

The Saint John Monitor.

Vol VIII.

Saint John, N. B., April 20, 1907

No. 21

Electro. Plated Ware



From the Leading Makers.
Quadruple Plated.
Soup Tureens, Candle Sticks, Needle
labrs, Bake Dishes, Entree Dishes
Cake Baskets. Also Sterling Silver
and Cut Glass.

W. H. THORNE & CO. Ltd.
Market Square,
St. John, N. B.

Pocket Knives.



Boys' Pocket Knives
Ladies' Pen Knives
Gentlemen's Pocket Knives.

Visit us for anything in Cutlery.

T. McAvity & Sons,
St. John, N. B.

Floral Decorations.

We have a large variety for dining
rooms and sitting rooms, in all
colors, good two-third, paneling and
crown effects.

Crown Decorations.
For Dining Rooms, Libraries, Dens
and Halls, in good strong colors,
greens, reds, blues and browns.

We are showing a large line of new
effects for this season.

GIVE US A CALL.
REID BROS.,
King Street.

Removal Notice. Henry Dunbrack.

Plumber, Steam and Hot Water
Heating.
Has removed from 72 Princess Street
to
128 Germain Street,
Corner Princess St., Opposite Union
Club.

A STATUE PRESENTED TO HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

The Rev. J. J. Walsh, rector of Holy
Trinity Church, announced at the
Sunday masses that a beautiful statue
of St. Joseph had been given to the
church. It was a gift from Mr.
John O'Brien, of Main street, in many
city of his wife who died recently.
The work of the artist was greatly admired
by the congregation.

\$5.00



Teeth Extracted
Without Pain - 15c.

We make the best \$5.00 set of
teeth in this city.

We make the best \$5.00 gold
Crown in this city.

Gold Filling from \$1.00; silver and
other filling from 50c.; plates repaired,
50c.

Boston Dental Parlors, 527 Main St.

DR. J. D. MAHER,

Proprietor.

7 Main Street.

Office hours—9 a. m. till 9 p. m.

Telephones—Office, 688; Residence 73

Wall Paper

20,000 Rolls of Wall Paper. Prices
2c., 3c., 5c. to 20c. a roll. About 200
Patterns. Good Values.

Whitewear Samples.

Fancy Lawn Waists, 45c. to \$2.10
each. Corset covers, 12c., 18c., 22c.
to \$1.50 each. Drawers, 22c., 25c.,
35c. to \$1.50 each. Night Gowns,
45c., 60c., 95c. to \$2.65. Skirts,
45c., 60c. to \$3.50 each. Beautiful
designs. Wholesale prices.

Ladies' Skirts, New.

\$1.65, 1.95, 2.75, 3.50, 3.85 each.

Ladies' Coats.

Waterproof Coats. Special values,
\$5.00 up

Arnold's Department Store.

83-85 Charlotte St.,
Tel. 1795.

Wedding Presents

To Suit All.

English China Table Ware.
Dresden China Figures
and Ornaments.
Solid Silver Table Ware,
Best Plate Table Ware,
Table Lamps,
Framed Pictures, Engravings and
Etchings,
Water Colors and Corbin Prints.
PICTURE FRAMING
A SPECIALTY.

Thomas J. Flood,

60 King St.,
(Opp. Macaulay Bros.)

The Provincial Legislature concurred
in its session on Saturday morning,
April 14th.

SOME RATHER YOUNG CARDINALS

Writes the Rome correspondent of
London Tablet:—

Just when we had given up expect-
ing a Consistory for many months to
come, we learn that the Holy Father
is to hold one. Yesterday evening the
Osservatore Romano was able to an-
nounce that His Holiness has decided
to hold the Secret Consistory on April
15, and the Public Consistory three
days later, and that besides providing
for the vacant sees he will create no
fewer than six cardinals. There is no
prelate of English speaking countries
among them; indeed all but one of
them are Italians, and the list con-
tains only one name that was more or
less unexpected. The first on the roll
is Mgr. Aristide Cavallari, Pius X's
successor in the Patriarchate of Ven-
ice; he was born in 1849, and had been
for nearly thirty years a retiring parish
priest when the Holy Father raised him
to the episcopate as Auxiliary
Bishop of Venice, a fortnight after his
own election to the Supreme Pontifi-
cate. Next comes Mgr. Lorenzelli,
Archbishop of Lucca, and the last of
the Papal Nuncios at Paris. He is
fifty-four years of age, and passed all
his priestly life in the Curia and in
the diplomatic service of the Church,
until the breach between the Holy See
and France in July, 1904. Under the
old regime, Mgr. Lorenzelli would have
been raised to the Cardinalate at the
consistory following his return from
Paris, and it may be said that with
him the Holy Father inaugurated the
principle of not creating churchmen
cardinals simply because they had oc-
cupied this or that position. The
third name is that of Mgr. Muffi, Ar-
chbishop of Pisa, and this is the only
surprise in the list. Everybody knew
that Mgr. Muffi would enter the sac-
red college some time, for his is, per-
haps, the brightest mind in the whole
Italian Episcopate today, and he is as
modest and unassuming as the
Holy Father himself. He was born in
1858, consecrated Auxiliary to the
Archbishop of Ravenna in 1902, and
promoted to the archiepiscopal see of
Pisa in 1903. When he celebrated the
Silver Jubilee of his priesthood last
year many of the telegrams of con-
gratulation received by him were from
French Scientific Societies, for Mgr.
Muffi is the founder and President of
the Scientific Society of Italian Catho-
lics, he is famous as a mathematician
and he is the Director and Adminis-
trator of the Vatican Observatory.

Carefully enough, as Archbishop of
Pisa he enjoys the title of Primate of
Corsica and Sardinia. But with his
elevation to the Cardinalate he will
take up his residence in Rome, where
his talents and energy will be employ-
ed in several of the Roman Congrega-
tions. After him comes Mgr. Luadi,
Archbishop of Palermo, who was raised
to that dignity hardly more than
two years ago by the Holy Father. He
was born in Milan in 1856 and was
for ten years Rector of the Lombard
College. Then there is Mgr. Mercier,
the learned Archbishop of Malines,
where he succeeded the late Cardinal
Goossens barely a year ago. Before
his elevation he filled the important
office of President of the Higher In-
stitute of Philosophy in the Univer-
sity of Louvain. The last of the
new Cardinals is Mgr. Rinaldini, who
has been for over seven years Nuncio
at Madrid. Mgr. Rinaldini is the old-
est of the new nominations, and yet
he is only sixty-three. Very likely he
will remain in Madrid until the auspi-
cious event takes place in the Royal
Family, when he will act as proxy for
His Holiness as sponsor of the royal
infant.

Next comes Mgr. Lorenzelli,
Archbishop of Lucca, and the last of
the Papal Nuncios at Paris. He is
fifty-four years of age, and passed all
his priestly life in the Curia and in
the diplomatic service of the Church,
until the breach between the Holy See
and France in July, 1904. Under the
old regime, Mgr. Lorenzelli would have
been raised to the Cardinalate at the
consistory following his return from
Paris, and it may be said that with
him the Holy Father inaugurated the
principle of not creating churchmen
cardinals simply because they had oc-
cupied this or that position. The
third name is that of Mgr. Muffi, Ar-
chbishop of Pisa, and this is the only
surprise in the list. Everybody knew
that Mgr. Muffi would enter the sac-
red college some time, for his is, per-
haps, the brightest mind in the whole
Italian Episcopate today, and he is as
modest and unassuming as the
Holy Father himself. He was born in
1858, consecrated Auxiliary to the
Archbishop of Ravenna in 1902, and
promoted to the archiepiscopal see of
Pisa in 1903. When he celebrated the
Silver Jubilee of his priesthood last
year many of the telegrams of con-
gratulation received by him were from
French Scientific Societies, for Mgr.
Muffi is the founder and President of
the Scientific Society of Italian Catho-
lics, he is famous as a mathematician
and he is the Director and Adminis-
trator of the Vatican Observatory.

Carefully enough, as Archbishop of
Pisa he enjoys the title of Primate of
Corsica and Sardinia. But with his
elevation to the Cardinalate he will
take up his residence in Rome, where
his talents and energy will be employ-
ed in several of the Roman Congrega-
tions. After him comes Mgr. Luadi,
Archbishop of Palermo, who was raised
to that dignity hardly more than
two years ago by the Holy Father. He
was born in Milan in 1856 and was
for ten years Rector of the Lombard
College. Then there is Mgr. Mercier,
the learned Archbishop of Malines,
where he succeeded the late Cardinal
Goossens barely a year ago. Before
his elevation he filled the important
office of President of the Higher In-
stitute of Philosophy in the Univer-
sity of Louvain. The last of the
new Cardinals is Mgr. Rinaldini, who
has been for over seven years Nuncio
at Madrid. Mgr. Rinaldini is the old-
est of the new nominations, and yet
he is only sixty-three. Very likely he
will remain in Madrid until the auspi-
cious event takes place in the Royal
Family, when he will act as proxy for
His Holiness as sponsor of the royal
infant.

Next comes Mgr. Lorenzelli,
Archbishop of Lucca, and the last of
the Papal Nuncios at Paris. He is
fifty-four years of age, and passed all
his priestly life in the Curia and in
the diplomatic service of the Church,
until the breach between the Holy See
and France in July, 1904. Under the
old regime, Mgr. Lorenzelli would have
been raised to the Cardinalate at the
consistory following his return from
Paris, and it may be said that with
him the Holy Father inaugurated the
principle of not creating churchmen
cardinals simply because they had oc-
cupied this or that position. The
third name is that of Mgr. Muffi, Ar-
chbishop of Pisa, and this is the only
surprise in the list. Everybody knew
that Mgr. Muffi would enter the sac-
red college some time, for his is, per-
haps, the brightest mind in the whole
Italian Episcopate today, and he is as
modest and unassuming as the
Holy Father himself. He was born in
1858, consecrated Auxiliary to the
Archbishop of Ravenna in 1902, and
promoted to the archiepiscopal see of
Pisa in 1903. When he celebrated the
Silver Jubilee of his priesthood last
year many of the telegrams of con-
gratulation received by him were from
French Scientific Societies, for Mgr.
Muffi is the founder and President of
the Scientific Society of Italian Catho-
lics, he is famous as a mathematician
and he is the Director and Adminis-
trator of the Vatican Observatory.

Carefully enough, as Archbishop of
Pisa he enjoys the title of Primate of
Corsica and Sardinia. But with his
elevation to the Cardinalate he will
take up his residence in Rome, where
his talents and energy will be employ-
ed in several of the Roman Congrega-
tions. After him comes Mgr. Luadi,
Archbishop of Palermo, who was raised
to that dignity hardly more than
two years ago by the Holy Father. He
was born in Milan in 1856 and was
for ten years Rector of the Lombard
College. Then there is Mgr. Mercier,
the learned Archbishop of Malines,
where he succeeded the late Cardinal
Goossens barely a year ago. Before
his elevation he filled the important
office of President of the Higher In-
stitute of Philosophy in the Univer-
sity of Louvain. The last of the
new Cardinals is Mgr. Rinaldini, who
has been for over seven years Nuncio
at Madrid. Mgr. Rinaldini is the old-
est of the new nominations, and yet
he is only sixty-three. Very likely he
will remain in Madrid until the auspi-
cious event takes place in the Royal
Family, when he will act as proxy for
His Holiness as sponsor of the royal
infant.

Next comes Mgr. Lorenzelli,
Archbishop of Lucca, and the last of
the Papal Nuncios at Paris. He is
fifty-four years of age, and passed all
his priestly life in the Curia and in
the diplomatic service of the Church,
until the breach between the Holy See
and France in July, 1904. Under the
old regime, Mgr. Lorenzelli would have
been raised to the Cardinalate at the
consistory following his return from
Paris, and it may be said that with
him the Holy Father inaugurated the
principle of not creating churchmen
cardinals simply because they had oc-
cupied this or that position. The
third name is that of Mgr. Muffi, Ar-
chbishop of Pisa, and this is the only
surprise in the list. Everybody knew
that Mgr. Muffi would enter the sac-
red college some time, for his is, per-
haps, the brightest mind in the whole
Italian Episcopate today, and he is as
modest and unassuming as the
Holy Father himself. He was born in
1858, consecrated Auxiliary to the
Archbishop of Ravenna in 1902, and
promoted to the archiepiscopal see of
Pisa in 1903. When he celebrated the
Silver Jubilee of his priesthood last
year many of the telegrams of con-
gratulation received by him were from
French Scientific Societies, for Mgr.
Muffi is the founder and President of
the Scientific Society of Italian Catho-
lics, he is famous as a mathematician
and he is the Director and Adminis-
trator of the Vatican Observatory.

Carefully enough, as Archbishop of
Pisa he enjoys the title of Primate of
Corsica and Sardinia. But with his
elevation to the Cardinalate he will
take up his residence in Rome, where
his talents and energy will be employ-
ed in several of the Roman Congrega-
tions. After him comes Mgr. Luadi,
Archbishop of Palermo, who was raised
to that dignity hardly more than
two years ago by the Holy Father. He
was born in Milan in 1856 and was
for ten years Rector of the Lombard
College. Then there is Mgr. Mercier,
the learned Archbishop of Malines,
where he succeeded the late Cardinal
Goossens barely a year ago. Before
his elevation he filled the important
office of President of the Higher In-
stitute of Philosophy in the Univer-
sity of Louvain. The last of the
new Cardinals is Mgr. Rinaldini, who
has been for over seven years Nuncio
at Madrid. Mgr. Rinaldini is the old-
est of the new nominations, and yet
he is only sixty-three. Very likely he
will remain in Madrid until the auspi-
cious event takes place in the Royal
Family, when he will act as proxy for
His Holiness as sponsor of the royal
infant.

Next comes Mgr. Lorenzelli,
Archbishop of Lucca, and the last of
the Papal Nuncios at Paris. He is
fifty-four years of age, and passed all
his priestly life in the Curia and in
the diplomatic service of the Church,
until the breach between the Holy See
and France in July, 1904. Under the
old regime, Mgr. Lorenzelli would have
been raised to the Cardinalate at the
consistory following his return from
Paris, and it may be said that with
him the Holy Father inaugurated the
principle of not creating churchmen
cardinals simply because they had oc-
cupied this or that position. The
third name is that of Mgr. Muffi, Ar-
chbishop of Pisa, and this is the only
surprise in the list. Everybody knew
that Mgr. Muffi would enter the sac-
red college some time, for his is, per-
haps, the brightest mind in the whole
Italian Episcopate today, and he is as
modest and unassuming as the
Holy Father himself. He was born in
1858, consecrated Auxiliary to the
Archbishop of Ravenna in 1902, and
promoted to the archiepiscopal see of
Pisa in 1903. When he celebrated the
Silver Jubilee of his priesthood last
year many of the telegrams of con-
gratulation received by him were from
French Scientific Societies, for Mgr.
Muffi is the founder and President of
the Scientific Society of Italian Catho-
lics, he is famous as a mathematician
and he is the Director and Adminis-
trator of the Vatican Observatory.

Carefully enough, as Archbishop of
Pisa he enjoys the title of Primate of
Corsica and Sardinia. But with his
elevation to the Cardinalate he will
take up his residence in Rome, where
his talents and energy will be employ-
ed in several of the Roman Congrega-
tions. After him comes Mgr. Luadi,
Archbishop of Palermo, who was raised
to that dignity hardly more than
two years ago by the Holy Father. He
was born in Milan in 1856 and was
for ten years Rector of the Lombard
College. Then there is Mgr. Mercier,
the learned Archbishop of Malines,
where he succeeded the late Cardinal
Goossens barely a year ago. Before
his elevation he filled the important
office of President of the Higher In-
stitute of Philosophy in the Univer-
sity of Louvain. The last of the
new Cardinals is Mgr. Rinaldini, who
has been for over seven years Nuncio
at Madrid. Mgr. Rinaldini is the old-
est of the new nominations, and yet
he is only sixty-three. Very likely he
will remain in Madrid until the auspi-
cious event takes place in the Royal
Family, when he will act as proxy for
His Holiness as sponsor of the royal
infant.

Next comes Mgr. Lorenzelli,
Archbishop of Lucca, and the last of
the Papal Nuncios at Paris. He is
fifty-four years of age, and passed all
his priestly life in the Curia and in
the diplomatic service of the Church,
until the breach between the Holy See
and France in July, 1904. Under the
old regime, Mgr. Lorenzelli would have
been raised to the Cardinalate at the
consistory following his return from
Paris, and it may be said that with
him the Holy Father inaugurated the
principle of not creating churchmen
cardinals simply because they had oc-
cupied this or that position. The
third name is that of Mgr. Muffi, Ar-
chbishop of Pisa, and this is the only
surprise in the list. Everybody knew
that Mgr. Muffi would enter the sac-
red college some time, for his is, per-
haps, the brightest mind in the whole
Italian Episcopate today, and he is as
modest and unassuming as the
Holy Father himself. He was born in
1858, consecrated Auxiliary to the
Archbishop of Ravenna in 1902, and
promoted to the archiepiscopal see of
Pisa in 1903. When he celebrated the
Silver Jubilee of his priesthood last
year many of the telegrams of con-
gratulation received by him were from
French Scientific Societies, for Mgr.
Muffi is the founder and President of
the Scientific Society of Italian Catho-
lics, he is famous as a mathematician
and he is the Director and Adminis-
trator of the Vatican Observatory.

Carefully enough, as Archbishop of
Pisa he enjoys the title of Primate of
Corsica and Sardinia. But with his
elevation to the Cardinalate he will
take up his residence in Rome, where
his talents and energy will be employ-
ed in several of the Roman Congrega-
tions. After him comes Mgr. Luadi,
Archbishop of Palermo, who was raised
to that dignity hardly more than
two years ago by the Holy Father. He
was born in Milan in 1856 and was
for ten years Rector of the Lombard
College. Then there is Mgr. Mercier,
the learned Archbishop of Malines,
where he succeeded the late Cardinal
Goossens barely a year ago. Before
his elevation he filled the important
office of President of the Higher In-
stitute of Philosophy in the Univer-
sity of Louvain. The last of the
new Cardinals is Mgr. Rinaldini, who
has been for over seven years Nuncio
at Madrid. Mgr. Rinaldini is the old-
est of the new nominations, and yet
he is only sixty-three. Very likely he
will remain in Madrid until the auspi-
cious event takes place in the Royal
Family, when he will act as proxy for
His Holiness as sponsor of the royal
infant.

Next comes Mgr. Lorenzelli,
Archbishop of Lucca, and the last of
the Papal Nuncios at Paris. He is
fifty-four years of age, and passed all
his priestly life in the Curia and in
the diplomatic service of the Church,
until the breach between the Holy See
and France in July, 1904. Under the
old regime, Mgr. Lorenzelli would have
been raised to the Cardinalate at the
consistory following his return from
Paris, and it may be said that with
him the Holy Father inaugurated the
principle of not creating churchmen
cardinals simply because they had oc-
cupied this or that position. The
third name is that of Mgr. Muffi, Ar-
chbishop of Pisa, and this is the only
surprise in the list. Everybody knew
that Mgr. Muffi would enter the sac-
red college some time, for his is, per-
haps, the brightest mind in the whole
Italian Episcopate today, and he is as
modest and unassuming as the
Holy Father himself. He was born in
1858, consecrated Auxiliary to the
Archbishop of Ravenna in 1902, and
promoted to the archiepiscopal see of
Pisa in 1903. When he celebrated the
Silver Jubilee of his priesthood last
year many of the telegrams of con-
gratulation received by him were from
French Scientific Societies, for Mgr.
Muffi is the founder and President of
the Scientific Society of Italian Catho-
lics, he is famous as a mathematician
and he is the Director and Adminis-
trator of the Vatican Observatory.

Carefully enough, as Archbishop of
Pisa he enjoys the title of Primate of
Corsica and Sardinia. But with his
elevation to the Cardinalate he will
take up his residence in Rome, where
his talents and energy will be employ-
ed in several of the Roman Congrega-
tions. After him comes Mgr. Luadi,
Archbishop of Palermo, who was raised
to that dignity hardly more than
two years ago by the Holy Father. He
was born in Milan in 1856 and was
for ten years Rector of the Lombard
College. Then there is Mgr. Mercier,
the learned Archbishop of Malines,
where he succeeded the late Cardinal
Goossens barely a year ago. Before
his elevation he filled the important
office of President of the Higher In-
stitute of Philosophy in the Univer-
sity of Louvain. The last of the
new Cardinals is Mgr. Rinaldini, who
has been for over seven years Nuncio
at Madrid. Mgr. Rinaldini is the old-
est of the new nominations, and yet
he is only sixty-three. Very likely he
will remain in Madrid until the auspi-
cious event takes place in the Royal
Family, when he will act as proxy for
His Holiness as sponsor of the royal
infant.

Next comes Mgr. Lorenzelli,
Archbishop of Lucca, and the last of
the Papal Nuncios at Paris. He is
fifty-four years of age, and passed all
his priestly life in the Curia and in
the diplomatic service of the Church,
until the breach between the Holy See
and France in July, 1904. Under the
old regime, Mgr. Lorenzelli would have
been raised to the Cardinalate at the
consistory following his return from
Paris, and it may be said that with
him the Holy Father inaugurated the
principle of not creating churchmen
cardinals simply because they had oc-
cupied this or that position. The
third name is that of Mgr. Muffi, Ar-
chbishop of Pisa, and this is the only
surprise in the list. Everybody knew
that Mgr. Muffi would enter the sac-
red college some time, for his is, per-
haps, the brightest mind in the whole
Italian Episcopate today, and he is as
modest and unassuming as the
Holy Father himself. He was born in
1858, consecrated Auxiliary to the
Archbishop of Ravenna in 1902, and
promoted to the archiepiscopal see of
Pisa in 1903. When he celebrated the
Silver Jubilee of his priesthood last
year many of the telegrams of con-
gratulation received by him were from
French Scientific Societies, for Mgr.
Muffi is the founder and President of
the Scientific Society of Italian Catho-
lics, he is famous as a mathematician
and he is the Director and Adminis-
trator of the Vatican Observatory.

Carefully enough, as Archbishop of
Pisa he enjoys the title of Primate of
Corsica and Sardinia. But with his
elevation to the Cardinalate he will
take up his residence in Rome, where
his talents and energy will be employ-
ed in several of the Roman Congrega-
tions. After him comes Mgr. Luadi,
Archbishop of Palermo, who was raised
to that dignity hardly more than
two years ago by the Holy Father. He
was born in Milan in 1856 and was
for ten years Rector of the Lombard
College. Then there is Mgr. Mercier,
the learned Archbishop of Malines,
where he succeeded the late Cardinal
Goossens barely a year ago. Before
his elevation he filled the important
office of President of the Higher In-
stitute of Philosophy in the Univer-
sity of Louvain. The last of the
new Cardinals is Mgr. Rinaldini, who
has been for over seven years Nuncio
at Madrid. Mgr. Rinaldini is the old-
est of the new nominations, and yet
he is only sixty-three. Very likely he
will remain in Madrid until the auspi-
cious event takes place in the Royal
Family, when he will act as proxy for
His Holiness as sponsor of the royal
infant.

THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS.

Globe.

For over ten years—during the whole
period of the existence of the Laurier
administration—the office of Minister
of Railways has been in the hands of
two New Brunswickers, the late Mr.
Blair and Mr. Emmerson. Presumably
there was advantage to the province
in this fact. Certainly a large num-
ber of people found gratification in
the knowledge that one of their fel-
low provincialists was at the head of
one of the largest, spending depart-
ments of the administration. What the
permanent value is to this province
over any other province on this hold-
ing of the office by a New Brunswick-
er might be an interesting subject of
study. But it may be to the credit of
the late ministers to take the view
that while they did not unduly favor
New Brunswick, they did not neglect
the province. It would not be to
their credit to say that New Brun-
swick got this, that, or the other thing
simply because the Railway Depart-
ment was in charge of a man from
New Brunswick. However, the mat-
ter assumes something at least of
speculative interest in view of the fact
that the next Minister of Railways is
not likely to be from this province. A
feeling has taken possession of—or at
least is very active in—the House of
Commons that New Brunswick has
had the office long enough. The com-
mon talk is that with the departure
of Sir Frederick Borden from the min-
istry—to the High Commissionership—
the office which he holds will be given
to a representative from one of the
other provinces, and that the manage-
ment of the Railway Department will
go to Nova Scotia. Indeed, rumor is
quite busy with the name of the Nova
Scotia member who is to be Mr. Em-
merson's successor. It may be of in-
terest in this connection to mention
the fact that the office of Minister of
Railways does not date from Confed-
eration. The first Confederation min-
istry dates, practically, from July 1,
1867. The first Minister of Railways
was Sir Charles Tupper, who was called
to that office from another cabinet
office on May 29, 1879. Up to that
time the Railway Department was a
branch of the Public Works Depart-
ment. Sir Charles Tupper held the
position until September 25, 1885,
when the late Hon. John Henry Pope
succeeded him, and was in the office
until his death in 1889. On Novem-
ber 28, in that year, Sir John Mac-
donald became minister, and was in
the office for over two years. On
January 11, 1892, Hon. John Hag-
gart took the portfolio, and held it
until the Laurier administration came
in in 1896. On July 20 of that year
Mr. Blair was called to the cabinet
and became Minister of Railways, and
from that date until Mr. Emmerson's
retirement the other day—ten years
and eight months—the ministers have
been New Brunswickers. Our province,
therefore, must feel that it has been
well treated in regard to the office,
and can raise no reasonable objection
to the transfer of the office to another
province, much as it may regret it,
provided, of course, that a competent
man is chosen.

For over ten years—during the whole
period of the existence of the Laurier
administration—the office of Minister
of Railways has been in the hands of
two New Brunswickers, the late Mr.
Blair and Mr. Emmerson. Presumably
there was advantage to the province
in this fact. Certainly a large num-
ber of people found gratification in
the knowledge that one of their fel-
low provincialists was at the head of
one of the largest, spending depart-
ments of the administration. What the
permanent value is to this province
over any other province on this hold-
ing of the office by a New Brunswick-
er might be an interesting subject of
study. But it may be to the credit of
the late ministers to take the view
that while they did not unduly favor
New Brunswick, they did not neglect
the province. It would not be to
their credit to say that New Brun-
swick got this, that, or the other thing
simply because the Railway Depart-
ment was in charge of a man from
New Brunswick. However, the mat-
ter assumes something at least of
speculative interest in view of the fact
that the next Minister of Railways is
not likely to be from this province. A
feeling has taken possession of—or at
least is very active in—the House of
Commons that New Brunswick has
had the office long enough. The com-
mon talk is that with the departure
of Sir Frederick Borden from the min-
istry—to the High Commissionership—
the office which he holds will be given
to a representative from one of the
other provinces, and that the manage-
ment of the Railway Department will
go to Nova Scotia. Indeed, rumor is
quite busy with the name of the Nova
Scotia member who is to be Mr. Em-
merson's successor. It may be of in-
terest in this connection to mention
the fact that the office of Minister of
Railways does not date from Confed-
eration. The first Confederation min-
istry dates, practically, from July 1,
1867. The first Minister of Railways
was Sir Charles Tupper, who was called
to that office from another cabinet
office on May 29, 1879. Up to that
time the Railway Department was a
branch of the Public Works Depart-
ment. Sir Charles Tupper held the
position until September 25, 1885,
when the late Hon. John Henry Pope
succeeded him, and was in the office
until his death in 1889. On Novem-
ber 28, in that year, Sir John Mac-
donald became minister, and was in
the office for over two years. On
January 11, 1892, Hon. John Hag-
gart took the portfolio, and held it
until the Laurier administration came
in in 1896. On July 20 of that year
Mr. Blair was called to the cabinet
and became Minister of Railways, and
from that date until Mr. Emmerson's
retirement the other day—ten years
and eight months—the ministers have
been New Brunswickers. Our province,
therefore, must feel that it has been
well treated in regard to the office,
and can raise no reasonable objection
to the transfer of the office to another
province, much as it may regret it,
provided, of course, that a competent
man is chosen.

For over ten years—during the whole
period of the existence of the Laurier
administration—the office of Minister
of Railways has been in the hands of
two New Brunswickers, the late Mr.
Blair and Mr. Emmerson. Presumably
there was advantage to the province
in this fact. Certainly a large num-
ber of people found gratification in
the knowledge that one of their fel-
low provincialists was at the head of
one of the largest, spending depart-
ments of the administration. What the
permanent value is to this province
over any other province on this hold-
ing of the office by a New Brunswick-
er might be an interesting subject of
study. But it may be to the credit of
the late ministers to take the view
that while they did not unduly favor
New Brunswick, they did not neglect
the province. It would not be to
their credit to say that New Brun-
swick got this, that, or the other thing
simply because the Railway Depart-
ment was in charge of a man from
New Brunswick. However, the mat-
ter assumes something at least of
speculative interest in view of the fact
that the next Minister of Railways is
not likely to be from this province. A
feeling has taken possession of—or at
least is very active in—the House of
Commons that New Brunswick has
had the office long enough. The com-
mon talk is that with the departure
of Sir Frederick Borden from the min-
istry—to the High Commissionership—
the office which he holds will be given
to a representative from one of the
other provinces, and that the manage-
ment of the Railway Department will
go to Nova Scotia. Indeed, rumor is
quite busy with the name of the Nova
Scotia member who is to be Mr. Em-
merson's successor. It may be of in