POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN N. B., APRIL 5, 1902.

Mr. Todd felt he ought to congratulate

the premier on the terse and clear way

on the dignified and creditable manner i

which they conducted the debate. He

position but failed to find anything to ju

The opposition have not put forward one argument that will give them any votes among the farmers. The member for Carleton complains that the immigrants last year did not take up new land. Why should these men who are able to buy good farms go into the forest to make

could go back to his constituents and appeal to the record of the government a

cheese, now we were able to export it The roads and bridges were well kept up

The people want money expended on thes services and we could spend more money

to good advantage if we had it. He thought the great and by-roads should be

amalgamated and under one management. The crown lands were well managed. It had been said the government had lost ground in Northumberland, but this he

was in a position to deny. The govern-ment stood as well in that county as ever

position there. He felt that the government was safe for another term of office

the winter port. The very first vessel that came to St. John to take away cattle sent an order to him for 10 car loads of hay, and there has never been a time

since then when there was not a demand for hay from Carleton county. Carleton

had also been helped by the hay ship ments to South Africa. Last spring he

had ordered an improved hay press great capacity and four others had bee

ordered since that time. The money received for hay came into the county and

Mr McCain

his justification for supporting them.

in which he presented his budget that he must also congratulate the opposition

SPEAKER SHUTS OUT

MR. HAZEN'S RESOLUTIONS.

(Centinued from page 1.)

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said the motion was out of order, as under the rules of the house and British North America act, such resolutions cannot be moved. The and the appointment of an auditor general were prerogatives of the crown. The amendment to the election act and the dividing of the province into ridings involved the expenditure of public money, and must therefore have the consent of the governor-in-council. The government had not abdicated all its functions and

is not prepared to let the opposition take charge of affairs at the present time.

Mr. Hazen said the premier's objection was a frivolous one and was not borne private member involving the expenditure of money, in which case his point might be well taken, but it was ridiculous and absurd to say that a deliberative body absurd to say that a deliberative body has not the right to ask for legislation in the direction of a reform of any kind. The premier merely raised a point of order for the purpose of shelving the resodution so that supporters of the govern-ment will not have to express an opinion

upon it.
Hon. Mr. Pugsley said such objection have been raised in the parliament of Canada and in this house against resolu-tions of a similar character. In 1888, Hon. Mr. Blair asked the concurrence of the house in a resolution respecting rail-way subsidies, and Mr. Hanington moved an amendment stating that it was not de-sirable for the house to concur until the claims of other companies could be conit frivolous to ask the speaker that this amendment be ruled out of order, but the amendment be ruled out of order, but the amendment being of a negative character and not committing the house to the expenditure of public money was allowed to stand. The resolution now before the house provides that the salaries of teachers in the public schools be raised, asks the house to declare that the lieutenant governor shall dispense with one of his advisers and proposes to divide the province into ridings. This is an interference with the prerogative of the crown, as, according to the British North America act, all propositions for the expenditure of money must emanate from the goverof money must emanate from the gover nor-in-council. If this were the privilege of private members it would be impos private members it would be impos-pible for a government to carry on the affairs of the province, because the house would be continually asked to pass legis-lation committing it to the expenditure of large sums of money, which it might not be possible to provide for. It has always of order petitions asking for the expenditure of money. Before confederation, such resolutions and petitions were customary, but it was to guard against this injurious nconvenience to the province that the wholesome provision was embodied in the British North America act, and made the rule of the parliament of Canada and of the legislature of New Brunswick. Private members were not debarred from expressing an opinion in regard to desired reforms, for, on the motion to go into supply, there is an opportunity to discuss questions of this resolution questions of this sort. If this resolution is carried, the result would be that this house would be without the consent of the governor-in-council, irrevocably committed to the charges necessarily imposed upon the revenue of the country.

Mr. Hazen said that in 1881 Mr. Blair

moved a resolution providing, among other things, for the abolition of the legislative council, for a reduction in the member ship of the executive and for the doing away with government house as an official residence. This was not ruled out of order, which is a precedent in support of his (Hazen's) action in the present instance. Furthermore, it is not true that this resolution involves the expenditure of money, it merely suggests that when the timeses of the province permit there shall finances of the province permit there shall be an increase in the salaries of the teach ers in public schools and that there sha be a better method of distributing the by

Hon. Mr. Hill said the resolution was out of order, in as much as it interfered with the prerogative of the crown, in the abolition of one of his advisers, in the change of the office of auditor and in the

the government to take over the telephone service and favoring the re-acquiring of certain lands held by the New Brunswick Lands Company were not ruled out of order, and it would be impossible to assume control of the telephone service and re-acquire the lands referred to without

before the house for the purpose of making some sort of a display. The authorities do not sustain him. The resolution moved by Mr. Blair in 1881, to which no objection had been taken, did not establish a precedent. Because a point of order had not been raised on that occasion it frivolous objection to motions of any kind nor did he intend to, but he did intend to teach the leader of the opposition some-thing of parliamentary practice and fit him for the position he is so ambitious to fill.

It being 6 o'clock, the speaker left the chair until 7.30.

The house resumed at 8 o'clock. Mr. Hazen called the attention of the speaker to a resolution moved in the house of com-mons of Canada on the 28th March, 1898, that the government should assist in the development of the butter trade, and put a sum in the estimates for that purpose. No point of order was taken against the resolution and Mr. Sutherland, now a member of the government, moved an amendment to it. He also cited a resolution in favor of prohibition, which had been moved in the house of commons and not objected to. Both these resolutions certainly affected the revenue of the

knew very well that on the government side of the house they had not been over particular, but when he undertook to lay down a platform and attempted to usurp time for them to invoke the rules of the

The Speaker's Decision on Mr. Hazen's Reso

90 of said act provides that 'the provision relative to tax bills, the recommendation

"Rule 154 of this house further imposes se of commons and that city feels it is entitled to a grant. ment of alone initiating measures imposng charges upon the public exchequer, and this rule is observed with very great strictness and held to apply not only to motions directly imposing a grant or harge upon the public revenues, but also

to such as involve such a grant or comto such as involve such a grant or commit the house to a policy involving expenditure. I refer to Bourinot on parliamentary procedure, page 532, and May on parliamentary practice, pages 507 and 652. I do not think this house is bound to follow irregular proceedings which may have been allowed in the past for want of a point of order being raised at the time.

"This resolution in my opinion, taken as a whole, in the light of the rules cited and the authorities referred to, is out of order on two grounds, first, because it involves interference with the patronage and prerogative of the crown under the decis

ion of the speaker in the journals of 1900, at page 104.

"Second, because it involves a charge upon the revenues and requires the recommendation of the lieutenant governor, which has not been given." which has not been given."

On motion of Hon. Mr. Tweedie, the

house went into committee to consider a bill relating to the town of Newcastle. It was agreed to with amendments and an

amended title.

The bill relating to the free public library in St. John was agreed to It authorizes the city to assess \$5,000 yearly for the maintenance of a library endowed by Mr. Carnegie. The bill further pro-viding for the maintenance of the salvage corps of St. John was agreed to. It emompanies \$750 annually towards the cost

Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced a bill re-ating to the royal trust company, and on the ground of urgency it was read a

second time.

The order of the day for going into supply being called, the debate was continued by Messrs. Copp, Johnson, Fish. Todd, O'Brien (Northumberland), O'Brien (Charlotte), and McCain. Mr. moved the adjournment of the debate and the house adjourned at 11 p. m.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism No pay until you know it

After 2,000 experiments, I have learned now to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn pony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every

druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it does what I claim pay your druggist \$5.50 for it. If it doesn't I will pay

I have no samples. Any medicine that can effect Rheumatism with but a few loses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most

difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how mpossible this seems to you, I know it undertaking of certain reforms which involved the expenditure of money.

Mr. Flemming pointed out that in the session of 1900 resolutions calling upon the government to take over the telephone thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get

a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. the expenditure of money.

Hon. Mr. Tweedle was amazed that honorable gentlemen opposite should take a stand which the leader of the opposition must know is an absurd position, and his action can only be excused on the ground that he is desirous of getting the matter.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. Let me send you an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, for it won't harm you anyway. If it cures, pay 85.50. I leave that entirely to you. I will mail you a book that tells how I do it.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. Let me send you an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, for it won't harm you anyway. If it cures, pay 85.50. I leave that entirely to you. I will mail you a book that tells how I do it.

Simply write me a postal card or letter.

THE BUDGET DEBATE CONTINUED.

was absurd to say that the house should pursue a course which was unconstitutional and against parliamentary rules. He wanted honorable gentlemen to understand that on no occasion had be taken travelous objection to metions of course with the desired to the course which was unconstitutional and against parliamentary rules. He wanted honorable gentlemen to understand that on no occasion had be taken travelous objection to metions of course which was unconstituted berland, O'Brien of Charlotte, and Todd Spoke Wednesday Night—Good Points Brought Out nesday Night-Good Points Brought Out,

Fredericton, April 2—In the budget de-bate last night, Mr. Copp continued. He rebutted Mr. Laforest's statement that the government was neglecting Mada-waska roads and bridges. He repelled Mr. Melanson speaking of the race cry. Mr. Melanson's complaints were not borne out by facts. At the head of the largest spending department, public works, we have Hon. C. H. LaBillois, an Acadian, had gone over the arguments of the op who represents that element to a much larger degree than does Mr. Melanson. In Westmorland county it cannot be said that larger degree than does Mr. Melanson. In Westmorland county it cannot be said that there had been any neglect, and he spoke of the appointment of Mr. Richard to the best office in the gift of the government. As to agriculture expenditure, he failed to see how it could have been made to cost less. He did not know of a single officer that could be spared. The opposition have not put forward one argument that will give them any votes among the farmers. The member for Carnot approve of, and in this connection he spoke of the Sackville bridge work. He had urged immediate action for rebuilding Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that where no point of order was taken they had no right to assume that a precedent had been created. If a point was not raised in a court of law against the admission of evidence that fact did not change the rules of evidence. The leader of the opposition that he could not call for them sooner, owing to work in other than the could not call for them sooner, owing to work in other the formulars has been did not take up new land. Why should these men who are able to buy good farms go into the forest to make new farms? He thought the number a good return for the money spent and no man could say how many more may come as the result of this expenditure. This government has another asset in man could say how many more may come engineer explained that he could not call for them sooner, owing to work in other parts of the province that demanded attention. If the engineer is so pressed for time he should be given more help. The work was to have been completed Sept. 3, but is still unfinished. He said a penalty clause should be inserted in all contracts, making it incumbent upon the contract to carry out the work according to plans and specifications. Mr. Copp regreted there was not a larger revenue at the disposal of the government, so that

at the disposal of the government, so that the different industries could be encourthat. He knew one firm which had only Interest in the different industries could be encouraged. Constant demands are being made for public works; if the farmers are to continue prosperous they must be looked after; if the country is to be developed, railways must be subsidized, and he was, therefore, willing to go on record as favorate the different industries as provided by rule 120 and sections 54 and 90 of the British North America act, and as laid down by such authorities as Bourinot and May. Section 90 of said act provides that 'the provisions relative to tax bills, the recommendation of money votes, etc., shall extend and apply to the legislatures of the several provinces.'

"Rule 154 of this house further imposes a grant for exhibition purposes. No exhibition has been held there for some years

> Mr Johnson said he believed the French Mr. Johnson said he believed the French were as well treated as the English. Men of French origin were employed by the government in various employments, and men of French origin had been members of the government. The government were criticized because of their travelling expenditures. He dd not want members of the government to go as beggars. The agricultural policy had been a blessing to his country. Before creameries were built they could hardly get 15 cents a pound for their butter, now they got 22 and an excellent market had been opened in England. The province was well satisfied with its government.
>
> Mr. Fish.

Mr. Fish congratulated the opposition on the feebleness of their efforts, for their onduct had shown that they had no substantial case against the government. It seemed to be one of the objects of the opposition to tell the country that the public debt had grown from \$800,000 to \$3,000,000 during the past 19 years, although they had \$80,000 more to expend than their predecessors. The people of this province knew the cause of the in-crease, which had been fully explained by the attorney general. It had gone in subsidies to railroads and in permanent pubsidies to railroads and in permanent public works and even the opposition will not venture to say that the country is the worse for these services. He did not know but what it might be good policy to borrow \$1,000.000 for permanent improvements rather than expend from year to year an amount equal to the interest on the loan on temporary repairs. Complaint had been made that the department of agriculture paid too much money for salaries, but he did not see in what way the money could be better employed than in expending it. did not see in what way the money could be better employed than in expending it to provide teachers. The work of these people had been of the greatest benefit. On reviewing the whole policy of the gov-ernment, he felt fully justified in continu-

If you are using (White)

in your family you know its value. If not get a bottle TO-DAY. There is a BEST in Liniments. The best is Kendrick's. Useful in a hundred ways-in the household

Kendrick's Is King.

and stable.

Your dealer keeps it so do all Wholesale Druggists in St. John and Halifex.

THE BAIRD COMPANY, Limited. Woodstock, N. B.

MANY RELIABLE WITNESSES

Prove That Old Cases of Chronic Catarrh can be Cured.

A Medicine That Will Cure Cases of Catarrh of Long Standing Deserves a Very High Place in the Annals of Medical Discovery.

Such a Medicine is Peruna.

THOUSANDS of testimonials are pouring in every day of old cases of chronic catarrh that have resisted all treatment for years, being promptly and permanently cured by

These reports do not all come from obscure places, signed by obscure people. A large proportion of these letters are written by men and women prominent in business and professional circles and many of them well known from ocean to ocean.

Colonel John Franklin Waters occu pies a prominent position among the leading trial lawyers of Chicago. He against corporations in suits for personal injuries than any man of his age in the United States, and during his practice of over fifteen years he has not lost a single case in the Supreme Courts of Illinois and Missouri. He is a hard worker and has the energy of four men. For a number of years he had been

afflicted with chronic catarrh and having recently been thoroughly cured of his old affection, an interview was obtained with him by one of our reporters in which he gave the following statement to the public: CHICAGO, TLL., Aug. 6, 1900.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.: Gentlemen---"It gives me great pleasure to testify to the merits of such a worthy remedy for catarrh as aumber of years from this very disagreeable disease and had tried many so-called remedies, but until I used Peruna none had the desired effect. I feel that I am perfectly cured and can cheerfully recommend Peruna to any

one suffering from catarrh." JOHN F. WATERS, 120 E. Randolph St., Chicago, III.



Captain John H. Lyons, of Chicago, | veteran soldier and a prominent mem passenger ber of G. A. R. Camp No. 102.

agent for Captain John H. Lyons, 1612 Prairie various rail- Ave., Chicago, Ill., writes: panies for the past twenty- am now entire road com- "For twenty years I suffered with four years, "It affords me much pleasure to make connected a statement in behalf of your mentorious

with the remedy, Peruna. I have used same for Postoffice catarrh and have found it to be all you Department claim for it. I had suffered for twenty for six years, years. I cheerfully recommend Peruna the Police to anyone suffering from catarrh, as I Department believe that, as in my case, it will prove for six years, a sure cure."—Captain John H. Lyons.

Another case equally well-known in Chicago, is reported through a letter from a veteran Railroad man.

Address The Peruna Medicino Co., of Columbus, Ohio, for instructive free railroad, had a similar case. He is a

Peruna can be obtained for \$1.00 a bottle at all first-class drug stores in Canada. "The Ills of Life," which can be see cured at all up-to-date drug stores and upon request is sent free to all, gives a short description of all catarrhal diseases. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT TO MINE COAL FOR THE INTERCOLONIAL.

(Continued from page 1.)

meet this in future the same as in the past. If the government should undertake to secure fair wages for the miners, compensation for death and accident and old age pensions, there would be no difficulty

the weather was as bad as possible, the people rallied to the support of the government at the election and the opposi tion were pretty nearly annihilated. The member for Madawaska then declare himself a supporter of the government and he (O'Brien) did not know he left them the labor classes and he hoped he would do still more. His (Kendall's) view was The opposition cry out against the expenditures but this is an old cry. The that the government should be a mod

ries he said it was a child of the governexpenditure of course increases as our meeds increase and he was happy to say that our revenue also increased. He heartily congratulated the government on the splendid showing they had made. ment, therefore he took the ground that when that work was bonused by the Can-adian government, Canadian labor should not be discriminated against. He did not want to see Canadian labor displaced be men from the United States. The spirit Mr. McCain, said the people of Carleton county had great confidence in the government. They had good reason to sup of the alien labor law was imprudent iolated by the company and men wer port the government for its policy had greatly benefited them. Its cheese fac brought in that were not required. Some of them were required, but there were tories, butter factories and flour mills, o which they now had four, had helped th Canadians doing the same kind of wor who got only 50 or 60 per cent of wha county wonderfully. The money formerly expended in buying flour abroad is now kept in the county. Wheat is now being grown to a very large extent and the procertain imported Americans got. He did not wish to say all that he would like be cause certain directors had promised him a remedy, but he would point out to the duction is likely to increase. The butter factories have greatly benefited our people. Before they were established butter was sold at from 10 and 12 to 14 directors of the steel company and the of the country. He hoped to live to see the day when great Napoleons of capital, who attempted to crush out legiticents; now it commands as much as 20 cents and upwards. The government had mate aspirations of the laboring men by disregarding the laws of the land should bridges and at the next election it wi send to this house at least as good a support as it now gives the government. Many of the men who voted for the opposition member for Carleton at the bybe rewarded with the result which has always followed tyranny in the past. He ment of the leader of the opposition.

Mr. Rosamond (Lanark) followed and Mr. Holmes replied after which the house adjourned.

Mr. Holmes replied after which the house adjourned. election were supporters of the government who voted for him out of sympath plenty of supporters in the house. The government's policy with regard to the winter port at St. John had been of the greatest benefit to Carleton. A great deal of hay which could not find a market before had gone from that county to

of today's sitting of the house was the introduction of Wm. Paver, of Quebec vest, who was elected to the seat which west, who was elected to the seat which became vacant by the death of Hon, Mr. Dobell. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick introduced Mr. Paver. He was received with Liberal cheers.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Wade (Annapolis) from residents of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick bordering on the Bay of Fundy asking for harbors of refuge. Mr. Oliver asked what measures had been taken by the government to submit een taken by the government to submit the question of the termination of the ex emption from taxation of the C. P. R. land grant to the courts.

Mr. Sifton replied: "A memorandum

was submitted to the deputy minister of justice on October 7 last asking that steps should be taken for the purpose of having the question referred to determined by the courts. A variety of detailed information was required by the department of justice before the matter could be fully considered and the method of submitting the question decided upon. Some delay necessarily took place. It was finally concluded that the question could best be settled by bringing about a suit between a local municipality and the railway comparison. was submitted to the deputy minister of tion dage pensions, there would be no difficulty for the government going into coal mining. There were properties that could easily be expropriated. He advocated an independent commission for operating such mines as the government would take hold mines as the government would take hold of interior and the deputy minister of justice are making arrangements to bring this about?"

Cuden that the difference is that could constitute a test case. The land commissioner of the department suitable and the chief engineer has not received any specimen thereof for inspection.

In reply to Hon. Mr. Haggart, Hon. In reply to Hon. Mr. Haggart, Hon.

and some mechanical employes were not sufficiently paid. The labor question was one which would not down. The ministered particularly to the statesmanship of the premier and paid a glowing tribute of the premier and paid a glowing tribute to Sir Wilfrid. Taking up the Intercolto Sir Wilfrid. Taking up the Intercolonial, he praised highly the administration of the road by Mr. Blair. He had met and talked with parties who had travelled all over the world and they told him the L.C. R. was the best road they had ever been on for passenger traffic. In the department of agriculture he spoke of what had been accomplished in respect to cold storage. He dealt with the question of expenditures and showed that the financial standing of the country was excellent. cial standing of the country was excellent. As for the census of 1891, the work was bungled. The Acadians of the maritime provinces were not taken. The work of

the last census was done well.

Mr. Lowell (Leeds and Grenville) followed and Mr. MacLaren, of Huntington, continued the debate, adjournment of which was moved by Mr. Taylor and the

Mr. Sifton said: I expect to introduce

a bill to deal with a number of matters affecting the Yukon Territory this session.

the same way as had always been pursued.

No complaints were received from track foremen between Newcastle and Moncton that ties were under size or otherwise un-suitable and the chief engineer has not

Referring to the straits of Canso, he said that it could be bridged for four million dollars. Before ten years ten million tons of coal per year would be mined on the island of Cape Breton. He urged better shipping facilities at the harbor of Sydney. So far he spoke appreciatively of what Mr. Blair had done with the Intercolonial. The minister had also increased the wages of a good many on the road but still the trackmen, freight handlers and some mechanical employes were not in the different departments and showed how well they were administered. He results a few making arrangements to bring this absort."

In reply to Mr. Mr. Mullock said there was no change in carrying the mail from Round Hill, Kings county, to Armstrong's Corner, Queens county, to Armstrong's Corner, Queens county. Francis A. Wood did the work. The budget debate was continued by R. A. Pringle (Cornwall) and O. Turgeon made an excellent speech in French. He took up the different departments and showed how well they were administered. He re-The budget debate was continued by George Taylor (Leeds, Greenville). Col. Hughes, who merely spoke to refute a story published in the London Daily News against Canadian soldiers in South Africa; Walter Scott (West Assiniboin),

of the Bell Telephone Company. It was read a second time and sent to the rail-

NEGRO MURDERS MOTHER AND GIRLS TO HIDE THEFT

house adjourned at 10.40 p. m.

It was announced by Hon. Mr. Fielding to immediately send the case to the governor, who, under the law, fixes the date of the case at not not the district attorney to immediately send the case to the governor, who, under the law, fixes the date on Tuesday.

Ottawa, April 3—(Special)—The leader of the execution of capital cases at not Oftawa, April 3—(Special)—The reader of the execution of capital cases at not day if the government intend giving representation to the Yukon Territory this session. permit. If the intentions of the office of the law are carried out, it will be the



T. W. BOYD & SON, 1683 NOTRE DAME ST . MONTREAL