FATHER OF THE SENATE.

Hon. William Miller Attains Seventieth Year.

After Forty Years of Life in the Legislative Halls of His Native Land He Still Gives Promise of Many Years of Usefulness.

Hon. William Miller, senior member of the roll of the senate of Canada, has attained the seventieth year of his age. He has had a long and distinguished career in the service of his country. Born at Antigonish, N. S., February 12th, 1834, of Irish parentage, he was, says Morgan, educated at St. Andrew's grammar school and the Antigonish academy, and, when, but a lad, became a public school teacher. Subsequently, studying law, he was called to the bar in 1860, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Halifax, the capital of his native province. Possessed of fine powers of incisive oratory, an attractive personality and large stores of energy and application, his course while in the active pursuit of his calling, was both brilliant and successful. In 1872, he was deemed worthy of silk by the late Sir John A. Macdonald, then minister of justice, and, at a later date, the same statesman asked his acceptance of a seat on the bench—a compliment already paid him by the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, during the first liberal regime, both offers, however, being respectfully but gratefully declined.

As a member of the Nova Scotia assembly, to which he was returned in 1863, Mr. Miller was afforded a rare opportunity for the display of his talents. A ready and keen debater, it is not too much to say, that, although so young, he often proved himself more than a match in the encounters which frequently took place, for the very best of the many able and experienced statesmen who then sat in that historic chamber. More especially did he bear himself with courage and statesmanlike ability in the discussions arising, there, in connecton with the queston of the confederation of the British North American colonies.

From the first Mr. Miller was an advocate of the union of all the colonies, and regarded with disfavor the scheme originally propounded in Nova Scotia, for a union, simply, of the maritime provinces, separate and apart from old Canada, as then constituted. At a later stage, however, after the larger union had been determined upon, at Quebec, he deemed it his duty, while still heartily approving of confederation, to sternly oppose and denounce the financial terms then agreed to, as being unfair to the smaller provinces affected, particularly Nova Scotia. His opinions carried such weight with the people that a most hostile feeling began everywhere to arise, which threatened disaster to the whole scheme. At this juncture, realizing the seriousness of the situation, Mr. Miller boldly adopted a course of action which solved the difficulties of the position and earned for him the gratitude of friends of union and progress throughout the whole of the provinces. At his suggestian, a delegation (of which he was invited to be a member, but declined) was appointed by the government of Nova Scotia to proceed to England for the purpose of securing, under the auspices of the imperial authorities, such modifications of the Quebec scheme in respect to the matters mentioned as would make it more acceptable to the people of his province. His speech on this occasion, delivered in the assembly April 2, 1866, produced a profound impression, and was often referred to by Thomas D'Arcy McGee as a masterpiece of native eloquence. At the London conference, presided over by Sir John A. Macdonald, that followed, the desired changes were made, and so, in this respect, the British North America Act may be regarded as the result of the compromise so patriotically insisted upon by the young Nova Scotian legislator. On the triumph of the union cause, although personally desirous, on account of his youth and activity, of securing a seat in the house of commons, it was deemed expedient that he should be called to the senate, and he reluctantly yielded to the wishes of his friends—foremost among them being the much lamented "mitred statesman," Archbishop Connolly—in this particular. His name, therefore, with those of seventy-two other gentlemen, similarly honored, appears in the late Queen's proclamation, giving effect to confederation, dated at Windsor Castle, May 22nd, 1867.

Thirty-seven eventful years have since passed away and among the many who during that time have paid the debt of nature, have been no less than sixty-eight out of the original body of senators who were sworn into office with Mr. Miller at the meeting of the first parliament of Canada, November 1867. Of the four survivors, three alone now hold seats in the red chamber, viz., Senators Miller, Wark and Aikens, and of these but the two former have seen regular and continuous service. Mr. Miller, therefore, according to seniority and his place upon the roll, is now the father of the senate. As a member of this, the supreme bench of the national legislature. Senator Miller has continued to render many and highly important services to his country. At different periods he has served as chairman of the private bills, railways telegraphs and harbors, banking and commerce and internal economy committees and was appointed to the speakership in 1883, remaining in office till the dissolution of parliament in 1887. He made an ideal speaker, courteous and dignified of manner, and quick, clear and impartial in his decisions. In 1886, he was offered the conservative leadership of the senate, and in 1892 he had the high honor of being chosen chairman of the joint committee of both houses of parliament on the codification of the criminal law, and was specially thanked by the government for his services in that capacity. In 1891 he was sworn on the privy council, his appointment thereto being one of the last official acts of the great conservative chief, who was ever a kind and loving "Old Tomorrow" in his intercourse with the subject of this sketch.

Senator Miller enjoys a high and well deserved reputation as a constitutional authority, and there is probably no one now in the Canadian parliament who is better versed in parliamentary law and usage. His experience and knowledge, in these and other directions, have not infrequently been of eminent service to the senate, the Baie des Chaleurs railway scandal, the Cook-Cartwright enquiry, and the opposition to the Bell telephone bill (for which he has received an illuminated vote of thanks from the corporation of Toronto), being cases in point. Although ready and effective in debate, the "father of the senate" now but seldom addresses the chamber, and only when he has something of real importance to contribute to the discussion. One of the happiest of his efforts was his speech, last session, on the address in answer to the speech from the throne, in which he eloquently espoused the cause of Mr. Chamberlain, and outlined the duty of the dominion in regard to imperial defence. As a loyal and devoted citizen, as an upright and able statesman, and as a tried and true fellow subject of the King, the Citizen extends the glad hand to Senator Miller, and wishes him many happy returns of the day—a wish to which his splendid physique and indomitable will give every hope of realization.

CARE OF THE FEET.

A strengthening bath for sensitive delicate feet is prepared by boiling gently for a half-hour in five quarts of water the following herbs: Dried mint, 1 ounce; dried sage, 1 ounce; dried Angelica, 3 ounces; juniper berries, 1-2 pound; rosemary leaves, 1 pound. Use at moderate heat, and bathe the feet in it for 20 minutes before going to bed, and repeat for several successive nights. The more the feet are bathed and rubbed the better their condition and the shapelier, and the less their tendency to enlarge. All callosites should be gently scraped with a file or pumice stone, and if the treatment is followed up and the affected parts are meantime protected by a chamois plaster the feet will soon be relieved from these afflictions and kept free from them. The nails do not need trimming so often as those of the fingers, as their growth is slower. They should be trimmed square across, kept at moderate length and will improve under the same care given the finger nails. (How seldom ones sees a well kept foot!) Be careful not to destroy the spongy substances below the nails, as this is the special guard to prevent their growing into the quick.

The pressure of a tight shoe or the rubbing of an ill-fitting one tends to cause granulations, or false nails to grow under the corners, an affliction only less painful than ingrowing nails. These can sometimes be scraped away after soaking the feet in hot water, and their return can be prevented by inserting a bit of absorbent cotton under the nail.

Any slight wound as paring the nail too closely or arrested circulation, rendering the toe vulnerable to disease, may be the originating cause, as also habitual neglect. The very slightest wound, made in paring the nails, or treating a corn should be immediately bathed with an antiseptic lotion; as boracic acid or glycerine and carbolic acid solution in the proportions of two of the former to one of the latter. One cannot be too careful to avoid blood poison. Put a bit of absorbent cotton wet with one of these lotions under the ingrowing nail, and scrape or file it down the centre longitudinally till quite thin. Unless long neglect has caused a very aggravated trouble this treatment will promptly arrest it and affect a cure.

In the beginning, it is said that painting with perchloride of iron will also arrest the trouble. Corns are merely extreme forms of callosities, and their so-called "roots" exist only in the minds of sufferers and of those people who pretend to "extract" them. Abnormal pressure hardens the scarf-skin into a horny layer, and Nature, to protect herself from injury, adds layer upon layer beneath it, spreading from a central point of contact, which, pressing upon the nerves of the true skin, causes keenest torture, as some of the "sisters" of the column know to their sorrow. Of course, removal of the pressure of irritation is the first step in treatment, and in their incipiency that recommended for callosities is all that is required, but ancient corns require more radical measures.

Preceding all applications the feet should be soaked for 20 minutes in hot water, softened with borax or ammonia, and it can be made fragrant by adding a little toilet vinegar.

A remedy which is pronounced infallible against corns, tending to restore health to surrounding parts and prevent their return, is this: Boil till tender the outer, strong skin of an onion any apply it warm to the toe, binding it on with a linen bandage. If fresh applications can be put on night and morning the corn will detach itself in two or three days, and will not return unless the irritating cause remains.

That painful affliction, a bunion, which destroys the symmetry of a foot, is caused by cruel pressure on the main joints of the great and little toes. If not promptly attended to it may cause permanent disfigurement and life-long suffering, for the synovial membrane, lining the joint, is liable to become diseased. Low heels are absolutely essential, and a shoe broad enough to prevent all pressure to facilitate a cure. Sometimes a poultice of slippery elm and flaxseed will afford relief. The joint should be protected from all pressure or rubbing by a large ring of felt and chamois combined. Constant care and attention will prevent corns and bunions from reaching an acute stage. Daily rubbing of any surfaces inclined to become calloused with pumice stone or a file, gently and lightly, will discourage it.

Norway, Servia, Greece and Bulgaria are the only European nations which have but one house of parliament.

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

NEW CATTLE REGULATIONS.

Official Notice Re the Three Feet Alleyways.

An Order In Council That Will Have a Serious Effect on the Shipment of Cattle from All Canadian Ports.

There has been considerable talk about Sand Point and the various steamship offices of late about the notice recently sent down from Ottawa requiring that all steamers which carry cattle from this port and other Canadian ports shall have alleyways three feet wide in the centre of the ship. The official notice is here given:

At the Government House at Ottawa, the 13th day of January, 1904. Present: the Governor General in council:

Whereas representations have been made that the width of alleyways between rows of cattle, etc., should be increased on ships engaged in the transportation of live stock from Canada to ports in the United Kingdom; and it is deemed expedient that the Canadian rules governing such transportation should be thereto amended:

Therefore the governor general in council is pleased to order that the last paragraph of the fourth section of the Canadian rules and regulations for the shipping of live stock as amended by the order in council of 23rd July, 1903, shall be and the same is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Alleyways in front and between pens used for feeding and watering cattle must have a width of three feet, except at ends of alleyways in bow and stern of ship, and where obstructions, less than three feet in length occur, the width may be reduced to a minimum of eighteen inches; alleyways in front and between pens used for feeding and watering horses must have a minimum width of three feet. Two or more athwartship alleyways at least eighteen inches wide must be left on each side of deck so that scuppers can be readily reached and kept clear of obstructions. For sheep athwartship alleyways not less than eighteen inches wide in the clear shall be left between pens and fore-and-aft alleyways three feet wide in front of each pen, except at obstructions and at ends of alleyways, as provided for cattle, there may be a minimum width of eighteen inches. When two tiers of sheep are carried ,the minimum width of the fore-and-aft alleyways in bow and stern of ship shall be two feet clear of all obstructions. Sufficient space must be left at the sides of the hatches to permit the feed in the hold to be readily removed and handled.

The governor general in council is further pleased to order than no food or other obstruction shall be placed or stowed in alleyways.

(Signed) JOHN J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

This change if insisted upon will interfere with the C. P. R. str. Lake Champlain and the Donaldson liners Concordia and Alcides carrying the full number of cattle that they had intended to take away within the next few days. It is understoood that an effort will be made to induce the government to let the old order of things prevail till the end of the season. The ships have now two feet alleyways. The increased space is asked in the interest of the cattle foremen and the men who look after the animals when at sea.

AT NEW GLASGOW, N. S.,

Where Many New Brunswickers Make Their Home.

(Albert Dennis in New Glasgow Enterprise.)

It is really surprising the number of persons from New Brunswick who have come to live permanently in New Glasgow during the past twelve or fifteen years.

Probably the first firm to do business here from New Brunswick was the Oak Hall people, represented by Fraser, Fraser & Co. For a dozen of years they did business in the large store of Thos. Cook, next to Norfolk hotel. They are from St. John.

B. E. Fanjoy was for some years with Fraser, Fraser & Co., and left them about six years ago to start business for himself. That he has been successful beyond his highest expectations goes without saying. His brother, J. W. Fanjoy, is also from St. John.

L. Higgins & Co., the Parlor Shoe Store, opened up some fifteen or more years ago. They first did business in a small shop near Joe Murray's. For a number of years they did a good trade. Geo. E. McDonald and W. E. Cooke bought them out and carried along the business for several years; later Mr. Cooke bought out Mr. McDonald's interest, and still later the business again fell into the hands of its original owners. H. H. Heckman is the present manager here, who succeeded W. Bishop, who came here from New Brunswick, and is now in Sydney.

The Barkers come next in point of prominent firms from the sister province. This firm caries on a big business in several towns in both provinces. Clarence Grace is manager here, and the business could not be in better or more capable hands. As a salesman he is hard to beat. To show his appreciation of the old home, he went back last summer and brought his "better half" from there.

W. T. Robb is from St. John. He is the efficient Y. M. C. A. secretary. The strange thing about him is that he is about the only single man here from that city. Mr. Robb has been in Y. M. C. A. work in Halifax and Kansas. His brother is secretary at Charlottetown, and another brother is missionary to Corea.

Geo. White is a native of St. John. He has one of the neatest and brightest stores in town, being located in the Enterprise building.

Alex. McNeil conducts the south end grocery store. He is from Shediac, and moved here last summer. He bought out A. W. Grant, who had previously purchased from Geo. J. McQuarrie, who now travels for a St. John firm.

J. T. Wilson is from Fredericton and represents the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. Mr. Wilson's wife is also from the capital of New Brunswick.

Bois Devebber is among the many that have come here from St. John to make their permanent abode. He is the popular manager of the Bank of Commerce and is married to Miss Carmichael, daughter of the late John R. Carmichael. He is not like many bank men, tossed about from place to place. He has been here for a score of years.

J. F. Bennett is from Point Du Chene. He has a store opposite the station, and in a quiet way is building up quite a business.

Mr. Dick is from Chatham, and is connected with the I. Matheson foundry. He has been there for a number of years. He bought a house from J. P. Waterbury, who also was a New Brunswicker, and has made extensive improvements upon it.

E. W. Rowe is from St. John. He is connected with the Waldren photo gallery. Mr. R. was married last year to a St. John lady. Both are valuable acquisitions to the St. George's church choir.

Y. C. Campbell is from Moncton, but was born in Pictou Co. For a long time he was a popular I. C. R. conductor, but after the change of government he was chosen as the best available man in sight for district superintendent.

Mr. Payne, who is Mr. Campbell's secretary, is also a New Brunswicker. L. S. Brown, chief train despatcher, is from Campbellton, as is Mrs. Brown.

Thos. A. O'Brien is a St. John boy. He conducts an A-1 meat shop and is working up a good trade. He was not here very long before that feeling got over him that it's not good for a man to be alone, so he took unto himself a partner, Miss Flo McDougall.

Geo. Mealy is from Charlotte Co., N. B. He is C. P. R. telegraph repairer and has lived in New Glasgow for many years. He has a very comfortable home in the south end of the town.

J. J. Taylor is a native of Moncton. He is an engineer, and is the most recent to come to reside here. He has taken one of J. C. Reid's new houses. He is married to Miss Hudson, formerly of Pictou. For some years they have been living in North Sydney. Mr. Taylor being in the employ of the N. S. Steel & Coal Co.

J. H. Wilson is from St. Stephen, and is engaged in the printing and stationery business. Since coming here he has taken unto himself a wife, Miss Nellie Wolfe.

Jos. Allen is from St. John. For many years he has been connected with I. Matheson & Co. establishment.

To come to the fair sex let us begin at the hospital. The superintendent is Miss Sheraton. She claims St. John as her home. Mrs. (Dr.) Hector McKay nee Miss Miller was a nurse, and she hails from St. John. By the way some of the nurses do not remain nurses long in New Glasgow. They charm the hearts of robust healthy men, as well as invalids.

Mrs. Adams is from Campbellton. Mrs. D. J. Murray is from Moncton. Mrs. Torry, wife of James Torry of Torry Bros.' bookstore, is from Campbellton. Mrs. W. G. Matheson is from St. John. Mrs. Dennis is from Richibucto. Mrs. J. M. Carmichael is from Chatham.

ALBANIANS ROUTED.

Lost Eight Hundred Killed and Wounded—A Turkish Victory.

SALONICA, Feb. 18.—The Albanians who were besieging Shemsi Pasha (who with 2,500 Turkish troops and three guns was yesterday reported to be besieged by 25,000 Albanians at Babajhosi, between Diakova and Ipek), have been routed, losing eight hundred men killed and wounded. The Turkish losses are said to be heavy. Five additional battalions of troops have been ordered to Verisovich (31 miles north of Uskub).

NO TAX ON GRAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Replying in the house of commons today, the chancellor of the exchequer, Austen Chamberlain, said the government had no intention at present of re-imposing the tax on grain, which was abolished last year.

"THE PARIS BOURSE."

The March Century's leading article will be a pen picture of "The Paris Bourse" from Cleveland Moffett, with illustrations by Andre Castaigne. There are only seventy brokers in the Paris Bourse, as balanced against the eleven hundred of the New York Stock Exchange, and the three thousand of London. The Paris Bourse is a government institution, existing and operating under direct government control. The New York and London exchanges are, as every one knows, private associations, with laws that are binding upon members only because of their voluntary acceptance. Cleveland Moffett's vivid, picturesque style is well known. His story of the life and workings of this "place of maddening bewilderment" to a stranger, this "stronghold of the Seventy, the great financial machine of France," will be well worth the reading. Mr. Moffett is a graduate of Yale, and was on the European staff of the New York Herald for several years. Later he was foreign editor of the New York Recorder, but for ten years has devoted all his time to magazine work.

Teacher—Johnny, what is adamant? Johnny—You can't fool me. Adam never had an aunt.—Comfort.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.
Dr. Chase's Ointment

IN COLLISION,

C. P. R. Steamer, Lake Michigan, Beached in a Sinking Condition.

She Left St. John on February 5th, With One of the Largest Cargoes of Season.

(St. John Star.)

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The British steamer Lake Michigan, Capt. Owen, from St. John, N. B., Feb. 5, and Halifax, N. S., Feb. 8, for London, which passed the Isle of Wight yesterday has been in collision with an unknown vessel and is anchored near Dungeness awaiting tugs. The vessel with which the Lake Michigan collided is reported to have been sunk.

The Lake Michigan is seriously damaged amidships. Her engine room and stoke hole became full of water, the captain signalled the water was gaining on the cargo and the steamer was finally beached in a sinking condition. It has now been ascertained that the vessel with which the Lake Michigan collided was the British bark Matterhorn, which has reached Dover in tow, with her head gear gone and bows damaged.

The Lake Michigan sailed from St. John on Feb. 5th for Halifax, where she took on board 447 head of cattle, which were received too late to be loaded in St. John. The cattle were owned by Gordon & Ironside, LeVack and W. Forester, all western concerns. From St. John the Michigan carried a large cargo. It ran up to 6,033 tons, chiefly from the west, and was increased by the shipments of live stock and apples from Halifax. The only consignment from St. John was a shipment of one hundred and sixty standards of deals, owned by W. Malcolm MacKay.

The Michigan is one of the best known vessels sailing from St. John. She was one of the Elder Dempster fleet, and was purchased by the C. P. R.

Capt. Owen has always been considered one of the best men in the service, a thoroughly competent man and careful navigator.

EXPLAINING THE GRIT DEFEAT.

The Press on the St. John Election.

The following comment from the leading daily newspapers published in the Maritime Provinces makes interesting reading:

SATISFACTORY.

(Moncton Times, Conservatve.)

The result in St. John is eminently satisfactory. The result is a hard blow for Mr. Emmerson, but if it has the effect of retiring McKeown from public life, a benefit will acerue to the body politic generally.

A SHARP WARNING.

(Halifax Herald, Conservative.)

The change in these two Lower Province constituencies, of something like 900 votes, is a very sharp warning to the government as to what it may expect in these provinces when the general election is called. And the warning should be taken to heart, since the chief issue in both constituencies was the Cox-Hays hundred and twenty millions Gift Enterprise swindle. On that issue the government supporters were on the defensive from start to finish, and after all the excuses they could muster, they lost heavily.

HOG TOWN.

(Halifax Chronicle, Liberal.)

In New Brunswick the opposition have made their one gain; and, as we foreshadowed, it is one of their "moral victories." It was achieved primarily by appeals to most discreditable sectionalism which cannot but greatly strengthen the government in other parts of New Brunswick as well as in the other Maritime Provinces. St. John has done its worst against the government, because it would not undertake to build the N. T. R. down the St. John Valley, for its sole use, benefit and behoof forever. The other parts of the Maritime Provinces will not fail to do their best for it for standing off Maritime Hogtown.

NO PRESS SUPPORT.

(St. Andrews Beacon, Liberal.)

Hon. H. A. McKeown was defeated in St. John on Tuesday, after a plucky up-hill fight. He had many agencies arrayed against him and many unfair canvasses to meet. Not the least of his difficulties was the absence of proper newspaper support.

ONLY THE GAZETTE.

(Fredericton Herald, Liberal.)

One of the unfortunate conditions under which Mr. McKeown labored was the lack of newspaper support, always one of the strongest features of an election campaign. With two Tory organs actively arrayed against him, with the old Liberal organ the Telegraph stabbing him in the back, the Globe indifferent, and only the Gazette in his favor, it is little wonder the tide of battle was turned against the Liberal candidate.

EMMERSON N. G.

(Sidney Post, Conservative.)

The St. John result is a distinct intimation to Mr. Emmerson that he fills his position in about the same way as a square peg fills a round hole. It is a strong assertion of the popular belief that the G. T. P. scheme will sacrifice the Maritime Province ports in favor of Portland, Maine.

THE ST. JOHN ELECTION.

(Chatham Advance.)

The result of the by-election in St. John on Tuesday, for a successor to Hon. A. G. Blair, who was appointed to the chairmanship of the dominion railway commission, was, no doubt, a surprise to the country generally, notwithstanding the fact that recent events affecting public opinion in that constituency have been so well calculated to alienate from the government the support of its voters.

St. John never was very much wedded to party politics. It has gone conservative and liberal in turn ever since confederation. It went conservative in 1867 and 1872 by majorities of 792 and 540 respectively, but in 1874 it gave a liberal majority of 1,181. In 1878 it went conservative by 9 majority and in 1882 by 137. In the next election—1887—it reverted to the liberals by 213, and in 1891 became conservative again by 586. In 1896 it changed to the liberal side by a majority of 722, and in the last general election—1900—it gave the liberal leader of the province a majority of 997. In Tuesday's election it again shifted its party allegiance to the conservative side—not because of any advantage it had to hope for from that party, or that it had any fault to find with the general administration of the liberal government, but on account of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway undertaking.

There is no doubt whatever that the government's policy in regard to that enterprise has weakened the allegiance of its friends, particularly in New Brunswick. When the scheme was first proposed it met with strenuous opposition in St. John, as well as in other parts of the province, from the press as well as from leading public men. It is true that some of the papers—such as the St. John Globe—which at first opposed it, afterwards approved, but that was clearly for party reasons. Hon. Mr. Blair's attitude in opposition to, and his powerful arraignment of it in the house of commons had great effect in arraying St. John against it, and it was difficult to convince St. John citizens that it was not an undertaking in which their port was to be sidetracked. When the Grand Trunk Company failed to carry out its obligation to put up the $5,000,000 it was to furnish as security in the matter, and that default caused the expected general election to be put off and a meeting of parliament called to make changes in the Grand Trunk Pacific Act, it intensified the distrust of the whole scheme and furnished the St. John opposition managers with effective ammunition for the by-election campaign.

A noticeable feature of the conditions affecting the contest in St. John was the attitude of the city press. The government had only one of the daily papers loyally on its side. It is true that the Globe gave a qualified support to the liberal candidate, but the fact that it had at first aided the opponents of the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme and had been for years a coworker with the conservative papers, in seeking to damage the prestige of liberal leaders and friends of the Laurier government in the province, rendered its changed and half-hearted attitude for the purposes of Tuesday's election a source of weakness rather than strength to the liberal candidate. There is more than a suspicion that the liberals of St. John owe their defeat largely to the Globe wing of their party, whose defection on this occasion is an experience which ought to have good effect as a guide for the future.

Another contributory cause of this liberal reverse was the over-confidence of the party in Mr. McKeown's anticipated success. This led to many who would have voted for him had they not believed that his election was assured, remaining at home, while Dr. Daniel polled well up to the full conservative strength. His majority was 307.

EMMERSON'S THREAT.

(Sackville Tribune.)

St. John city, for which the Laurier government has done so much, was ho ungrateful as to turn its back on the administration and elect Dr. Daniel. We trust that in future the government will refrain from giving aid to a city which is so entirely lacking in appreciation and which is not satisfied unless it receives consideration altogether disproportionate to its importance and what it has a right to expect.

THE SWING OF VICTORY.

(Truro Sun.)

The swing of victory for the conservatives does really appear to be in the air, as they won three out of the eight consituencies held yesterday.

There is evidently something wrong with the Chronicle's bird—it lacks the vim of other days. The sounds from Daniel's band at St. John, N. B., have evidently disturbed it, to say nothing of the increased majority for the conservatives in Ontario, and the decreased majority for the liberals in Quebec.

NOT FAIR WEATHER VOTERS.

(Moncton Times.)

While, according to the Transcript, St. John liberals staid at home on election day, conservatives appear to have turned out in stronger force than ever. The conservatives are prepared to win any number of elections this way, whenever Sir Wilfrid Laurier sees fit to appeal to the country.

The Transcript's explanation of the defeat in St. John is that "in a moment of weakness" a large number of liberals staid at home! If the St. John liberals are in this condition they should apply to Dr. Daniel for a restorative.

RESIGNED.

(Moncton Transcript, Liberal.)

Liberals who are not acquainted with the local conditions existing in the city of St. John will naturally be surprised at the result of the election for the house of commons held in that city Tuesday. It will be claimed throughout the country by conservatives that the result is a condemnation of the liberal party and its policy generally, and it is scarcely worth while wrangling with those who take such a position.

* * * * *

The conservatives of St. John have won a victory, but their very victory shows practically no increase of voting strength. A trifling increase of a hundred votes or so is, comparatively speaking, nothing. The seat was won by the conservatives, not by the increase of their own vote, but by the stay-at-home liberals, who, for causes which may afford them ample reflection in the future, neglected to discharge the duties of citizenship and to stand by an administration which has done well for them and their party. The liberal party in St. John has been handicapped throughout the campaign.

The hardest blow at its hope of success in the constituency came from Mr. Blair, who should have pursued a policy in the past tempered by cautious second thought, rather than by impulsive utterances. The Hon. Mr. Emmerson, on assuming the position of minister of railways and the federal leadership of this province, was brought face to face with a difficult proposition in the St. John by-election, before he was fairly in the saddle. He is deserving, however, of the confidence and sympathy of the liberal party elsewhere for the magnificent fight which he organized and put up within so few days. As far as the constituency of St. John was concerned, there is little doubt that it was more overwhelmingly in opposition a few months ago, through the policy of newspaper misrepresentation, and Mr. Blair's mistaken attitude, than it is today. * * *

It seems to this journal that the result of the by-election shows the utter collapse of Hon. Mr. Blair's system of building up a political party in the province of New Brunswick upon personal rather than party political lines. The one thousand men who stood aloof in St. John yesterday, and who could not be induced to vote for the conservative party, nevertheless were not sufficiently imbued with liberal principles as such to vote for a candidate in succession to the man whom they had hitherto followed. Their allegiance semes to have been in the past more of a personal, rather than of a party political character.

Now some liberals in this province entertain the old-fashioned idea that the allegiance should be to the party principles rather than to the party leaders, and that the selection of candidates should not be so much for the purpose of satisfying individual ambitions as for securing the best means of promoting the common aim and the common triumph of liberal principles.

Some of the men whom the Hon. Mr. Blair favored with the greatest amount of patronage since 1896 in the city of St. John, at the expense of stalwart liberals, were yesterday found working openly at the polls for the conservative candidate, and others who have been comfortably well-to-do since the change of government, were found sulking in their tents.

MILLIGAN TO BLAME.

(Fredericton Gleaner, Liberal.)

The trouble in St. John is not that the liberal party are not in a majority but that the party are mixed up with a number of people who are very distasteful to an intelligent community. For instance, C. J. Milligan is made the organizer, and made to appear as such, of the liberal party in New Brunswick. A respectable body of electors in St. John cannot consent to be led or to be organized by a man of Mr. Milligan's calibre, and they very naturally resent the intimation that they are to be mixed up with him; and in this connection it might also be said that the same feeling permeates the independent electorate of this province.

Mr. McKown himself has been popular enough, and his principles have evidently the support of the people; but when he is hemmed up with or is surrounded by influences which are not in keeping with the convictions of a respectable community he must, as he has, suffer the consequences. For a number of years, it may only be two or three years, Mr. McKeown chose to associate himself with Mr. Milligan, whom he thought, with some others who were supposed to have influence, was capable of directing his political interests and furthering his ambitions. It is not surprising that one who is so misled should have been so badly defeated, very badly defeated. In Sydney ward Mr. McKeown's defeat is due very largely to a great deal of conceit on the part of some self constituted bosses of that ward. * *

If Mr. Emmerson ever thought for a moment that the city of St. John or the county of St. John carried nearly as much weight to the people of the dominion of Canada he has probably had a surprise. We make no reflection on the intelligence of the people of St. John in thus speaking, but any political party organized by one who has sought to make dollars and cents out of everything he ever dealt with cannot succeed either in St. John or in any other intelligent constituency of New Brunswick.

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