PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, April 6.—Yesterday's debate was full of fire. Today's debate was warm but not lurid. The gravity of the discussion was due to Mgr. Sbarretti's statement given out to the press at an early hour this morning. On the orders of the day Borden, after making passing reference to Laurier's denial of the receipt of Rogers' letter of Feb. 23rd, which had been traced to the premier's private residence, proceeded:

SBARRETTI'S STATEMENT.

"Since the discussion of yesterday a statement has been made by his excellency, Monsignor Sbarretti. I do not know anything of the circumstances under which the delegate was in the first place brought to this country beyond what has been stated by gentlemen on the other side of the house, who have personal knowledge of that which they state. As I gather from them, the delegate apostolic came to this country in 1897, not at the instance of the bishops in Canada, but at the instance of some forty liberal members of parliament, members of the Roman Catholic church.

WAS AMAZED.

Continuing the opposition leader said: "I notice that my hon. friends opposite cheered very much the statement that 'Catholics in any territory which might be annexed to Manitoba' would naturally object to losing the right they had to separate schools, and to be subjected to the educational conditions which existed in Manitoba." That is what they cheer, as I understand. I am amazed at these hon. gentlemen. (Hear, hear.) The other day we had the ex-minister of the interior rise in his place and publicly thank the prime minister, without whose aid, he said, the Catholics of Manitoba could not have been deprived of those rights—publicly thank the right hon. gentleman for having come to the aid of the majority in Manitoba, and for having prevented the conservative government from restoring to the minority those rights of which they had been deprived. (Loud conservative cheers).

The right hon. gentlemen have declared this to be a happy solution of a difficult situation. But hon. gentlemen opposite cheer the utterance which I have just quoted. Their attitude is a little incomprehensible to myself, and I think it must be incomprehensible to any reasonable man throughout the country. (conservative cheers.)

HIS EXCELLENCY.

Now, let us observe a little what his excellency does say. He is an able and accomplished man, brought up in one of the best schools of diplomacy in the world, a diplomat, a man who would make no suggestion, I am sure to Mr. Campbell or to Mr. Rogers, which he did not feel himself able to carry out.

And let us see if my hon. friends opposite will cheer a little analysis of what his excellency does say: "I remarked that from the point of view of the Manitoba government some action on these lines would be politically expedient." Politically expedient, mark you, "and tend to facilitate the accomplishment of his object, inasmuch as Catholics in any territory which might be annexed to Manitoba would naturally object to losing the right they had to separate schools, and to be subjected to the educational conditions which existed in Manitoba."

Conditions which the right honorable gentleman himself stated in 1897 were absolutely satisfactory not only to himself, but to the people of the province of Quebec. "Politically expedient," what does that mean? He has said, and the prime minister has said, that that interview was not arranged on behalf of the government or at the instance of the government, but I do not observe in the statement of his excellency that he did not consider himself to have authority to make the suggestion which he did make to the Hon. Mr. Campbell on that occasion.

I am not concerned with the question as to whether or not his excellency should be recalled. As I said yesterday, he is not responsible to us in any sense. He is responsible only to his own superior.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE.

But the government of this country are responsible to us, and if there has been any suggestion of this kind by or on behalf of the government of this country, or by or on behalf of any member of it, then I say the country will demand, and I think the people will demand the dismissal or retirement of any member of this government who ventured to confer upon his excellency any authority of that kind. He is not responsible to us, but the members of the administration are.

I venture to think that in addition to the explanations which were given by the prime minister yesterday in this regard there should be some further explanations made to the house and to the country today, in view of the very frank statement which has been made by his excellency, and which I have brought to the attention of the house. I move the adjournment of the house.

SIR WILFRID.

Laurier in reply protested that the government of Canada had no connection whatever with the alleged threats to coerce Manitoba, had no responsibility for the individual views of the friendly liberal newspapers, from the Toronto Globe to Le Soleil, and had in all the reported Northwest negotiations no connection whatever, officially or unofficially, with the delegate apostolic. Laurier said with vehemence: "I am not afraid of the future and will meet the situation as it comes up, as I have done in the past thirty years."

HON. MR. FOSTER.

Mr. Foster was the next speaker, and at the outset of his remarks he analyzed and answered the statements and arguments of the prime minister. The latter claimed, said Mr. Foster, that the policy of the government respecting the boundaries of Manitoba had been stated in the speech delivered when the autonomy bills were introduced on Feb. 21. That was not correct, for in that very speech it was stated that the question respecting the extension of the boundary of Manitoba to the north and northeast was a matter for future consideration when that province, as well as Ontario and Quebec, could be heard. The question was therefore left open. Then it was said that the statement of the Manitoba delegates was not correct in regard to Mr. Rogers having conferred with Mgr. Sbarretti, for the latter had never seen Mr. Rogers and did not know him.

But, asked Mr. Foster, was the visit of Mr. Campbell a private one? No, he was in Ottawa with his colleague as the representative of his government on an official visit. What difference did it make if Mgr. Sbarretti had a conference with Mr. Campbell alone, or with both of the delegates, so long as it was with the accredited agent of the government of Manitoba.

PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

But what the prime minister did not say was more significant than what he had said. It had been stated many times in different places that before the introduction of the bills on February 21, the prime minister had had numerous conferences with Mgr. Sbarretti respecting the measures. Those statements had not yet been denied. And had it come to this, that the representative of a church (he did not care which) must be visited and consulted by the prime minister before he dared bring down to parliament legislation like that before the house? Was it proper for the head of the government of Canada to have conferences with the papal ablegate respecting legislation and give the go-by to representatives of the people—to two of his ministers, Mr. Sifton and Mr. Fielding?

WOULD MAKE SAME COMPLAINT.

"If the representative of the Presbyterian church," said Mr. Foster, "of the Methodist church, of the Anglican church, or of any other church occupied a position similar to that held by Mgr. Sbarretti and he should be consulted on a matter like this, I should make the same complaint.

"There should be no semblance of union of church and state in this country. The majority of our people came from the stock that years ago fought against such union and incorporated their principles into our constitution. They were born and bred to that idea and would stand by it. The prime minister by his tortuous course, had raised a question in the country which far transcended in importance the question being debated in the house. Why was Mgr. Sbarretti in the country? Why was there a papal ablegate in Canada? Did spiritual difficulties with the people of his faith necessitate his presence? No such difficulties existed and none had been alleged as an explanation of the presence of the ablegate. He had been asked for, but not to settle spiritual difficulties, but because there were troubles in the liberal camp. Those troubles were deep-seated and the prime minister conceived it to be good policy to bring to Canada this high dignitary of the church to administer to certain of his followers, not spiritual but political consolation."

RECITED THE FACTS.

Mr. Foster then recited the facts that led up to the appointment of the first papal ablegate, Mgr. Merry del Val in 1896, and in this connection he read a letter signed by the prime minister and written in October, 1897, to the papal secretary of state asking that the ablegate be allowed to remain in Canada, and he also read the well known letter of Charles Russell, solicitor of London, Eng., and agent of the Canadian government, written in November, 1897, to the same papal secretary in regard to the settlement of the Manitoba school difficulty by the Laurier government.

Continuing, Mr. Foster pointed out that Mr. Russell stated in his letter that the concessions to the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba were not final and complete, but were only the beginning of justice after the prime minister had declared in Canada that a stisfactory settlement of the question had been arrived at. Was that straightforward conduct, and was not the prime minister now paying for his tortuous course of nine years ago?

A FUTILE DEFENSE.

It was idle for the prime minister to think that his futile defense would be accepted by the country. Monsignor Sbarretti was here and he had done what he had been brought to do. "Does the prime minister see the horns of his dilemma?" asked Mr. Foster. "You brought Mgr. Sbarretti here, you have kept him here for five years or more; you kept him here for those purposes, and when he comes to the final, crucial point, and uses his influence you disown him. If this is cowardice, then let it go by its imputation."

HAD DONE WORSE.

But the prime minister had done worse, said Mr. Foster. He had told the house that Mgr. Sbarretti had promised Manitoba an extension of boundaries for a political consideration without any authorization, but suppose he had obtained the modification of the school laws as indicated, would not the prime minister have granted the extension of Manitoba's boundaries? When gentlemen opposite said that Mgr. Sbarretti held out political promises to the delegate from Manitoba, but that he had no right to do so, what an estimate did they place on the papal ablegate. Mr. Foster refused to believe that a high dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church such as Mgr. Sbarretti, a man of his training and parts, would by a trick, endeavor to get for his co-religionists two amendments in the Manitoba school law unless he knew that if they were granted the other thing would be. Along what byways and crooked paths the prime minister was forcing himself now, as a result of his misdeeds to tread in sorrow and humiliation?

THE PEOPLE'S DEMANDS.

The people of Canada demanded there be no plausible alliance between church and state. The head of the Methodist Church or of any other church had no more right to be consulted with respect to legislation than any layman in the land. He protested against the whole course that had been followed, and in so doing he believed that he was voicing the sentiment of a great majority of the people of Canada.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

The debate was continued tonight by Maclean of East York, McDonald of Pictou, and Dr. Sproule, the latter accusing the premier and his Quebec liberal associates amid loud cheers, of having seduced an able Italian statesman to Canada under false pretenses. Canada did not blame the apostolic delegate for what he had done in interfering with the education of the youth, but it would hold the men who imported him responsible for his interference between church and state, which should be and must be separate forever. Laurier and his backers were today trying to break down British liberty by imposing church schools on the country.

Dr. Sproule continued the debate tonight till 10.35, when he was followed by Hon. William Paterson in his usual noisy speech.

The debate late tonight was continued by McCarthy, Fitzpatrick and others, Bergeron exposing the sophistry of the grit French leaders, who help power by their spurious appeals to Roman Catholics in Quebec. He had beaten the cry against Ontario Protestants in Quebec, and held his seat to render justice to whom justice was due. By the votes of the Catholics of Quebec against Laurier's domination, he had come back here, but where were his opponents?

The debate was continued by Talbot of Bellechasse and Ingram of Elgin, the latter holding the floor at two o'clock this morning.

It was after two o'clock this morning when orders of the day were reached and Leighton McCarthy moved adjournment of autonomy bill debate.

OTTAWA, April 7.—In the commons today Mr. Roche, conservative for Marquette, called attention to some of Sir Wilfrid's remarks during the debates of yesterday and the day previous which were somewhat inaccurate. Sir Wilfrid had said that he could not conceive how the papal delegate could have stated that the failure of Manitoba to act in regard to preserving the rights of the Catholic minority had prejudiced their claim for extension of their boundaries, and that if they had not failed to do so, they would have facilitated the consummation of that end. Sir Wilfrid had given as his reasons for saying this that from 1896 to January, 1905, the government had not received any communication relating to the extension of Manitoba's boundaries. There might have been resolutions passed by the legislature, he said, asking for an extension, in fact, he had been told that such resolutions had been passed, and he had seen them in the press. By this means Sir Wilfrid had tried to convey the impression that there had been no application made by the government of Manitoba for an extension of its boundaries, and that the only information he had gained upon the subject had been from the public press or from conversation. He had tried, moreover, to cast an aspersion upon Mr. Rogers' accuracy by inferring that Mgr. Sbarretti could not have made the remark attributed to him. He (Roche) had at the time a distinct recollection of having presented a memorial to the house some years ago on behalf of the legislature of Manitoba and he had looked the matter up subsequently. He found that upon Friday, April 26th, 1901, he had presented a petition which had been received from the Manitoba legislature complaining of their scant area and praying for the enactment of legislation to extend their boundaries so as to include adjacent areas. Mr. Roche wound up by asking that this memorial should be brought down and printed with the rest of the correspondence.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he did not think that his memory had been at all at fault, as all that he had stated was that although resolutions had been passed by the Manitoba legislature they had not been followed by executive action. It now appeared that a petition had been brought from Manitoba, but the government could not bring it down to the house, as it was not in the archives of the government. It was already in the archives of the house of commons.

Mr. Borden said Sir Wilfrid was quite right in one sense in regard to the resolutions not having been followed by executive action. But Sir Wilfrid had stated also that the petition had not been called to the attention of the government of Canada. This was hardly the case, because when the petition was laid upon the table that was a very distinct calling to the attention of the government. The prime minister was leader of the government as well as the leader of the house, and when a petition was laid upon the table it was called to the attention of the government just as effectively as if it had been presented to the government direct.

Sir Wilfrid claimed that he had been quite correct in his statement of the case, because the government itself had never taken any action upon this petition until the month of January. The matter was dropped.

OTTAWA, April 7.—In the commons today Mr. Roche (Marquette) maintained that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was wrong in some remarks that he had made in the house the day previous. For instance, he had stated he could not conceive how the papal delegate could have said that the failure of Manitoba to act in regard to keeping intact the rights of the Catholic minority had prejudiced their claim for extension of their boundaries.

He (Roche) remembered having presented a memorial to the house on April 26, 1901, received from the Manitoba legislature complaining of their scant area and asking for the enactment of legislation to extend their boundaries so as to include adjacent areas. He (Roche) asked to have the petition printed with the rest of the correspondence.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier denied that his memory was at fault, and said that although resolutions had been passed by Manitoba legislature no executive action had followed. The government could not bring the Roche petition down to the house. It was already in the archives of the house.

Mr. Borden said Sir Wilfrid was right in saying the resolution was not followed by action, but he wished to point out that when the petition was lain on the table that was a direct call to the government's attention.

Sir Wilfrid said his statement was quite justified because the government had never taken any action on the petition until January.

Mr. Borden in the house of commons today asked the prime minister whether he had any information to give to the house in regard to the appointment of the minister of the interior to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Sifton. He was led to make this enquiry because of certain observations made by the minister of customs last night, which contained an intimation to the house that it was the intention of the government to open up a constituency in the Northwest Territories for the purpose of filling the vacant portfolio.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he had no information to give upon the subject, but if Mr. Borden renewed his question at an early date, perhaps he would be able to satisfy him then.

Mr. Borden replied that he would like Sir Wilfrid to regard him as repeating the question every day, and to give an answer to it every day just as if it had been made.

McCarthy (North Simcoe) resumed the autonomy debate. He opened by a lengthy criticism upon Mr. Foster for the position he had taken upon the subject, claiming that his recent speeches had been full of inaccuracies, and that the stand he took today was at variance with the stand he took in 1896.

Mr. Barker pointed out that Mr. Borden's amendment would accomplish the very object which Mr. McCarthy had in view.

Mr. McCarthy replying, said Mr. Borden's amendment was merely a sham, as it did not directly challenge the establishment of separate schools.

Mr. Lennox (Cons., South Simcoe) said that if Mr. McCarthy's interpretation of the law was not any more reliable than his interpretation of the speech or the amendment of Mr. Borden, it was not an interpretation which would carry any weight in the country. The whole trend of Mr. McCarthy's speech had been in the nature of a tirade of abuse against Mr. Foster, but he did not think the member for North Toronto would worry very much about it. Mr. McCarthy's purpose was to do a party service for those with whom he was politically associated, and a more truckling speech had seldom been heard in parliament. (Hear, hear.)

The first hour after dinner was devoted to discussing the bill permitting the Grand Trunk to buy out the Canada Atlantic Railway, which the opposition opposed on the ground that this legislation should not be enacted until after an explanation of the proposed government measure to give the I. C. R. running rights over the road from Depot Harbor to Montreal for through freight. Emmerson promised an explanation first of next week.

At nine o'clock Lennox resumed his speech on the autonomy bill to full galleries.

Turgeon of Gloucester, N. B., followed Lennox at 10.30 in favor of the bill in all its clauses.

At 12.15 A. M. Talbot of Strathcona, Northwest Territories, confined the debate.

At one o'clock Pringle moved the adjournment of the debate and the house rose till Monday.

OTTAWA, April 7.—Hance J. Logan, who has been ill for the past few days, is rapidly recovering and will soon resume his seat in the house.

A deputation from Yarmouth urging the necessity of dredging that harbor met the minister of public works and the local ministers this afternoon. The usual assurances of consideration were given.

Today is the 37th anniversary of the assassination of Thomas d'Arcy McGee on his way home from the house of commons. This afternoon many people visited the spot, corner Sparks and O'Connor streets.

Crockett of York leaves for Fredericton this afternoon on professional business.

Among petitions presented today against the school clauses of the autonomy bill was one by Crockett of York from Boyne L. O. L. of Williamsburg, No. 54, signed by Allan Ward, W. M., and 53 others.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

HOUSE CLEANING.

(Madge Terkey Crockett.)

Rub. Rub. Rub,
Till your fingers are stubby and bent,
O, well, for the patriarch's wife,
Who looked through the door of a tent
And saw the stately camels go by,
When the sun's fierce rays were spent!
Beat, Beat, Beat,
Till your lungs, the dust has rent,
O, well, for that wanderer's wife
Who all through her life was content
To sit in the shade, resting her feet
On a carpet, by nature lent.
Work, Work, Work,
Till I'm weary as weary can be,
O, would that my tongue could utter
The thoughts that arise in me!
But the "simple life," of days that are dead,
Will never come back, you'll see.

AT THE TELEPHONE.

(Harper's Weekly.)

A prominent United States army officer was discussing army methods, and referred to the common use of the telephone in modern warfare and manoeuvres.

"The telephone is a great institution," he said, "but I am afraid that the famous fighters of the past would not have appreciated it. I never use one that I do not think of the description of the instrument given by an irascible army officer of my acquaintance:

"'The first thing I do,' he says, 'after picking up the receiver is to stand in front of a hole in the wall and yell "Hello!" I get no answer, and repeat the call. About the third time I leave off the last syllable, and the fourth time I put the last syllable first.'"

A STRENUOUS HINT.

Miss Willing—Don't you feel a draught over there by the window?

Slowboy—Yes, I—er—believe I do. Shall I pull down the—er blind, or come over and sit by you?

Miss Willing—Well, I think you had better—er—pull down the blind—first.

Allen's Lung Balsam
The best Cough Medicine.
ABSOLUTE SAFETY
should be rigorously insisted upon when buying medicine, for upon that depends one's life. ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM contains NO OPIUM in any form and is safe, sure, and prompt in cases of CROUP, COLDS, deep-seated COUGHS. Try it now, and be convinced.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 7.—The house met at three o'clock.

Mr. Osman said—I rise to a question of privilege. When the appropriation for the library was before the committee, the leader of the opposition made a very appropriate address in regard to the state of the library, to every word of which I agreed. But I made some further remarks which are not included in the official report and which I think it is only due to the librarian to be made public. While no pretensions are made as to his literary attainments as far as his capacity enabled him, he has been a diligent and faithful servant of the government. He has done his work diligently and well and I would be glad to move that his salary be increased.

THE SHORE LINE.

Mr. Clarke presented a resolution with reference to the New Brunswick Southern railway. This railway gives the people of St. Stephen a competing line with the C. P. R. and therefore the proper maintenance of the New Brunswick Southern is a necessity. The act incorporating the railway company as the Grand Southern was passed in 1874 and the railway was completed in 1882. In 1889 Russell Sage of New York, and other individuals, most of them residing in the United States, were incorporated as the Shore Line Railway Co. They afterwards acquired the Grand Southern Railway, which was renamed the Shore Line, and in 1896 an act of the parliament of Canada declared this road to be a railway for the general advantage of Canada. This railway is 82½ miles in length and extends from St. John to St. Stephen by way of St. George through a country which is capable of giving it a large amount of traffic. The amount of stock of the road is put down at $49,000. It received from the provincial government a subsidy of $413,000 and also local subsidies to the amount of $3,000. It has a bonded debt of $800,000. The total cost of the railway and rolling stock is set down in the railway report at $1,813,000. No one who knows this road will believe that any such sum was spent on its construction. Many are of the opinion that the road was built for the amount of the provincial subsidy. The mortgage upon the road was foreclosed, and Russell Sage bought it for $101,000. It is very evident that the present owners of the road paid a very small sum for it.

ROAD TIED UP.

The road was tied up all last winter after the first of February, and in January of this year only eleven trips were made. The road also received a subsidy from the dominion government for carrying the mails, and that also has been most unsatisfactory. I am informed that some lumbermen have been compelled to abandon their operations in consequence of being unable to bring their supplies over the road. Many appeals have been made for a better service, and the answer to these appeals usually is that the road does not pay and that they are not warranted in keeping it open. I venture to affirm that if the road does not pay it ought to pay, and that its failure to pay can only be due to bad management.

In addition to the lumber mills upon the line of railway, which yield a large traffic, there are six granite cutting concerns at St. George, besides the St. George Pulp and Paper Company with a capacity of 50 tons of pulp a day. There is also the ordinary local traffic and a passenger traffic which was by no means small, and might be very largely increased if the road was put in a better condition. Many people are afraid to travel over the railway and prefer to go round by the longer road. The rates charged are complained of by many persons. The sleepers of the road are in bad condition, the rails are small and much worn and the engines of small capacity. All these things are responsible for its financial condition. The road has not sufficient equipment, and its managers neglect to provide against delay that might be caused by snow storms.

SHOULD BE KEPT CLEAR.

It is favorably situated as regards snow storms and might be kept open all winter with little care. There was a sleet storm last winter, after which the manager neglected to send a flanger over the road and the result was it froze to the rails. The owners of the road have allowed their snow fences to go down, and this accounts for the blockade last winter at Spruce Lake. If they had a proper equipment at the St. Stephen end of the line it could have been kept open to St. George without difficulty. The company has been endeavoring to get a bridge over the St. Croix at St. Stephen so as to establish connection with the United States. This has been defeated because the company and the St. Stephen people could not agree on the locality of the bridge and it is believed by many that there is a deliberate intention on the part of the company to give as poor a service as possible for the purpose of coercing the St. Stephen people. The company have defied the government with regard to keeping the road in proper condition and ignored the commands of the railway commissioners of Canada. The latter sent their engineer over the road and in his report he says that $90,000 at least will be required to equip it properly. The owners of the road claim that if the government would accede to their request and give them a subsidy to make connections with the American railways and with the I. C. R. at St. John they would put the road in proper condition. But if the owners of the road in New York see that it can be made to pay by establishing these connections there is no reason why the profit should not go into the exchequer of the Dominion of Canada.

I am also encouraged in moving this resolution by the fact that the minister of railways at Milltown, just before the recent election, announced himself in favor of the government acquiring this railway. The attorney general made the same statement in a speech at St. John. I will now move the resolution, which is as follows:

"Whereas the New Brunswick Southern Railway Co., connecting the city of St. John, in the province of New Brunswick, and the town of St. Stephen, in said province, passes through a populous and important farming district, including the town and parish of St. George, the seat of the Canadian red granite industry, of a large pulp mill and of several sardine canning plants, and whereas the said railway may be connected at small expense with the terminus of the I. C. R. system at the said city of St. John and at the town of St. Stephen with the system of United States railways terminating at the city of Calais, in the state of Maine, and may be made an important feeder of the I. C. R. and a connecting line between the Canadian government system of railways and the great railway systems of the United States by way of the Washington County railway, the Maine Central railway, and the Boston and Maine railway; and

"Whereas, in the opinion of this house the connection which would be established between the United States and a large section of the maritime provinces by the acquirement of said railway by the Dominion government would inure to the prosperity of the country generally and would ensure a continuous and satisfactory railway and mail service to the people residing along the line of said railway.

"Therefore be it enacted by this house, that it would be greatly to the benefit of the maritime provinces, particularly of that portion of the country traversed by the said New Brunswick Southern Railway, as well as of advantage to the I. C. R., that the Dominion government should acquire the said New Brunswick Southern Railway, and this house should respectfully urge the federal government to acquire the said New Brunswick Southern Railway, provided that it can be secured at a fair and reasonable price, and to operate the same as a part of the I. C. R. system; and be it further

"Resolved, that a copy of this resolution, signed by the clerk of this house, be forwarded to the minister of railways and canals, and that a copy be sent also to the secretary of state with the request that the same be submitted to the governor general in council."

Hon. Mr. Hill said: It is not my intention to make a speech on this resolution, but only to supplement what my colleague from Charlotte has said by one or two statements. He says that the road would pay if put in good condition. Mr. Oborne of the C. P. R. told me after his engineers had gone over it that they reported that they could reduce the length of the road by seventeen miles, so as to give a two and a half hours' service between St. Stephen and St. John. If people felt the road to be safe the passenger traffic would be doubled, yet no passenger I believe has ever been injured on the road. As to the cost of the road, I think it cost more than the subsidy. I believe that the $800,000 of bonds were hypothecated with Russell Sage for $250,000. Other expenditures have been made by Mr. Sage, so that he has probably paid in all about $400,000 for this railway.

As to Mr. Emmerson's statement that he was in favor of taking the road over, that was not an election promise, for it was made to me at Ottawa more than a year before the elections came off. Mr. Emmerson said to me it was desirable to acquire the road because it would give the I. C. R. access to the United States. I think in justice to the railway I should say that the conditions for keeping it open last winter were extremely unfavorable. I am informed that in the ten miles from St. John to Spruce Lake the company expended or lost $20,000 in labor and damage to their rolling stock in trying to keep the road open. While I fully sympathize with our people for the inconvenience they have suffered I feel that the railway people should not be blamed for not doing what was impossible. I need only add that I am in favor of the resolution. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Young said—In rising to move my resolution with regard to the Caraquet and Gulf Shore railways, I wish to say that these lines are important feeders of the I. C. railway. They traverse for about 35 miles an important and populous part of the county which I have the honor to represent, and one with very important resources. Exports are made up of dried codfish, canned lobsters, lumber, farm products, etc. The trade in that section of the country is largely handicapped by the lack of proper transportation facilities. This is why we ask that it should be taken over by the dominion government as part of the I. C. R. We ask this because it would be a paying speculation and also as a matter of right because the government ought to provide proper transportation facilities. The fishing resources of my county are among the best in Canada. We have also large milling industries and I am satisfied that Gloucester has a grand future before it. Apart from its general resources we have iron, copper and silver and there are also indications of coal and coal oil. We have also the grand harbors of Shippegan and Caraquet, which are among the best in America. Our fisheries are capable of great expansion, especially our salmon fisheries, which are now restricted by the regulations of the dominion government. When you think of all the various resources of Gloucester Co. you will agree with me that this railway, if managed by the government, would pay handsomely. I therefore move:

"Whereas the Caraquet Railway passes through a populous and important farming, fishing, lumbering and milling district along the Bay des Chaleurs in the count of Gloucester,

"And whereas, the Gulf Shore Railway also passes through an equally populous farming, fishing, lumbering and milling district; and whereas said Caraquet Railway joins the I. C. R. at Gloucester Junction and is a very important feeder; therefore

"Resolved by this house that it the province as well as of advantage to the said I. C. R., that the Dominion government should acquire the said Caraquet and Gulf Shore railways, and this house would respectfully urge the federal government to acquire the said Caraquet and Gulf Shore railways, provided they can be secured at a fair and reasonable price, and operate the same as part or the Intercolonial system; and further

"Resolved, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and to the minister of railways."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley moved that the bill to amend the Towns Incorporation Act be read a third time.

Mr. Hazen said that he had received a telephone from Edmundston stating that the people there knew nothing about this bill, and as it was stated to be likely to affect them, they had a right to be heard on the subject. It was his belief that it was being passed for political and personal reasons.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley said that as to there being political reasons he knew nothing about that, because he did not know the politics of those who are asking for the bill. It was absolutely necessary for the purpose of enabling the people of Edmundston to make a choice of whoever they pleased for mayor and aldermen.

Mr. King introduced a bill to amend the act of the Auto Road Company.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill to amend chapter 53 of the Consolidated Statutes respecting public health.

Hon. Mr. Sweeney introduced a bill for the relief of emigrant children. He said that it was for the purpose of enabling societies which sent children to become guardians of these children and to see that they were properly treated.

Hon. Mr. Sweeney presented the petition of the Hon. D. L. Hanington in favor of a bill to amend the act for preventing forest fires in Westmorland.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill providing for a stipendiary magistrate in the parish of Johnston, Queens Co.

House went into committee on bills. The bill to amend the supreme court act was agreed to with amendments. One amendment provides that at the non-jury circuits in St. John county one of the judges residing in St. John shall preside. Another amendment is that the chief justice may appoint an additional circuit in each county for the trial of non-jury cases when the business requires it.

The bill to confirm the charter of the Grand Falls Water Power Company was next taken up.

Mr. Hazen asked whether the charter provided for lumber going over Grand Falls.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—It does. No doubt the object of the Ottawa charter was to enable them to show as much damage as possible when this company exercised their rights.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley—It is the view of this government that no charter ought to be granted at Ottawa for provincial objects. That to grant such charters is the exclusive right of the legislature and I give notice that this is a provincial object and that this company which has been chartered at Ottawa will not be allowed to acquire property in New Brunswick without the license of the lieutenant governor in council. We will not allow anything to stand in the way of this great enterprise. The bill was agreed to.

TORONTO, JUNE 23-27.

International Sunday School Triennial Convention.

New Brunswick is entitled to send 30 delegates to the above convention. Half fare will probably be obtained on the railroads and entertainment will be provided on the "Harvard Plan," i. e., lodging and breakfast. Already about half the above number of delegates have been appointed. Sunday school workers desirous of being delegates should send their names to T. S. Simms, St. John, chairman of committee. There is no limit to the number who may attend the convention, but delegates only will have the power of voting, reserved seats and entertainment. As the convention is comparatively near, and this is the first time it has been held in Canada for many years, New Brunswick should send a full delegation.

All advertisers who desire to cover the maritime provinces must use the paper that is read in the homes of the people.—The Sun covers the field.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher