

THE STORY OF NOVA SCOTIA'S STORMY PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

The Anti-Confederate Government Recalled—Huge Majorities, but Hard Fought Campaigns.

(Halifax Despatch to The Toronto News Ind.)

Halifax, June 16.—For the 11th time since confederation the people of Nova Scotia on Wednesday will be called upon to elect a legislature. On ten previous occasions they have responded by returning a majority of Liberals. Sometimes the successful party has called itself anti-confederate, sometimes it was a repeal party, but always it might fairly be called Liberal as party names go in this country. Usually the government had a large majority, often almost a monopoly of support in the legislature, and it is a little singular that in the one term the Conservatives held power they also had almost the whole house. It is true that the minority vote against the Holmes-Thompson government was twice as large as that against the Murray government in the Chamber recently dissolved, but the principal members voted against the Conservative measure of the Conservative government. Premier Murray has been in authority ten years, and has had a party against him of two to six members, closing the decade with two opponents, whose seats are said to be uncertain. His former chief, Mr. Fielding, made a clean sweep of the province in the Federal election of a year and a half ago, and some of Mr. Murray's friends predict that he will do the same, which is a little more difficult seeing that he has a house of thirty-eight members, while Mr. Fielding's delegation is only eighteen. Elections, even when the conclusion is said to be foregone, are open to uncertainties, and an opposition which makes no boast and claims no victory in advance, may be none the less dangerous on that account.

THE FIRST PROVINCIAL CONTEST.

Nova Scotia has always been a fierce battle ground in politics, even though the emphatic victories might seem to the cursory inquirer to indicate easy fighting. The first campaign after confederation was fought out with tremendous vigor and earnestness, and with an enormous expenditure of invective. These were the days when Sir Charles Tupper was in his prime, and when "Joe" Howe was not much past the zenith of his wonderful powers as a campaign orator.

Whatever Mr. Howe may have lacked in two or three years later in influence and power as a minister and member of the federal parliament he was a splendid campaigner in 1867. With him and Sir Charles Tupper as leaders there was sure to be a spectacular contest. This was the more to be expected since the confederation issue had cut across party lines throwing a large body of timid Conservatives into Howe's party, and to Tupper's following a group of Liberals with strong national aspirations. The provincial and federal elections were run together on the same issue a sort of provisionally united front, led by the late Hiram Blanchard, holding office at Halifax in the meantime.

THE ANTI-CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT.

The result of that campaign is history. Of the nineteen members sent to Ottawa Sir Charles Tupper, with a majority of less than a hundred, was the only Unionist. Mr. Blanchard and Mr. Pingo, the latter from Sir Charles' county of Cumberland, were the only confederates elected in a provincial number of thirty-eight. Mr. William Annand, the one anti-confederate of the House of Commons who had met defeat, was rewarded for his almost successful fight against Sir Charles by a call to the provincial premiership. His leading associate was Hon. W. B. Vail, afterwards minister of militia in the Mackenzie government. As an administration the Annand-Vail government was not extravagant and, perhaps, not very progressive. It was organized and apparently maintained for some years with the purpose of fighting the government of Canada. The journals and debates of the legislature in the early days of the Union suggested what might have been expected of a legislature in Ireland, coming into existence about the time of the imprisonment of Parnell. There was one common enemy and that was Canada. All officials or employees of the Dominion government were disfranchised, not, as might be supposed, on the ground that they were liable to be influenced by their position, but because they were ipso facto enemies of the province. They were treated simply as members of a hostile army encamped in the country.

HOW THE ANTI-CONFEDERATE LEADERS BECAME CANADIANS.

The second election confirmed the anti-confederate government in power, though with a reduced majority. Mr. Howe had withdrawn from the repeal movement, when he found it to be hopeless, and when some of his former associates had, as he thought, gone to the extent of disloyalty to the empire. He became a Dominion minister and thus parted company with Mr. Annand and his old Halifax colleague and biographer, the man with whom he had been associated in journalism and for whom he had stumped the county of Cumberland against Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Mc-

Lelan, afterwards a Dominion minister and governor of the province, Mr. Stewart Campbell afterwards a judge, likewise accepted better terms. But it was not until after the Pacific scandal and the accession of the Liberals to authority at Ottawa that the other leaders acknowledged themselves Canadians. Then it was that Mr. Vail became a federal minister, and Mr. Annand went to England as agent for Canada. The next premier of the province was Hon. P. C. Hill, who had been a member of the confederate government of 1867, but had changed his alliance. This Hill government was something of a plunget since it disappeared within three months of high personal character, but his power of resistance was limited and his regime was a golden age for promoters. A considerable opposition had been worked up in the legislature by this time, and the election of 1878, held at the same time with the federal election, gave the opposition the benefit of the national policy agitation. Hard times had struck Nova Scotia no less than other provinces, and the same cyclone which wrecked the Mackenzie government swept away that of Mr. Hill.

SHORT CONSERVATIVE REGIME AT HALIFAX.

In October, 1878, the only Conservative Ministry Nova Scotia has seen since the union was organized by Hon. S. H. Holmes, now prothonotary of Halifax. Associated with him was a young man almost fresh to political life, who was afterwards Sir John Thomason, Premier of Canada. Mr. Holmes retired towards the end of the term, and Mr. Thompson became premier, though the ministry may be regarded as continuous since it disappeared within three months. Mr. A. C. Bell, afterwards a member of parliament for Pictou, took the portfolio previously held by Mr. Holmes. The Holmes-Thompson government inherited a difficult financial and railway problem. Toward the end of its career it attempted a solution by syndicate, the broken and uncompleted systems and providing for completions and extensions. This measure was apparently unpopular in the province, and no doubt the Premier suffered by having the elections held at the same time with the Federal contests of 1882. Sir Charles Tupper and the federal party seem to have monopolized the attention and efforts of the Conservative party in the province, while the Liberals concentrated their strength on the provincial contest. At all events the Thompson government was beaten though the conservatives carried a large majority of the constituencies for the house of commons.

THE PIPES' ADMINISTRATION.

That was twenty-four years ago and the Conservatives have never since elected a quarter of the membership of the Nova Scotia legislature. Sir John Thompson went to the bench, to leave it three years later for Sir John Macdonald's Cabinet. Mr. Bell sat as leader of the opposition in the fifth legislature of the province. The first ministry formed by the Liberals on their return to power was a mistake. Nearly all the members elected of that party were new men, and some of them were clever, but the portfolios were given to three who were supposed to be experienced. Mr. Church Mr. White and Mr. Gayton were amiable gentlemen who had been in public life some years, but they had no particular influence and no gift as public speakers. Mr. W. T. Pipes, of Cumberland, a new member of recognized ability, became premier without office. He struggled through one session and many jealousies on the part of the real leaders, who like him self, had no office. He was much younger than the men who held the portfolios, and withal good natured and easy going he did not attempt to get rid of the office holding ministers. One warm day in July he became worried beyond endurance, strolled up to government house, handed in his resignation as premier, suggested that Mr. Fielding be sent for, and took the next train for his Amherst home. Mr. Fielding had been elected for the first time the previous year and was a minister without office. He was then editor of The Chronicle newspaper. Responding to the invitation he made himself provincial secretary, dropping Mr. Gayton, who, he afterwards appointed to a registrarship. Later another registration office was found for Attorney-General White and Mr. Longley, now Judge Longley, succeeded him.

THE FIELDING ADMINISTRATION.

The Fielding government went to the country three times, and when the leader retired to become Canadian minister of finance in 1896 there were very few opposition members in the chamber. Mr. Fielding's first appeal to the electorate was in favor of the repeal of the union, but he dropped the issue when he had been successful. Mr. Bell had turned his attention to Dominion politics, and with whom he had been associated in journalism and for whom he had stumped the county of Cumberland against Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Mc-

one-half of the Nova Scotia electorate. It was in Mr. Cahan's time that Mr. Fielding introduced the most important measure of his regime, the contract with the Dominion Coal Company. Mr. Cahan strongly opposed the concession made to this corporation, even appealing to Ottawa to have the Act disallowed. He was defeated in the next election, and again in 1900, when, at Sir Charles Tupper's request he contested Cumberland for the house of commons. Among the revenges and eccentricities of history it may be mentioned that the next opposition leader was the late John F. Stairs, of Halifax, previously member of parliament, and one of the promoters of the Dominion Coal Company, while Mr. Cahan has, since his retirement from politics, devoted himself almost exclusively to corporation business. He is at present the solicitor of the Mexican Power Company, and manages on the spot the interests of that syndicate, whose principal members are the same men that he resisted a dozen years ago.

THE MURRAY CABINET.

Mr. Fielding did not hand over the Nova Scotia government to a distinguished colleague Attorney General Longley. He preferred the quiet and less known gentleman from Cape Breton, who had been in his government without office for four or five years, and has twice since carried the province by sweeping majorities. Mr.

Murray has continued quietly the policy adopted by Mr. Fielding, except that he has gone more extensively into the encouraging of railway construction, and has somewhat extensively pledged the credit of the country as a guarantee for Mackenzie & Mann. When Mr. Pipes took office in 1882 there was a private railroad in Eastern Nova Scotia which was to have been included in the Holmes government's syndicate. The province took over this railway under an old contract, and transferred it to the Dominion government so that the eastern extension is now a part of the Intercolonial railway. The western system of railways, begun under the first Liberal administration, is now a part of the Dominion Atlantic. Parallel to those roads, and running almost from end to end of the province, is the projected and partly completed system of Mackenzie & Mann, which follows the south shore. The existing systems for the most part are on the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence coast.

The retirement of Mr. Longley, and the appointment of the late Mr. Church to the senate, opened the way to Mr. Pipes to take office, after twenty-two years' vacation, and to the appointment of Mr. Drysdale, who is now attorney general. Mr. Pipes, who for some years has been the leader of the government in the legislative council, without office, is now seeking election to the assembly as chief commissioner of works and mines.

PARLIAMENTARY SNAPSHOTS

The Cinq Mars Incident and Premier's Treatment Has Added to Sir Wilfrid's Prestige in the House.

IMMIGRATION AND MILITARY MATTERS.

Ottawa, June 16.—The one topic of conversation in the corridors to-day is the display of his authority by the prime minister in the proceeding against Mr. Cinq-Mars, taken at the instance of Mr. Foster. The feeling on the Liberal side certainly ran very strong against Mr. Foster, and after Mr. Ross had begun his speech there developed a strong inclination to discourage the ventilation of personal grievances against newspapers in this way. One meets hardly anybody to-day who expected the offending journalist to be censured, and would have jumped at the chance to let him off. The Conservatives didn't expect him to be censured, and little as they sympathized with Mr. Foster's plan, they were hopeful that they might be able to exhibit Mr. Foster as a martyr. A lot of the younger Liberals, particularly those from west of Lake Superior, were fighting mad about it until they went to sleep last night. A number of Conservatives were disgusted. Having slept upon it, however, everybody agrees that Sir Wilfrid did just right, and the Liberals are thankful he had the courage to do it. There was an idea that the Quebec members wanted the journalist discharged, and a lot of Conservative members already saw themselves demonstrating before admiring audiences the subservience of the prime minister to his Quebec majority. Now all this is over with. Liberals are impatient, and some of them are ready to resist any like proposal at the first stage instead of the last, but they are rather glad Sir Wilfrid asserted the dignity of the House when the words "lying, cowardice and hypocrisy" were in the record. Altogether Sir Wilfrid's prestige is greater to-day than it was yesterday. A very great many such incidents of apparently slight importance have contributed to the point of fact, to the upbuilding of his authority, which has been rivalled in this country only by that of Sir John Macdonald. Outsiders sometimes inquire, without getting a satisfactory answer, on what his obvious pre-eminence depends. Those who frequent the house of commons know that it grows, and is kept secure from day to day, because the man shows himself, at every crisis, fit for leadership.

THE IMMIGRANT.

Mr. Oliver has withdrawn from his new bill concerning immigration the clause which provided for the imposition of two dollars a head on immigrants, which sum was to be levied on the captain of the ship. Mr. Oliver stuck to the clause at first, because it had evidently been put there at the suggestion of some of the officers of his department, but a number of the Liberal members, especially those from the west, strongly objected to the contradiction involved in paying to get immigrants and then taxing them when they arrived. Mr. Oliver yielded to this view, and turned down those of whom there seem to be some in the civil service as well as in the house, who can see nothing in immigration except the possibility of a man with sore eyes or some other physical trouble passing the inspection at Quebec. Dr. Sproule is in a way the leading exponent of this sentiment, and there are several others on his side of the house. On the Liberal side the motto generally is "Let them come; there is room and work for all."

AFTER MR. FISHER.

When the house met this afternoon Dr. Daniel brought to the attention of the house an article printed in the Toronto News, telling of the retirement of Lieut.-Col. Smart from the command of the Eastern Townships' Scottish Dragoons, and further alleging interference by Hon. Sydney Fisher. Dr. Daniel asked that the minister of militia take note of the matter and furnish the house with a statement. Inquiry developed that the situation is not as described by the News, but that there does exist a difference between the department of militia and the Montreal gentlemen who have been serving as officers of the eastern townships regiment. The officers claim they should be allowed transportation from Montreal to Sherbrooke when they go there on regimental business. The department replies that regulations are provided covering the work done by each regiment, and that the allowance for transportation is restricted to the area within which the regiment is located. Strictly speaking, the officers of the regiment should live within that district, and the department holds that if gentlemen living in Montreal wish to be officers of a townships regiment they might reasonably be expected to go at their own expense to the district where the regiment is. Of course, any incident, however trifling, in connection with the regiment, is eagerly seized upon by the opposition, which has never forgiven Hon. Mr. Fisher his triumphant vindication in the Dundonald affair, and which, moreover, has felt rather aggrieved all this session, when its appetite for the blood of ministers is keenly whetted, that Mr. Fisher's conduct has afforded no ground for attack. Now they think they have a chance, and they have seized it without waiting.

THE GIRL WHO SUCCEEDS.

She has so much to do that she has not time for morbid thoughts. She never thinks for a moment that she is not attractive nor forgets to look as charming as possible. She is considerate of the happiness of others, and it is reflected back to her as a looking glass.

She never permits herself to grow old, for by cultivating all the graces of heart, brain and body, age does not come to her.

She awakens cheerfully in the morning and closes her eyes thankfully at night. She believes that life has some serious work to do, and that the serious work lies very close to the homely everyday duties, and that kind words cost nothing.

She is always willing to give suggestions that will help some less fortunate one over the bad places in life's journey. She is ever ready to talk about a book, a picture or a play, rather

than to permit herself to indulge in idle words about another. She is her own sweet, unaffected, womanly self; therein lies the secret of her popularity of her success.

THE WONDERS OF THE BODY

Its mechanism, like delicate machinery, by even a slight cause is so disarranged as to be practically useless. A headache is no trifling matter, because the stomach, kidneys and liver are sure to be affected. To cure the cause of headaches and prevent new attacks, use Ferrozone; vitalizes the nerves and brain instantly. Ferrozone braces—gives tone—elevates your spirits. No such health bringer known. Fifty cents per box of fifty chocolate coated tablets at all dealers.

"Charley looked very sick when he returned from the races," said Mrs. Jenkins. "What was the trouble?" "He said his system was out of order."—Washington Star.



A Dainty Lingerie Blouse.

The lingerie blouse has become an indispensable bit of finery in the well dressed woman's wardrobe. The present blouse is as fine and elaborate as human fingers can fashion, with the result that it is rather expensive if purchased ready to wear. Here is sketched one of the newest ideas in a blouse for home construction which is simply made and yet very effective. The embroidered front may be done by hand without much labor or a pretty effect may be gained by using the wide embroidery and joining the pieces in a seam below the V in front and back. The three narrow tucks on the shoulders give extra fullness to the front. A finely tucked material or all-over lace may be formed into cuffs and chemise, the latter being removable. The design might be utilized in the making of a taffeta or Lousine blouse or a cotton voile or lining. The medium sized 24 yards of 36 inch material are needed. 6484—Sizes, 32 to 40 inches bust measure.

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KIDNAPPED BOY FOUND.

Had Been Stolen by Real Estate Agent, Who Was Member of a Respectable New York Family.

Philadelphia, June 15.—Freddie Muth, the seven-year old son of Jeweler Charles Muth, who was kidnapped from the Muhlenburg public school last Tuesday, was found this afternoon in a vacant house here and returned to his grief-stricken parents. John Joseph Kean, a member of a respectable New York family, one time bookkeeper of the Harlem Bank, a stockbroker and more recently a real estate agent, is the abductor. Driven by the commission of a comparatively small offence to the heinous crime of child stealing, he occupies a cell in the central police station with life imprisonment staring him in the face. The kidnapper was taken at the point of a pistol and only when he realized that escape was impossible. Kean is a married man and the father of three children. He gave as his reason for abducting the Muth boy that he wanted money.

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Binks—My wife is like a coal fire. Jinks—How so? Binks—If I don't stay home she goes out.

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A great many men have already resolved to come here for their Suits. These men are "posted," and know just what they want and where to get it. They save themselves time and they save themselves trouble and money. Others will look around, uncertain where to go. If they happen to look at our Suits, we will get their money, sure. If they buy without seeing our suits, it'll be their loss much as ours. Our styles are far away from the ordinary ideas embodied in the majority of ready to wear Suits in The swing of the crowd of suit buyers comes this way more and more. When we say \$10., \$12., \$12.50 or \$16.50 for a suits you must see the suits hatched to these prices to appreciate our offerings. We trust you will be in for a look.

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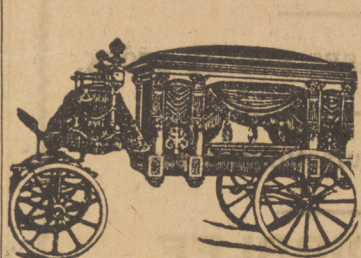
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" 327 Suburban for Marysville..... 15.25
" 329 Suburban for Marysville..... 21.00

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No. 304 Mixed from Chatham Junction, Chatham and Loggieville..... 15.35
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