce upon it."

This is taken to mean the repeal of the Naval law next session and the continuation of the do-nothing policy for probably at least two years since a referendum will likely be delayed until the time of the next general election.

FUNERAL SERVICE WAS ATTENDED BY REV. G. A. GIBSON.

A new governor, a new leader of the opposition, and a new premier.

## F. B. CARVELL, M. P., ON THE BOUNDARY QUESTION

Manitoba to Get the Big End of  
the Deal—Unfair to the Mari-  
time Provinces—Bill Ill-Ad-  
vised and Ought Not  
to be Passed

(Hansard.)  
Mr. F. B. CARVELL (Carleton, N. B.) Mr. Speaker, my hon. friend from Brandon (Mr. Atkins) has discussed this subject entirely from the standpoint of its effect upon Manitoba, and has carefully avoided alluding to any other aspect of the case, or to that aspect which would appeal to any portion of Canada, and therefore, I hope he will not consider me discourteous if I leave the track which he has trodden so carefully and try to call the attention of the House back to this proposed agreement to some extent as it bears relation to the other provinces of Canada and try to see if it is a reasonable agreement taking Canada as a whole. My hon. friend from Brandon has made a very strong appeal for peace and harmony and the union of Canada, and I heartily concur in that sentiment, but I doubt if the policy which the government is following in this case will be the best means of attaining the very much desired end to which my hon. friend has alluded. We can have no peace and harmony in this country so long as there are incongruities and unfairness existing as to the manner in which one section of the Dominion is treated as compared with others and as I view this case there is a manifest unfairness in the manner in which Manitoba has been dealt with as compared with the treatment of eastern Canada, and I think I might say of every province in Canada, but the greatest distinction probably would be between Manitoba and the eastern portions of Canada. There are perhaps three general principles upon which the Bill now before the House might be discussed. The first is the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba or its territorial expansion. To that I shall not devote much time because it is, I believe, pretty well settled that Manitoba is entitled to the amount of land she is receiving, and in fact that principle was adopted before this House four years ago. If Manitoba is willing that Ontario should have a right of way five miles wide and one-half of what may be the principal port in the Hudson bay, I have no quarrel with that, and if Ontario is satisfied with it again I have no quarrel.

The next question provided for in this Bill is the financial arrangement which will be applicable to Manitoba in the future, and the third subdivision would be the arrearsages which we are paying to Manitoba on account of what has taken place or has not taken place during the past four years. My hon. friends seem to treat the province of Manitoba as though it was a new province just entering the union, as though it had not 40 years of history and experience, as though it had not worked out its existence along the line of other provinces and as though it should be placed on an entirely different basis from other provinces that came into the union only 45 years ago. You must remember that this province became a separate entity with a legislature and government of its own in 1870, or between 41 and 42 years ago, and the other four provinces in Canada only came into the union in 1867. When the four provinces formed the union I submit that the financial arrangements, both as to the per capita allowance, as to the debt allowance, and as to all financial matters were worked out on a thoroughly fair and honest basis. There was a principle involved in all these things, and it is on account of departing

from the principle that I chiefly find fault with the government for the terms of this Bill. I shall not quarrel with the amount of money Manitoba is receiving, but I do quarrel most seriously with the arrearsages. I think the principal objection is the departure from the principle established in 1867.

Now we know that when the different provinces united in 1867 they received their public lands, with the minerals and all that would go in connection with them, and therefore, so far as those provinces were concerned there was nothing to adjust. The next question that came was the amount of money that would be paid to each province for government and local purposes, and that was apportioned on a population basis and divided up fairly and evenly, and each province received the amount that it was entitled to. There again you had a principle which was followed in arriving at this conclusion. We come next to the debt account. Now the debt account was not so easy of adjustment, but yet the principle was followed as my hon. friends opposite know. The debt of the old province of Canada was found to be about, I think, \$67,000,000—I am speaking now in round numbers—and it was decided that the government would assume that debt \$62,000,000. Then it was found that the debt of Nova Scotia was somewhere about \$8,000,000, and the government agreed to assume that debt. The debt of the province of New Brunswick was a little less than \$7,000,000, it was somewhere over \$6,000,000, but in order to make the debt allowance of New Brunswick compare proportionately with the debt allowance of the other provinces of Canada, they agreed to assume the debt of the province to the extent of \$7,000,000. They would pay the actual debt, which was something over \$6,000,000, and they agreed to pay New Brunswick five per cent interest on the difference between the actual debt and the assumed debt of 7,000,000. Now there you had a principle, you had something which was perfectly fair and reasonable, as between the different provinces, and something to which no person could find any fault.

When Manitoba came into the union in 1870 it had no debt, and for some reason for which I can find no explanation, and I must say that I have investigated matters pretty carefully, it was decided that Manitoba would be allowed a debt of \$472,000 estimated on a population of 17,000. The basis I understand was, that it was to be \$32 on an estimated population of 117,000. But I never could see the reason of that excepting that the Dominion government said: We ought to give Manitoba something with which to carry on her government and, therefore, we will say that she ought to have a debt of \$472,000. Then I find that when Prince Edward Island came into the union they also assumed a debt of \$4,701,000, but in the case of that province they followed the principle which had been laid down at the time of confederation, and allowed a certain debt according to the population of the island, and agreed to pay the difference between the actual debt and the assumed debt. Now things went along fairly well for a number of years.

(Continued next week.)  
The advertising in this great family Journal continues to grow. Careful buyers will profit by reading Sentinel advertisements.

## TOWN COUNCIL

Executors of Fisher Estate Invite  
Council to Send Committee  
to Calais to Examine  
Library.

JOHN S. LEIGHTON, JR.,  
APPOINTED AUDITOR

Board of Health Reports Town  
Free From Epidemics.

The town fathers met Monday night with all the members present except Councillor Jones, who was out of town. The Mayor in opening was very happy in his remarks concerning the library and said the attitude of the executors of the L. P. Fisher estate deserved the commendation of all the citizens. These gentlemen were moving in the matter and as a first step invited the council to send two representatives, with the executors, to Calais, Me., to look over the library in that town, which was considered a building of much artistic design and furnishing facilities to meet the demands of the citizens of the place. Mayor Ketchum and Councillor Jones were appointed.

The report of the town treasurer was read and after some comment was placed on file.

John S. Leighton, Jr., was appointed auditor and was also appointed to write up the property books.

On the suggestion of Councillor Gallagher the Clerk was instructed to request the assessors to get the assessment ready as soon as possible.

Councillor Mair said the chairman of the board of health reported the town free from epidemics. There were four cases of typhoid being treated in the hospital which is not unusual.

The Clerk had a communication from the railway commission saying that the matter of the railway crossings in town would receive the attention of the board.

The Clerk was instructed to give the necessary notice and prepare the bill asking for legislation to assess for the upkeep of the library.

On motion the whole council will act with the Fisher Estate executors in selecting a site for the library.

Tenders will be asked for supplying a 25 h.p. motor for street purposes.

Councillor Balmain spoke on the necessity of some restriction being placed on putting unsightly buildings in desirable residential sections of the town, such buildings having a tendency to depreciate the value of property.

Reginald Wright who was in the railway wreck near Saskatoon, on Tuesday, was not seriously injured, but received some nasty cuts and bruises.

The members of the Woodstock Cornet Band, at a meeting Monday night, presented James Doak, who left on Wednesday for Fredericton, with a ring and fountain pen, both of exquisite design, in token of their appreciation of his untiring efforts to advance the interests of the band, of which he was a most valuable member. Mr. Clyde C. Watson made the presentation and expressed the regret of the band at the departure of Mr. Doak and wished him every success in his new field of labor. Mr. Doak replied briefly thanking the members of the band for the gifts and expressions of good will and assured them that he would always have the most pleasant recollections of his connection with the band.