

General Business.



C. WARMUNDE IS OFFERING SPECIAL BARGAINS IN WOODS, CLOCKS, JEWELLRY, Silverware & Novelties.

STOP IT QUICK! The only cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Cholerae and all Epidemics.

MURDOCH'S NEW CARPET AND HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

GO TO PORTLAND, BOSTON, ETC. VIA THE CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY and Fredericton.

MILLINERY OPENING! GRAND DISPLAY OF Fall and Winter Millinery.

THE BOUQUET. The ladies and public generally are most cordially invited to the Bouquet on Tuesday and Wednesday.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. On and after Monday the 10th September, 1896, the train of this railway will run daily.

WILL LEAVE CHATHAM JUNCTION. Through express for St. John, Halifax and Victoria.

WOMEN WIFE FENCING. WIFE WIFE FENCING.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. MARCH 11, 1897.

The Railway Matter.

In reference to the attitude assumed by the few gentlemen of the Chatham Board of Trade, who have made use of the name of that body to antagonize the Government in the matter of the Canada Eastern Railway, it is right to say that they have acted in opposition to the wishes of the people of the Town, who it is hoped will, at an early day, express their sentiments in no uncertain way.

The Chatham Board of Trade appears to be in the hands of gentlemen who are prepared to enter hastily into any scheme which crafty and designing persons may present to them, and one result of the support of many who are stated in forming the organization, in the hope that it would be the means of promoting the interests of the Town by the united efforts and councils of its leading men, regardless of political prejudices, which have too often been suffered to interfere with our improvement, development and progress.

Mr. Stuart, President of the Maritime Building & Finance Company, for the Governor of Ontario.

Toronto World.—Who is to be the next lieutenant-governor of Ontario? There is a rumor that the World's little bird saw it out of the damp air late last night, and in answer to inquiries it is: "John Stuart, of Hamilton, will be the next lieutenant-governor."

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has moved in the house to have members of the press admitted to committee meetings. The Telegraph has pointed out that Dr. Stockton was one of the committee which revised the rules in 1892; that he was responsible for the continuance of the rule which excluded the press, and that if he was sincere in his expressed desire to have the press admitted to the meetings he should move to have the rule amended. He has not done so. He had hoped to be able to make spread-eagle speeches in the house about the doings of the public accounts committee, in violation of the rule which makes it improper for any member to refer in the house to the proceedings of a committee until said committee had finished its labors. Mr. Teedie raised the point of order; and, having been the leader of the opposition at his own game, he showed that the government had nothing to conceal, and, therefore, gave notice of motion to have the press admitted to all meetings of the public accounts committee.

The trouble with the Globe's correspondent is that he has a greater bill to make out than the other members of the press. He is not content with the privilege of shooting them for domestic use in the Spring session, it especially excites that they shall have that privilege, while it is prohibited to everybody else. They may shoot as many as they like for their tables, but they shall not have the privilege of shooting them for domestic use in the Spring session, it especially excites that they shall have that privilege, while it is prohibited to everybody else.

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to find the reports of any of the discussions that took place in the Legislature during the time that you were a worthy member of it, any evidence that you were in favor of the introduction of Federal lines into local politics.

You say in your editorial that "it is a most unfortunate thing in the present condition of our Provincial affairs that a man like Mr. Emmerson is constantly connected with the association with Mr. Teedie not only to ignore Liberal principles and practices, but to over up his own delinquencies by attacking earnest and faithful Liberals."

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It has been argued that the running of Provincial politics on Dominion lines would have the effect of making men support the principle in whose favor they were elected. There is very little in this argument. I am willing to admit that in the past some men who have been elected either as independent or as supporters of the government. At the same time it is also true that men who have been elected to support the government have, after a time, for some reason or another, withdrawn their support and gone into opposition. But have not been able to notice the same with regard to men elected to the Federal Parliament as Liberals or Conservatives? I think it is to be noted that the Liberal party in the House that within a very few years gentlemen elected to the Federal Parliament from St. John and Carleton counties did not stand by the party which gave them their seats. I think that the Liberal party had had enough of the Liberal party and had had enough of the Liberal party.

Referring to your statement of my attacking earnest and faithful Liberals, I refer you to the speech in which you criticized, and express the opinion that you will be unable to find therein anything justifying your remark in that direction.

Your editorial you say that in the Legislature of New Brunswick individual advantage is paramount and there is no party check anywhere. If that were the case the Liberal party would be the only party in the Legislature. I would be obliged to you if you would point to a single instance during the time that you were a member at Fredericton where you raised your voice against the Liberal party.

You also state that the Public Accounts Committee is a secret convulsion, from which the public is excluded. Did not the same rule prevail when you were a member of the Local House, and where the evidence that at any time during those years you raised your voice against the Liberal party?

Mr. H. H. Emmerson, M. P. P., Vice President of the Dominion Liberal Association.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 25, 1897. To the Editor of the Globe: Sir,—I was sorry to see by an article which you published in your paper last night that you thought I was not justified in the position which I took in the debate on the 18th inst. regarding public works expenditure, was promptly complied with by the government.

It is far from my intention to misrepresent your position regarding this or any other matter. In my speech in the budget debate of a couple of weeks ago, answering charges that had been made against me, I stated, among other things, that this is far from being a correct political or federal line between the Liberal and the Conservative parties.

I do not at all question your sincerity in wanting to have Dominion and Provincial politics run on the same lines, but I think you cannot consistently say that you have always been in favor of such a principle. If you have been, it is unfair to say that you do not appear to have made good use of your time in advising the principal while you were a member of the Provincial House? Without as, I have said, at all questioning your sincerity in wanting to have Dominion and Provincial politics run on the same lines, let me say to you that I do not appear to have made good use of your time in advising the principal while you were a member of the Provincial House?

In my remarks in the Legislature this session in the speech referred to I stated that amendment was accepted by the then leader of the government, Hon. Mr. Blair, as a motion of non-confidence and indicating the policy of the opposition, that they were prepared to run local politics on Dominion lines.

On page 12 of the Official Debates of 1886, Hon. Mr. Blair, who was then the leader of the government, speaking of the amendment proposed by Mr. Wetmore, is reported as stating: "The leader of the opposition asks to be sustained on the ground that he is prepared to support the amendment."

The Local government were dealing with even-tempered justice, as it was impossible to construct and maintain a government upon any other basis in this country, as, at the leader of the opposition, Mr. Wetmore, is reported as stating: "The leader of the opposition asks to be sustained on the ground that he is prepared to support the amendment."

This being the construction put upon the amendment made to the address by Mr. Wetmore, and Mr. Blair being the leader of the government, was I not, sir, justified in drawing the conclusion that you were opposed in 1886 to running Provincial and Federal politics on the same lines?

The system which prevailed in New Brunswick for so many years gives to both Liberals and Conservatives an opportunity to make the laws of the country, and this I believe to be the perfect order with the Liberal party, and the continuing in power of so long a Conservative as Mr. Blair. You also admit that Provincial Legislatures should be run on Dominion lines you must say further and say that the city, town and

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Opinion of Hon. Edward Blake on the Manitoba School Question. Hon. Solicitor-General Fitzpatrick, of the Dominion Ministry, in order to elucidate a question much discussed of late, and to set certain erroneous impressions and statements right, recently addressed a letter to Hon. Edward Blake, who acted as solicitor for the Manitoba minority in the appeal to the Privy Council in England.

It has been represented to me that the Roman Catholic bishops of the province of Quebec have stated to the cardinal prefect of the propaganda at Rome that the effect of the judgment rendered in the case of Brophy by the Privy Council was that the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba were entitled to their separate schools, that they had enjoyed them previous to the Manitoba act of 1890. As you noted for the Manitoba minority in the case in question, and must, therefore, necessarily be familiar with the facts of the case, I would like to state briefly what I would think you to state whether or not, in your opinion, the effect of the judgment has been correctly stated by the Roman Catholic bishops above mentioned, and would also think you to state briefly what would have been declared to be, by the judgment, the powers of the governor general and the Dominion parliament in so far as it is open to them to remedy the stated grievance of the Catholic minority in Manitoba, and to what extent it is possible to restore the condition of things existing previous to 1890.

I have considered the questions put to me by the solicitor-general for Canada, the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, contained in his letter of the 19th January, inst., on the subject of the Manitoba school question. I think it is an entire misapprehension of the judgment of the judicial committee in Brophy's case, to say that it effected a withdrawal of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba were entitled to their separate schools as they had enjoyed them previous to the Manitoba act of 1890. The gist of that judgment was that, notwithstanding the fact that under the laws prior to 1890 which had been created by the laws of 1890, the right or privileges which the Roman Catholic had enjoyed under the former had been affected by the later law, this rendered it impossible an appeal to the governor-general-in-council under the Manitoba Union act giving the governor general jurisdiction to proceed as he saw fit.

This was a question of law, or of mixed law and fact, and therefore properly entertained by the judicial committee as an appellate court of law. It was upon the judgment of the judicial committee, and not upon the question of law, that the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba were entitled to their separate schools as they had enjoyed them previous to the Manitoba act of 1890. The gist of that judgment was that, notwithstanding the fact that under the laws prior to 1890 which had been created by the laws of 1890, the right or privileges which the Roman Catholic had enjoyed under the former had been affected by the later law, this rendered it impossible an appeal to the governor-general-in-council under the Manitoba Union act giving the governor general jurisdiction to proceed as he saw fit.

These were questions not legal, but political; not of binding obligation, but of discretion, upon which the judicial committee was not and could not properly be asked to decide which, during the argument, they plainly intimated to be beyond their judicial province and so which they expressly say that "course to be pursued must be determined by the authorities to whom it is committed by the statute," and "it is not for the tribunal to prescribe the precise steps to be taken; their general character is sufficient to guide them in the exercise of their discretion."

So far from indicating any impression that the Roman Catholic minority are entitled to be restored to the old position, the judgment says: "It is certainly not essential that the statute repealed by the act of 1890 should again be made law." And I am sure that, if in order to succeed in the appeal, I had found it necessary to maintain such a position, I should have failed in my attempt. It is true that the concluding passage of the judgment is thus expressed: "The system of education embodied in the act of 1890 no doubt commends itself to and adequately supplies the wants of the great majority of the inhabitants of the province, and all legitimate ground of complaint would be removed if that system were supplemented by provisions which would remove the grievances upon which the appeal is founded and were modified so far as might be necessary to give effect to these provisions."

But this intimation is not a declaration or decision of what the authorities were to do, a matter, as I have said, which was committed beyond the province of the judicial committee, and which depended on numerous considerations not before the committee, some of them not existing at the time, and all of them involving elements of expediency, discretion, prudence and constitutional power never argued before the committee and upon which it would have clearly refused to bear argument or give a decision. I am of opinion that the judicial committee did nothing to deliver, and did not, in fact, define what were the precise powers or duties of the governor-general-in-council further than that there was a jurisdiction to hear the appeal and to proceed under the union act.

Now, the course of procedure under the union act is clear. The governor-general-in-council, after hearing the appeal, should decide on the nature and extent of the change in the new law, which, viewing all the circumstances, they think may fairly be proposed for the substantial redress of the grievances, and should communicate their decision to the provincial authorities. If after negotiation, it is found impossible to come to terms which the provincial legislature will embody in law then and then for the first time, a power is created in the parliament of the Canada "only so far as the circumstances of each case may require," to make a remedial law for the execution of the decision of the governor-general-in-council.

But the governor-general-in-council cannot compel the provincial legislature to execute their decision, and both the provincial legislature and the parliament of Canada have the right to refuse to act according to their political judgment. In this case the governor-general-in-council decided that the later act should be modified by a provincial law restoring to the Roman Catholic minority (a) The right to maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support Roman Catholic schools in the manner provided for by the statutes which were repealed by the act of 1890. (b) The right to share proportionately in any grant made out of the public fund for the purpose of education, unless, indeed, the provincial legislature should itself choose to grant and appropriate for the separate schools proposed to be established provincial funds, and should, under the circumstances, abstain to imburse.

It thus appears to have been conceded (and I conceive rightly conceded) by the "subscribers of the remedial bill" that the practical construction had been placed on the way of imposing taxes on or appropriating public funds of the province of Manitoba by the parliament of Canada were "overruling" the bill filled to become law. The whole question had been practically agreed that the complete restoration by the parliament of Canada was impossible, in view of the overruling of the remedial bill, which I have referred to as the appropriation of public funds.

I believe no thinking man who knows Canada and the provinces can doubt that there would be the greatest practical difficulty in forcing on an unwilling province many other provisions of the remedial bill, and that in the attempt the interest of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba and six other provinces would be too likely to suffer.

In this state of things the limitation of power as to money and the dictates of policy alike, seems to me to have pointed clearly to an adjustment where the province should agree to substantial concessions. And having considered the provisions of the settlement now under discussion I think them infinitely more liberal than any that Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba and six other provinces would be too likely to suffer.

With the "Diamond" Success is Fully Assured. The world-renowned Diamond Dyes are put up for every color, with special dyes for cotton and all shades of mixed goods, and are so simple and easy to use that even a child can dye a perfect color with them—colors that will not fade, crack or wash out equal to the best colors made by professional dyers. If women are induced to buy imitations of Diamond Dyes they must be prepared for failure and loss of goods. Instantly getting the Diamond Dyes from their dyer, they can be sure that the poor imitation dyes sold for the sake of large profits.

Queens County Election Case. FREDERICTON, March 6.—Chief Justice Tuck and Judge Hainington held a sitting of the elect court for the district of St. Mary's, Queens County, on Tuesday morning for the purpose of trying the petition against the return of Hon. Mr. Blair. Messrs. J. H. Hanson and L. A. Carrey appeared for the petitioners; Messrs. Bliss and Gilbert and Dr. Pugsley for the respondent. After the petition had been read over, on motion of Dr. Pugsley, the case was postponed until August 17, when the trial will be proceeded with at Quebec. Judge Hainington is to hear the evidence of the petitioners at the supreme court chambers in this city on Friday, June 11.

When a recipe calls for a cupful of lard or butter, use two-thirds of a cupful of Cottolene. It does not shorten—instead, it improves your food, improves your health, saves your money—a lesson in economy, too. Genuine COTTOLENE is sold everywhere in tins with trade marks—"Cottolene" and "steer's head in cotton-plant wreath."

Opinion of Hon. Edward Blake on the Manitoba School Question. Hon. Solicitor-General Fitzpatrick, of the Dominion Ministry, in order to elucidate a question much discussed of late, and to set certain erroneous impressions and statements right, recently addressed a letter to Hon. Edward Blake, who acted as solicitor for the Manitoba minority in the appeal to the Privy Council in England.

It has been represented to me that the Roman Catholic bishops of the province of Quebec have stated to the cardinal prefect of the propaganda at Rome that the effect of the judgment rendered in the case of Brophy by the Privy Council was that the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba were entitled to their separate schools, that they had enjoyed them previous to the Manitoba act of 1890. As you noted for the Manitoba minority in the case in question, and must, therefore, necessarily be familiar with the facts of the case, I would like to state briefly what I would think you to state whether or not, in your opinion, the effect of the judgment has been correctly stated by the Roman Catholic bishops above mentioned, and would also think you to state briefly what would have been declared to be, by the judgment, the powers of the governor general and the Dominion parliament in so far as it is open to them to remedy the stated grievance of the Catholic minority in Manitoba, and to what extent it is possible to restore the condition of things existing previous to 1890.

I have considered the questions put to me by the solicitor-general for Canada, the Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, contained in his letter of the