The News.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 5, 1908.

THE CONSERVATIVE RETREAT

The Conservative opposition in parliament have apparently been made to feel the weight of public censure of their senseless and unpatriotic obstruction of public business. After resisting the passage of estimates for the pay ment of customs officials for a whole week, fighting the government determinedly through one all night session and declaring emphatically, in the House and out that not another dol lar of money for any purpose would be voted until the government had aban doned all effort to remedy the unfair Manitoba election lists, the opposition on Saturday morning backed down mominiously and allowed Hon. Mr Paterson to have the money he has so hard to get for the overdue salaries of his officials. In the course of an hour \$1,705,000 of money, sufficient to pay the current month's sal aries of the outside customs service was voted-money which had been re fused obstinately for three whole day and which the opposition had sworn never to vote until the governmen surrendered on the election bill.

who have approved their course hitherte, that the opposition have thus placed themselves in a peculiar posion, difficult of excuse or explanation In receding from the stand taken with such a display of determination, they concede the untenability of that stand -admit that in refusing the money reeded to carry on this department of the government they were unjustified What becomes of the sornest and voluminous argument which they and their newspaper organs have offered during the past week in justification of that stand? And how shall they jus tify refusal to vote money required to perate the public business in other departments? And why did they ever take such a reckless stand? There are questions which the people are bound to ask and which Conservatives canno enswer with credit to their represent

It must be admitted, even by those

atives in parliament. Logically this should end the deadock which has threatened to paralyze the national affairs The right to protest against any measure of government legislation cannot be denied the opposition: but they have no right, constitutionally or patriotically, to obstruct the public business in the effort to assist the undemocratic and un-British principle of minority rule. By their backdown on this point they have admitted the impropriety of their course and have made inexcusable any return to such methods. And if despite this, they do resume their obstruction tactics they have provided the government, out of their own mouths. with full justification for such measures as it may be compelled to take t ensure the uninterrupted process of public business under the management

These obstruction tactics are serving one good purpose, at any rate, in forcing the opposition, for the sake of putting in time, to debate in the open many of those "scandal" charges which hey have hitherto whispered down back alleys, and thus to show the intelligent public how flimsy and unsubstantial has been the foundation upon which this feature of their campaign against the government-the main feature has been built.

a minister of the crown was implicated, in connection with the erection of the extensive and highly valuable cold storage plant in St. John. Last week these came to a head in parliament. During a two days' debate the opposition laid bare the worst of their charges, the minister against whom they were directed responded and the Premier summed up. As the net result it was shown that two applications for subsidy for a cold storage plant had een received by the Department of Aseimiture one from Mr F E Williams a prominent Liberal of St. John polication was favored by the Minister of Railways, and one from Mr. Macoun, of the New Brunswick Cold Storage Company, whose claim was supported by the Minister of Militia. The Minister of Agriculture asked each to submit plans and specifications, that he might be in a position to judge in which direction the subsidy would be best applied. Mr. Macoun submitted his. Mr. Williams did not. What other could the Minister of Agriculture do than award the grant to the only applicant who fulfilled the conditions? As for the insinuation that Sir Frederick Borden's interest on behalf of Mr. Macoun-his son-in-law-was self-interest, the Minister has explicitly charically declared that he has and emphasically declered that he has not a dollar in the proposition, directly

most searching examination. And the deligie did more than prove sowy nature of the charge upon which it was based: it gave the country a striking illustration of the many disadvantages under which the Conparty are laboring in the making of any charges against the government. For it fell upon Mr. George E. Foster and Mr. George W. Flowier to arraign the Minister of Militia upon the indictment of having against the proposed increase of tax-used his official position to his personal ation, and the plan of making governdvantage-upon Mr. Foster and Mr.

or indirectly, and has challenged the

though graver charge. Friend and supporter of the Contest by this spectacle. "It was surely the irony of fate," says The Star, "that George E. Foster was chosen to make such a charge on behalf of the Opposition. In every tone of his voice, he must have reminded Sir Frederick of the obvious retert which the Minister did make when he arose. Mr Foster. too, was appointed not so long ago to a position of trust. He was, indeed. made the manager of a trust company. FURTHERMORE, THE GREATER PART OF THE MONEY WHICH THIS TRUST COMPANY HAD IN TRUST WAS THE TRUST FUND OF THE WIDOW AND THE OR-PHAN'-THAT IS, THE FUNDS OF

by the Sun Printing Co., Limited, St. MAKE A PROFIT FOR HIMSELF OUT OF THE USE OF THESE TRUST FUNDS.

"This illustrates the unfortunate pos ition of the Opposition with regard to several of their most forward spokemen. THEIR OWN RECORDS MINE THE GROUND FROM BENEATH THEIR FEET WHEN THEY ARISE TO ASSAIL THE MISCHIEVOUS PRACTICES OF THE GOVERN-MENT. They are in an entirely different position from the little band of Liberal oppositionists, who, session after session, pounded the Conservative administrations prior to 1896 for their misdeeds. It may have been lack of opportunity or whatnot; but the fact remained that the critics of that day had not been notoriously guilty of the very crimes which they charged against the then Ministers."

---THE RECORD OF THE LEGIS-LATURE

Though the first session of the prcv legislature under Premier Hazen's administration has been of the nature of a trial heat for both the new government and the new opposition, the public have been given good opportunity to judge the merits of the two And though the government deserves credit for some wise legislation—notably the Audit Act and the Act for the establishment of an Agricultura Commission—and for the energy and activity with which it has handled the ork of the session, we believe that, judging from the spirit displayed by the two parties, their general attitude in debate of public measures, their manner of accepting the position in which the people have placed them their appreciation of their responsibilities and their conduct toward their opponents, the honors have been decidedly with the opposition party unde the leadership of Hon. C. W. Robin-

The policy laid down by Mr. Robinson his opening speech-pledging his party against factious criticism and promising public spirited rather than partisan consideration of public measures-has been well carried out. Though at times the opposition have had much to provoke them they have displayed throughout the session a moderation and good temper and good sense highly commendable. Except when forced in self-defense, they have not talked politics, but business. They have shown no disposition to obstruct or to criticise contentiously the government's legislation, confining themselves, as was their duty, to placing their protest upon record when they believed protest was due, and leaving the judgment of the issue to the people. Where the proposed legislation seemed good they unhesitatingly approved it and assisted the government -as with the Audit Act-in working out the details. As a consequence the session has been one of the shortest on

been given cause to question the wis-

dom of their action.

The government, on the other hand, has been unmistakably and uncharitdoubtedly honest in its desire, at present, to give the province good government; but in almost every motion and measure and speech its leading members have shown a disposition to place politics uppermost. Their contribution to the debate on the address consisted chiefly of self-glorification and of attacks upon the record of the late government, upon which the people had already pronounced judgment. The Provincial Secretary's budget speech was of the same tone and temper, and contained largely the same matter as his campaign orations. Even so ex-For instance: For months we have heard horrid stories of graft, in which cuss without persistently vicious references to their defeated predecessors. In the Highway Act, framed to meet a pressing public need, the political idea dominated. And foremost in all in all its thoughts was unmistakably which Mr. Hazen won power,

> the more effectively against the govof the province by reason of the utter failure to make good the charges and insinuations. Of all the revelations promised not one materialized. The work of two auditors and the frantic efforts of a partisan public accounts committee have failed to unearth one single fact discreditable to the late overnment or any member of it. True, has been proved that the present system of provincial bookkeeping is but this was admitted by the late government which took the first steps tobeen discovered of advantage taken of official has paid tragic penalty.

From the political standpoint-provincial politics, that is—the most important measure of the session was the Highway Act, upon the working of opposition is on record as protesting ment appointees chairmen of the disand passed and takes full responsibility for. If they work well, it will be party though it is, The Mon- | well for the government; if not, the treal Star is moved to indignant pro- present government will have to answer had to answer.

EMMERSON AND WESTMOR-

LAND

No public man in the political history of Canada has been the object of attorney-general. The proposition was attack so vicious and slander so un- a frank and eminently fair one and scrupulous as Hon. H. R. Emmerson: none has suffered more from the sponse, which has not been given. malice of his enemies. But it should be to him proud compensation that no the following proposition to the Proman has held more securely, through good and evil report, the loyalty and the dispute between himself and the affection of his friends. In spite of all present government: that has been said, in spite of all that

THE NEWS is published every week IN THIS POSITION OF TRUST TO has lived his life and done his work, have never wavered in their confidence The support they gave him as Henry Emmerson stayed with him as provincial Minister, as Premier, as Minister of sional services re provincial loan of Hallways, and now, as Henry Emmer- three hundred thousand pounds ster son again, he holds it still, as the renewed tender of the Westmorland Liberal nomination gives emphatic evid-

> er because of its rarity. There have to the general rule that with the surhis influence and practically his political life. Witness Mr. Blair and Mr Tarte, for instance. Since his resignation Mr. Emmerson has labored under heavier han licap than that which forced these men back into private sider matter of Eastern Extension lost none of his interest in that great public enterprise which, to his lasting nonor, he was the first man to establish on a solid business basis; has served his constituency and his province as faithfully and energetically as a pri- Will pay half of expenses of arbitravate member as he did while Minister: has done his public duty as a ood man and true. Recognizing this, ecognizing that none other has ever served them or can serve them so well. ind valuing the man himself rather han the offices he has held, the Liberals of his home county have chosen him again as their standard-bearer. Of his election there is no doubt Westmorland is solidly Liberal and no man is so solidly entrenched in the

MR. EMMERSON'S PLATFORM

esteem of the people of the constitu-

ncy as Mr. Emmerson, They know

him there, as he is known nowhere

one, value him the more for the ene

mies he has made. And, strong in this

onfidence, Mr. Emmerson can well

afford to ignore the triumph of those

enemies over his temporary discomfit-

else, and value him for what he has

Hon. Mr. Emmerson might well have been content to stand upon his public record in his appeal to the electorate of Westmorland. That alone should guarantee him enthusiastic support. He has served his constituency and his province well and as Minister of Railways has earned a higher reputation than any of his eminent predecesapply modern business principles to the operation of the government railway and by that application to lift it from a deep-worn deficit rut and establish it upon a self-supporting basis. And to him also the Maritime Provinces owe the new appreciation of the Intercolonial which Upper and Western Canada are beginning to feel Before his time the road was regarded, west of Montreal, chiefly as a political record, and many men who voted against the Robinson government have serves. Thanks to his effective man- their objection savors of dishonesty. agement and enthusiastic missionary work, the knowledge that this railway is a great national asset, destined under wise and progressive administraably partisan. It has shown com- tion to be an increasingly powerful opment has grown up and is growing. fidently have based his case for reendorsement; few candidates have had a better platform.

But it is characteristic of the man he had done, but for what he would Westmorland needs and New Bruns-

wick needs Mr. Emmerson in parliament, with his knowledge of Intercolthe government's utterances, dominant onial conditions, his enthusiasm for its future and his clear-cut definite plans the intention of doing everything pos- for its development. Hon. Mr. Graham sible, whether fairly or unfairly, to is proving himself a good Minister, but discredit the former premier of the he is not in touch with the interests province who is now Minister of Pub- which the Intercolonial exists to serve. lic Works-an intention wholly partisan He has given evidence of possessing in its motive and utterly at variance the spirit of progress, but he has not with the non-political pledges upon yet had opportunity to acquire the knowledge of Maritime conditions re- is not to persist simply because cer- government proposes simply to do quired for its practical application. tain peoples live in certain places away with the profits of the whosesale This obvious political animus will work | Also he is admittedly carrying out the policies laid down by Mr. Emmerson ish arms and the pioneering ability of present system, perform the work of ernment with the independent people To him the former Minister's presence in parliament is invaluable

become, as it is, a matter within the realm of practical politics. Important as we of the Maritime Provinces know this policy to be it has proven difficult to attract the attention of the government to it and will be even more difficult to convince parliament of its loose and antiquated, inviting fraud; wisdom, Mr. Emmerson realizes the great advantage of the extension, both to the I. C. R. and this portion of Canward remedy. And loose though the ada better than any other man. The system was, only one instance has policy is his own, and no man in Canada has in a greater degree the in-

This alone is sufficient reason for his unanimous election by the people of Westmorland, especially when it is remembered that since this policy is popular esteem largely depends. The paign, his defeat or any diminution in his majority would be accepted in Ottawa as evidence that the one portion of Canada most concerned in the execution of this plan is either opposed who have themselves been in trict Highway Boards. These disputed to it or is indifferent. And that would dicted and convicted upon a similar features the government insisted upon probably mean either the abandonment of the policy or its indefinite postponement.

for its error, as the late government | DR. PUGSLEY'S FAIR PROPOSAL We cannot congratulate the provincial government upon its reception of Hon. Dr. Pugsley's offer to submit to impartial legal arbitration his claim against the province, long overdue, for services rendered and cash personally expended during his term of office as as such deserved frank and fair re-On Thursday last the Minister sent vincial Secretary for the settlement of

MR. FOSTER USED HIS POWERS know him, the men among whom he it would be equitable and just that I

should be paid, in respect to my services and disbursements, re Eastern Extension claim, St. John Lumber Company suit, Lovitt case, profesling, and argument at Ottawa against allowance of location plan of Atlantic Quebec and Western Railway; he also o consider and detrmine claim for or-Mr. Emmerson's ground for pride in dinary travelling expenses last fiscal this persistent allegiance is the great- year, also expenses inter-provincial conference, October, 1906; expenses to been few exceptions in political history | Washington re forestry matters, and other items contained in my account render of office a politician surrenders | rendered. I will pay expenses of arbitrator, and am mailing you check for \$500 for this purpose."

Hon, Mr. Flemming replied as fol-"Telegram received. Will not conaccount of such and having already been paid a very large sum in connecproposal for arbitration on all items | ment? contained in your bill of Feb. 22, 1908. tor, and name A. B. Connell, K. C., of Woodstock, as such arbitrator, he being a leading barrister of high stand- | will also declare that a parliamentary

What right has Mr. Flemming to eliminate from the field of arbitration the ex-premier's claim for payment for the services which secured the final settlement of the long-standing Eastern Extension dispute? It is not true, as he states, that Dr. Pugsley waived his claim in this regard; and even if this were true it would not relieve the province from just obligation if the claim is just. And if the claim is not just why should Mr. Flemming refuse to submit it to the arbitration of a lawyer selected by him-

Dr. Pugsley contends that the province owes him several thousand dollars, much of which represents cash expended out of his own pocket in the province's behalf. The late government admitted the justice of his claim by advancing him money pending its definite settlement. The present government disputes the claim Dr. Pugsley proposes that the matter shall be submitted to an unprejudiced and expert arbitrator by whose decision he will unquestionably abide. Is that not fair and reasonable? Mr. Flemming, while professing to accept sors. To him is honorably due the the offer, eliminates from the field of credit for being the first man to arbitration one of the largest items in the claim. Is that reasonable or fair By its agreement to submit part of the claim to arbitration the government admits at least the possibility that the claim is just-that there is fair ground for arbitration. And, having admitted this, the government has

no right, except the right of possession, to limit the arbitration to certain features of the claim. If Mr. Flemming and Mr. Hazen really believe that machine operated at the public ex- Eastern Extension matter, they can Dr. Pugsley has a poor case in this pense partly in the interest of the have no reasonable objection to allowparty in power and partly in the sec- ing him to present that case to the artional interest of the comparatively bitrator along with the rest of his small portion of the country which it claim. And if they believe otherwise

TRUE IMPERIALISM

That the Canadian Club added another to its list of successful gather- up to the public as evidence of for a campaign of persistent obstrucmendable vigor in some matters; is un- instrument for an all-Canadian devel- ings will be readily conceded by all who had the pleasure of listening last Upon this record alone he might con- evening to the address of Principal Peterson of McGill University. The future of Canada and of the Empire of dead stock was vehemently denied is a question so evidently demanding and promises were repeatedly and emconsideration that no man need phatically made that if Mr. Hazen were and indicative of his energy and pro- apologize for entering upon a discussion gressiveness that this reasonable and of the problems of Imperialism. At reduction similar to that which folthe same time it must be admitted that lowed the election of Mr. Whitney in speech accepting the Liberal nomina- the day has passed when men will aption yesterday. To his successful ef- plaud without discrimination the were led to believe that in voting for forts in the past he made no reference. hackneyed phrases of every self-ap- Mr. Hazen they were voting in favor pointed Imperialistic prophet. Men to- of a series of public school readers day applaud the discourse and not the | which would cost but 49 cents, a savas his campaign orations. Even so can do. His platform is a policy, for a text. The Empire is ardently desired. ing of \$1.66 over prevailing prices. which the opposition heartily con- greater Intercolonial, a broader and We need no evangelist to convert us And now we are informed, with a curred, the government could not dis- longer Intercolonial—and upon this to that faith. But the way in which flourish of partisan trumpets, that policy the electors of Westmorland the Empire is to realize itself is not yet Mr. Hazen has splendidly kept his plain, and interest is always assured pledges by making an arrangement

problem-President Peterson's definition of an that man who believes that the various self-governing parts of the Empire ought to be kept in touch with one another, and ought to co-operate in establishing the peace and advancing the civilization of the world. The Empire tion is to be largely imaginary. The which because of the prowess of Brit- and retail booksellers who, under the British people have been designated on distribution. The reduction promised the map of the world by blotches of is simply the elimination of the fair Without Mr. Emmerson's assistance red. But because the British spirit has profit which they had received for it is doubtful, for instance, if the In- found a place wherever the British peo- their work in this regard. But the

and civilization.

litical relations than the promise of ernment is to do this, they say. industrial prosperity. Special fiscal ar- government cannot do it for nothing, rangements may be made to serve the and experience with governmental me-Empire and minister to its purpose, it—and for that offense the unfortunate | timate knowledge or the ability re- | but they neither cause nor justify its quired to present forcibly the case in existence. The Imperialist must also believe that in the heritage of British tradition the British people possess an influence which will be sufficiently powerful to give a dominant unity to the diverse characteristics which dewhich the government's position in evidently to be the feature of his camvelop under widely differing conditions. The Imperialist is then the man who believes that those common ideals a large extent the taxpayers of the ought to be given authoritative utter- province and what they save from one ence, so that the spirit of the British people shall still find the "mighty other. voice" and not be lost to the world in the confusion of various tongues.

THE OPPOSITION AND THE MILITIA

The news that the refusal of the Con-AN INSURANCE SOCIETY. YET has been done against him, the men who agreed on as arbitrator, to decide what ly pay, of clamorous and needy credit without which the rest of the system tors of the government whose demands is useless?

cannot be supplied—even these will FAIR PLAY, EVEN FOR PUGSLEY learn with something like consternation hat Canada's citizen soldiery, its defense and its pride, are thus to suffer in the interest of a few Conservative politicians in Manitoba.

It is almost incredible that a politi ral party, which hopes some day to hold the reins of power and, by reason of that hope if not by reason of public spirit and patriotism, should have ome concern in and feel some responsibility for the country's progress and credit and national safety, should be so carried away by partisan zeal as to make the nation's army a pawn in its that the province owes him, and has political game. If the Conservatives desire to attack the government can they not find some method of attack that will not injure the militia and cheat the civil service? Must ife; but he has has fought along; has claim, you having waived any claim on strike at the interests most near to the is probable that, when a settlement is nation's heart and most essential to the management of the nation's busition therewith. Will consent to your ness in order to strike at the govern-

> The common-sense and patriotism the people will pronounce an emphatic No! And we believe that the common sense and public spirit of the people system which will permit such methods is intolerable, justifying and demanding radical remedy on the part of the government upon which the majority have placed the authority and respor sibility of administration.

It is useless to attempt, as is being attempted, to impose the burden of this deadlock upon the government. Sir Wilfrid has offered compromise after compromise, has time and again invited suggestion for the amendment of the legislation for the obstruction of which the Conservatives are resorting to such extraordinary measures All he desires is a condition guaranteeing fair play for both parties in elections; he has offered to accept any amendment ensuring that condition and the opposition have refused all compromise, demanding the retention of a system which they admitted a couple of weeks ago needed remedy. And even if the legislation proposed vere iniquitous, beyond the power of

culpable and inexcusable. The govthem power. If it deals unjustly it is for the people to punish it. And until he public verdict is prenounced it has the constitutional right to rule: it must rule, else government becomes impossible, as the events of the past week show most convincingly.

THE PRICE OF SCHOOL BOOKS

During the recent provincial campaign we were continually assured by the men who were then in opposition and who now hold the reins of power province was about three times what it ought to be. The comparison beused in the New Brunswick schools do this, as the rules now are." (\$2.15) and the cost of the series now in use in Ontario (49 cents) was held not so much the cause as the excuse extortion and graft carried on at, the fion of the public business in the hope expense of the people with the government's sanction. The Sun's contention that these Ontario prices were the made premier the result would be a

the man who brings any intelligent with the publishers of the present contribution to the solution of that series which is to reduce the existing prices by between 45 and 50 per cent. There is room for much explanation Imperialist is worth pondering. He is here. Ontario people are still paying 49 cents for their series, a price which the government has assured us is permanent, yet we in New Brunswick are to be called upon to pay about \$1,18 and are expected to be thankful. And tercolonial branch lines would have ple have found a home, therefore, wide- work must still be done. The publy separated communities find them- lishers cannot and will not ship the selves seeking co-operation in the re- books direct from Toronto to the puralization of common ideals of progress chasers. Someone must perform the work of the middleman; someone must The man who believes in the possible pay the expense of importing and storpermanence of such an empire must ing and handling and distributing by believe that the ideals of a people have | mail, express or freight these books to greater power in determining their po- the people who use them. But the govthods of doing business does not encourage one to hope that the expense under this system will be less than under private enterprise. And whatever expense the government undergoes in this matter must be borne by the people.

The books may be sold more cheaply under this system than under the pocket they must pay out of the

There is but one fair solution of this school book problem and that is the solution proposed by the late governnent-the provision of free books to the pupils of the public schools. The Ontario government have already learned this. Now that their new series is almost ready for issue they have disservative opposition in parliament to covered that it cannot be put upon vote the money necessary to carry on the market at a price anything like the public business has forced the gov- the present rates, so, in order to escape ernment, for lack of funds to cancel the criticism that would inevitably the orders for the annual field training follow the increase, they have deterof the Canadian militia, will reveal, mined, as it has been recently anwith the emphasis of a shock to the nounced in the name of Premier Whit-Canadian people the possibilities of ney, to issue the new series free. And the existing situation at Ottawa-the this course, to which the Ontario govinevitably disastrous consequences if it ernment have been forced by political compelled to work without their month- exigency, is the logical conclusion of continues much longer. Even those the free public school system. On the who could hear with complacency of theory that education is for the upliftcivil servants waiting indefinitely for ing of the whole people, free maps, their salaries, of customs officials, free teachers and free schools are fur

The Chatham World, though strongly Conservative and a supporter of the Hazen government, believes in fair play and makes open protest that such s not being accorded Hon. Mr. Pugsley in the matter of his claim for amounts due him from the government! ferring to the interest which Hon. Mr. Flemming proposes to charge for advances made to Mr. Pugsley on ac count of this and other claims. The World says: "There is another side to this in-

terest question. Mr. Pugsley claims owed him for a considerable time, sev eral thousand dollars, and, if this claim be allowed, it is only fair to allow him interest from the date of the services for which he asks payment. It reached, the interest account against Mr. Pugsley may be largely reduced if not wholly wiped out. It will be necessary for the government to wrestle with Mr. Pugsley's claim and decide what amount, if any, he is entitled to. Until then it is hardly fair to say that Mr. Pugsley owes this \$2,077.30. His bill must be investigated and it must be determined what portion of it is to be paid. Some of the items, if correct, nust be allowed, as they are for sums alleged to have been paid to others for assistance in doing public work. We ask for fair treatment for Mr. Pugsley He should not be condemned until al the facts are officially ascertained. We hope the government will deal promptwith his claim for services, and not vears.' This is in frank and pleasant contrast

the nastiness and obvious partisan snite which has marked most of the iscussion of this affair in the governent press and in the speeches of the ninisters themselves.

-----THE POLICY OF OBSTRUCTION

Though by their retreat of Saturday last, when, after emphatic declarations that no more money would be voted unless the government withdrew the election bill, they backed down and language adequately to describe let the estimates for customs officials' obstruction would still be salaries through, the Conservative opposition admitted the impropriety of ernment is responsible to the people their obstruction, they resumed the who, by a huge majority, have given same tactics yesterday with apparently unabated obstinacy. Evidently, regardless of logic or consistency or public opinion, this is their settled policy The Ottawa correspondent of the Conservative Toronto World admits as much. "The opposition," he writes, "are dogged and determined, and it some kind of a truce or settlement i patched up between the two forces on any one question, say on the proposed election law for Manitoba, and a slice of the estimates are put through, it will be only a day or two when an other issue will be launched by the opposition another deadlock brought into line, and another situation created. The opposition have found at last the that the price of school books in this | way of doing this and it will be easy now for them to keep it going, as the rules of the House are all in their tween the cost of the series of readers | favor. Six men, let alone fifty, could

In other words, the election bill is that by thus inflicting loss upon the country the government may be made to suffer. If Sir Wilfrid were to surrender absolutely on this ground tomorrow, some other excuse would be found the next day for a continuance

of these tactics. It must be apparent, even to the foes of the government, that this method of political attack is not in the public interest and that parliamentary rules which permit such methods sorely need amending.

OULD BARNEY TO THE BOY.

Arrah! Barney ma bouchal, 'tis courtin' ye are, An' you but just out o' your dresses! Tis the light in your eye, like a newrisen star.

That this news to your father confesses: Now ye're off to the town. For the sun has gone down. An' the spell o' the gloamin' is o'er ye. Faith, ye're started like me,

But it's lucky ye'll be If ye end like yer father before ye. Oh the glamour o' nigh Breeds a passion too light

For a dacint long life-time's adornin'. But the blessin' that cheers All the slow-wheelin' years Is the love that blooms warm in the mornin'.

Arrah! Barney ma bouchal, when I was a lad I courted one lass an' another, But the sorra bit comfort from anny I had Till I came on the heart o' your mother.

Oh, her charms they were rare In the dusk, at the fair, At the dance, in the house she was born in. But her heart, it was found When I happened around

Where she sang at her work in the

Oh, the giamour o' night Breeds a passion too light For a dacint long life-time's adornin', But the blessin' that cheers All the slow-wheelin' years Is the love that blooms warm in the

WHY PAY?

mornin'.

Andy McTavish was "no feelin' juist veel," so he went to the doctor and eyes! The cure is Dr. Hamilton's Pills stated his complaints. "What do you drink?" demanded the nedico.

"Whuskey." "How much?" "Maybe a bottle a day." "Do you smoke?" 'Yes.' "How much?"

"Two ounces a day." "Well, you must give up whiskey and obacco altogether." Andy took up his cap, and, in three steps, reached the door, "Andy," called the doctor, "you have not paid for my advice!" "Ahm no' takkin' it," snapped Andy, as he shut the door behind him.

Mrs. Mulgrew-"Are ye goin' to sind yer boy Tommy back to school after the holidays?" Mrs. O'Doeley-"No, indade: me ambition is to make an M. P. of him phwhin he grows up, an' if he got too much eddication he'd be shooiled for

the position intolrely."

THE SCHOLAR'S RETURN. Robin, give another chirp in the apple-

Robin, come and pull a worm, and cock your head at me! After all the weary quest up and down the lands-

the sands-Cities by the river-lights, bridges far away-Here again and home again, nevermore to roam again Here again today!

Castles on the green hills, sphinxes in

After all the pedant zest in among the books-Parchments old, and red and gold, in monastic nooks. Hic and hoc, and Languedoc, Caxtons, Elzevirs-Here again anad back again, nevermore to pack again. After years and years!

After playing connoisseur at a painted wall-Pea-green damsel, purple ma'm'selle, king and seneschal, Saintly soul and aureole, ruin and morass-Here with eyes to see again the haycoks down the lea again.

Robin, give another chirp in the appletree! Robin, come and pull a worm, and cock your head at me! -William Ellery Leonard, in the May Century.

Lounging in the grass!

TO ENGLAND.

(A Prayer that she may speak for Peace.)

(Alfred Noyes.) Now is thy foot set on the splendid way:

Hold this hour fast! Though yet the skies be gray, lift up thy voice to greet the perfect day, Speak, England, speak across the trembling sea! Now is the grandest dawn that ever

Touching the clouds to glory; the light grows White as a star where thy keen helmet glows Fronting the morn that makes all nations free.

Speak from thine island throne! Here, in thy Gate. Now, for thy voice alone, the nations wait: Speak with the heart that made and

keeps thee great.

Speak the great word of peace from sea to sea. The nations wait, scarce knowing what they need: cold cunning claims their ears for lust

and greed! The poor and weak, with struggling hands that bleed, Pray to thee now that thou wilt set them free.

The poor and weak uplift their manacled hands To thee, our Mother our Lady and Queen of lands: Anguished in prayer before thy footstool stands

Peace, with her white wings glimmering o'er the sea.

Others may shrink, whose naked frontiers face million foemen of an alien race: But thou, Imperial, by thy pride of

Oh, canst thou falter or fear to set them free?

Thou that has dared so many a thunder-blast. Is all thy vaunted empery so soon past? First of the first, art thou afraid at To hold thy hands out first across

Not for such fears God gave thee thy rich dower, The sea-wrought sceptre and the imperial power! Ages have shed their blood for this one hour. That thou might'st speak and set the

the sea?

Thou, thou alone canst speak; thou, thou alone From the sure citadel of thy rockbound throne: Trust thy strong heart! Thine island is thine own Armed with the thunder and lightning of the sea.

whole world free.

Fools prate of pride where butchered legions fall; Peace has one battle prouder than them all (England, on thee our ringing trump-, ets call!) One battle that shall set the whole world free.

Speak, speak and act! The sceptre is in thine hand; Proclaim the reign of love from land Then, come the world against thee, thou shalt stand! Speak, with the world-wide voice of

thine own sea. KIDNEY WEAKNESS IN WOMEN. How the back aches, awful pains through the limbs, circles under the thousands say no medicine brings such lasting good health. Try a 25c. box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

ST. THOMAS. B. W. I., June 2.-One fatal case of bubonic plague has been officially reported here and two suspected cases are being watched.

Black Watch "Biggest and Best" Plug

Chewing Tobacco

Pugsley A orable John-Disagi

OTTAWA, June today put a re which morning s from today until sion. This puts position a little stone and will co harder than ever supply and keep country out of th clared against wo allowing the go However, they blocking business hours. In the firs vigorously against work in the mor Prime Minister in carried.

Then Col. Sam. an increase in du could not get the port him in this Mr. McLean, of produced the real amendment of th form of a conden ernment for not pu land revenue off severity. The mat ed out once before was brought up ag purely and simply Mr. Foster again the statement man Borden that he bought lands for or he was connected to another compar interested, pocketing Mr. Foster said were not bought Company, of which and were not paid

of the Union Trust dollar of commiss by him for lands I by anybody for the untrue, and he as Mintia to withdray Sir Frederick given his authority he had made, but declared it was n sehdyaw it The House then In connection with

the G. T. P. branch Crocket asked who tention of the G. T New Brunswick Company to conne had been stated l Public Works. Hon. Mr. Pugsler assured by the offithat they were f

connection with man and were cons of terminals at St Mr. Borden asked ine from Moneton would be complete Sir Wilfrid Laur information on the in the G. T. Pacifi secure communic

and other large cer

The amendments ister of Railways lating to taking of ment of the brane haviing been with reported to the ho Sir Wilfrid Laur which, commencia sessions as well a nesday nights will cised by Dr. Spro would have come next week, as appa ministers and taking part in the would not be adva ing resolutions no Sir Wilfrid poi house had entered and while it was tr

all would be back interval any matt stand. Mr. Borden thou house. This could this resolution. The dealt with by a st whose recommend before the house. at this time the pa solution would inte the work of a nur

now conducting tions. Sir Wilfrid thou based on the rules seriously. It had custom of the hous solution. Last year moved by himself and passed at on tees, members would during the session he did not think

would be caused th Hon. Mr. Foster the Wednesday nig be interfered with overnment busines more than three w There were the el insurance bills, the way and land bills all and more of the

Hon.Mr. Fielding s sed factory when lated, the general extra hours. The co would expect the l extra spurt in effor

> work. While it was tr considerable govern be discussed, it was