The Daily Gleaner

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1903.

PREMIER TWEEDIE

It will soon be three years since the Hon. L. J. Tweedie became Premier of this Province, falling heir in the natural course of events to the position which had been occupied by Mr. Blair, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Emmerson. It Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Tweedie at the time of his elevation that he was a Conservative, but Mr. Mitchell who succeeded Mr. Blair in the Premership, was also a Conservative, yet that point

was never raised against him.

As Mr. Tweedie had been in the Government for ten years prior to his elevation to the Premiership, such ar argument against him seemed to come rather late in the day, and as a matter of fact the great majority of the supporters of the Government paid no attention to it. They had known Mr. Tweedie as the able and energetic head of a department in the Governhead of a department in the Govern-ment, the keeper of the public purse and the financier who had greatly re-duced the interest on the public debt by making the most successful loan ever floated in this province. Those who knew Mr. Tweedie best believed that he would be a great success as Premier and this opinion has been abundantly justified by the result. New Brunswick has never had a man who was more devoted to the interests of the Province than Mr. Tweedie, or one who has labored more or one who has labored more energetically for its advancement. The policy of Mr. Tweedie as Premier has always been enlightened and progressive. He is willing to heave to small minded men the discussion of petty details of expenditure and carping criticisms with regard to the number of postage stamps that are used in the public departments. Such yiews of public departments. Such views of public departments. Such views of Government are worthy of the men who make them; but the Premier deals with larger matters. He sees that the great need of this province is the opening up of its lands and the bringing of its varied resources into use. He sees that this Province can be made the peer of any other Province in Canada by the Government judicially assisting in its development. A desire to make New Brunswick first in the race is the key-note of his policy, and should commend him to the favor of all those who desire this Province

to advance along the lines of progress.

The Premier now occupies a proud position as leader of a Government which has the support of more than three-fourths of the members of the Legislature. He has come back from the people with their mandate to fol-low the line of policy which he has been pursuing, and he will do this so long as he remains in power in spite of the petty malice of those who view all his public acts with disfavor.

THE RAILWAY GUARANTEES.

Although the members of the Oppo sition will no doubt oppose the bill in-troduced yesterday for the purpose of facilitating the construction of certain railways in this province there is no doubt that it will meet with the approval of the country. The granting of assistance to the Beersville Railway, which is only six miles in length and will connect two coal mines with the Intercolonial Railway is a matter of course, for the royalties on the coal mined will far more than pay the interest on the small subsidy of

The development of the coal mines of this province is one of the most important features of the Government's policy, and no effort should be left un-tried for the purpose of bringing these mines into operation.

The additional subsidy to the Resti gouche and Western Railway is mere ly the logical outcome of an enlightened and advanced policy in Provincial affairs. It is well known that the most valuable territory in this Province, whether regarded for the purposes of agriculture, forest wealth, or abundance of game, is that which lies between the head of the Bay Chaleur and the St. John River at Grand Falls. This piece of territory contains upwards of 1,000,000 acres of land belonging to the Government, which is suit able for settlement. Its resources in forest wealth are also great, and it is believed, and with good reason, that it contains valuable minerals; yet this piece of territory is absolutely closed to settlement because there are no roads through it, and it is equally closed to the lumber-men for the purpose of obtaining hard wood in which it abounds. The east ince are entirely cut off from each other north of the Nashwaak, and the vast region which lies be-tween the settlements remains undeveloped and largely unknown.
Under these circumstances the granting of further aid to the Restigouche and Western Railway would seem to be an absolute necessity. This policy is one which cannot be successfully attacked. There are of course men whose views of public affairs are so narrow that they will not sanction any expenditure of a public character. These men would assist no railways, they would build no permanent bridges, they would provide no good roads, and they would stand

calmly by while the young men of the ountry were leaving it because they ould obtain no land upon which to settle in this province. It is not in this way that the present Government proposes to deal with the affairs of the Province. The vast region between the Restigouche and the St. John must be opened up, and it can only be opened up by means of this railway which the Government propose to assist We believe that this policy, which is now being inaugurated, will be admit ted in the future even by those who now oppose it to have been supremely wise and eminently satisfactory in its results.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE. It was perhaps inevitable that the general combination of workmen now existing should lead to a combination of employers. All that can be hoped is that a direct spirit of antagonism will not result. There is no apparent reason why such a feeling should be the outcome of the movement. In years long past each union was a separate institution, and employers were satis-fied to stand apart. With the progress of unionism has come a melting gress of unionism has come a metally together that makes the cause common between all. This does not mean that because one body strikes all shall strike, but it does indicate moral and probably active support each to each. A general strike might result, and so under prevailing c'roumstances might a general lockout. Then indeed wou'd a trade war be precipitated. But it is to be hoped wiser counsels will maintain the upper hand, and that a conflict will be prevented that would be a national disaster. It can-not be denied, however, that there are portentous signs. But the clouds can be lowering without a stormburst, and so we trust that the associations of employers and employees, while rumb-lings may be heard, will face any difficulties that may arise in a mutua spirit of conciliation and compromise, remembering that individual acts do not necessarily meet with comprehen sive approval or endorsement. As in the multitude of councillors there is wisdom, so it is to be desired that these business federations shall result in calmer judgment coming into play than might be the case were one branch of trade alone affected. Woo!en manufacturers might cherish bitter resentment that would lead to strife. but manufacturers in metal being virtually bystanders might see a solutio of the threatening trouble that each side could be induced to accept. Labor is making majestic strides forward, and whatever the apparent pinch may be, manufacturers are bound to recognize that fact. This does not mean however, that they are compelled to surrender on demand all rights to manage their own businesses in their own way. That would practically lead to anarchism, and to a destruction of law and order as well as of the right of individual ownership. The needs of the situation are patience and moderation. Unionists may fancy they see in co-operation an irresistible force; and so there is if rightly applied. If, however, power so acquired is made use of ty rannically and exerted to an illegiti mate extent, it will fail in popular sympathy and lead to its own undo-ing. It is doubtful how much longer the public would have stood for last year's coal strike. People were begin-ning to feel the pressure of want, and when that comes sympathy as often as not gives way to irritation. Both employers' associations and unions have a sphere of usefulness, but they must not adopt the idea that their in-terests are of necessity opposed. In reality the contrary is the case, the success of the one meaning the happi ness and comfort of the other. Di plomacy will serve the purpose of each side much better than fighting; to do what is right and just is a much bet-ter way of arriving at a conclusion than appealing to arms. To our thinking, the organizing of the employers' association makes the appointment of a national or provincial arbitration board, to which labor troubles shall be referred immediately they arise more than ever desirable. We also favor sociations managing their own affair

without the aid of foreign delegates The rivalry and opposition of the employers of different countries make nutual aid almost impossible, and a inherent love of national freedom should render alien interference of

Mr. Loggie of Northumberland, one of Mr. Hazen's lieutenants in the Opposition, does not appear to be in favor of all of the provisions of the Government bill respecting the liability of employers for injuries to workmen. Mr. Loggie is not always very emphatic in his protests as a pub lic man, but on anything affecting his personal interests he is decidedly emphatic and carries the notion that

intervention obnoxious to workmen.

emphatic and carries the notion that the right of the public should at all times be quite subservient to his personal ends.

The bill under consideration in the House last night makes provision fo the protection of sailors. Mr. Loggie controls four or five schooners and employs the sailors who man them.
When the question of protecting their
interests came up Mr. Loggie arose
seriously in his place and opposed
the protection which the Government



Miss Alice M. Smith, of So. Minneapolis, Minn., tells how woman's monthly suffering permanently relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I have never before given my en dorsement for any medicine, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has added so much to my life and happiness that I feel like making an exception in this case. For two years every month I would have two days of severe pain and could find no relief, but one day while visiting a friend I run across Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,—she had used it with the best results and advised me to try it. I found that it worked wonders with me; I now experience no pain, and only had that it worked wonders with me; I now experience no pain, and only had to use a few bottles to bring about this wonderful change."—Miss Alice M. Smith, 804 Third Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn.—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter procing genuineness cannot be produced. Many "women suffer silently and see their best gifts fade away, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes the entire female organism healthy.

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proposed to give; and so exacting was be in the protest, that he demanded a vote of the House on the point which he raised against the interests of the sailors and seamen. If Mr. Loggie's ambition in public life is to further his own interests he will soon learn that the sooner he retires to the quiet of his own business the better it will be for the public life of the Province.

BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

Important Announcement Made in House by Lord Lansdowne.

Attempt Being Made to Have British Interests

Receive Special Treatment from the Persian Officials.

London, May 7—Replying in the House of Lords today to a request for information regarding the policy of the Government in connection with the Persian Gulf, Lord Lansdowne said the whole subject of British relations with Persia was being anxiously considered by the Government, especially the customs tariff. He was not satisfied that Great Britain should be content with the most favored-nation treatment, but he hoped to secure an arrangement by which, instead of accepting the agreement between Persia and the other powers, British interests should be especially considered. It was the policy of his Majesty's Government to protect British trade without excluding the legitimate trade of other countries.



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White lawn dress, short, with tucked yoke, hamburg trimming, hem White lawn with full front, tucked, and lace and insertion trimmed, yoke, hamburg trimming, hem stitched. For a child 1 to 3 years

A full front white lawn dress with yoke, lace trimmed, feather stitch-ed. 4 to 12 years.

\$1,25

4 to 12 years. White lawn, tucked yoke, with frill, lace trimmed. \$1 00 Pink, red and blue checked ginghams P. K. trimming with feather stitch

ing, hamburg trimmed. 1 to

4 to 12 years. A heavy print, pink and blue striped, sailor suit.

\$1.75

Navy blue sailor suits, braid trimmed, fine duck. 4 to 12 years,

tucked skirt.

White lawn, hamburg yoke and frill. lace trimmed, full front. Also linen and blue sailor suits, braid trimmed. 6 to 14 years.

\$1.25

Blue, pink and ox blood zephyr, with frill and hamburg trimmings, 4 to 12 years.

Navy duck white spotted, with feather stitch trimming.

\$2.75

White lawn, tucked, hamburg trimming, tucked sleeves and skirt, frill over shoulders, hem stitch-

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WANTED.—A man with some knowledge of light farming to work at Killarney Apply at BARKER HOUSE.—5 in.

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