

## The Weekly Sun.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., FEB. 17, 1886.

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## TRACING THE RECORDS.

The Telegraph has a custom of making periodical collections of the inaccuracies which appear in its columns from day to day, and publishing them collectively as "The Tory Record." In the record there always appears a number of things of which a political party in the world was ever guilty: a few correct transactions incorrectly stated; a few of Mr. Mackenzie's legislation; a few of Mr. Blair's laws, and general and sweeping charges of corruption and other baseness.

The Telegraph of yesterday again exposes its want of knowledge by asserting that the supporters of Sir John A. Macdonald have done the following, among other things:—

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"plucked the laurel from the brow of the actual combatants, and real victors and fastened it on his own head." "The first day of July 1887," says Mr. Macdonald, "saw the great reform accomplished for which Mr. Brown had tried so many years, and saw also the Conservatives, who opposed it to the last, now reaping the fruits of their opponents' labor. Thereafter Mr. Macdonald could boast that he was the father of Confederation." This opinion does an injustice to Sir John Macdonald, who was a unionist from the beginning, yet it shows that Mr. Brown was not beguiled by Sir John Macdonald. Mr. Brown's criticism, we may say, is a modern grail. Mr. Brown's liberalism, his loyalty and hope, his labor for the development of the land, for railway extension, and the colonization of the West, they cannot appreciate. Between him and the annexation or disintegration schools there is a great gulf. So much the better for the memory of George Brown.

## THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

It is a serious blemish in the Dominion franchise Act that a pretense is made of preserving the right of franchise for the suffrage, while practically there is no restriction on that score. The exceptions are, perhaps, a few young men, not the sons of real estate owners, living with their parents or boarding, and not in receipt of an income of \$300 a year. These would include apprentices, students, and irregular laborers. But the number of them must be small. A large number will be excluded on account of their own neglect, and justly excluded, for the man who does not take enough interest in public affairs to avail himself of the opportunities to get his name on the list, cannot complain if public affairs are carried on without his aid.

Seeing that nearly all our male citizens over twenty-one who are qualified as to residence take the proper steps as to registration, and that a large number of them are allowed to vote, what is the use of the long list of qualifications? Why not have taken the straightforward course and accepted the fact that the franchise belongs to the person and not to land, income, or fishing gear? Every Canadian is affected by Canadian legislation. Every Canadian citizen has a right to be heard in the courts. Every Canadian is bound to obey the laws passed at Ottawa. The principles upon which responsible government is based give him a right to be heard in the courts. If there are reasons why certain persons should not vote, let these persons be excluded in terms. For purposes of expediency, and to guard against corruption, residence may be required in some cases and registration always. The right of unmarried women to the same political privilege as men is a question which is being agitated, and that cannot be refused after it is demanded by any considerable number of such women. The principle is that the franchise belongs to the person, and not to all these surrounding and appurtenant conditions.

The true system would, perhaps, admit but few more names than may be placed on the list, if the would-be voter has skill to read the act aright; it would not, perhaps, enjoy it, we believe, unimpeachable, and that cannot be refused after it is demanded by any considerable number of such women. The principle is that the franchise belongs to the person, and not to all these surrounding and appurtenant conditions.

There has been no alleged invasion of provincial rights by the Dominion Government which has not its analogy in any other attempted legislation and administration by the Mackenzie Government. Mr. Mackenzie has not been able to carry out any of his laws that Sir John vetoed in any five years. The Mackenzie Government first claimed the right to extend the franchise to the liquor trade, and the first proposition for liquor legislation, and the first proposition for liquor legislation, and the first proposition for liquor legislation.

There have been three so-called gerrymanders of Ontario. Only one of them was the work of Sir John. The others were carried out by his opponents. The local government in New Brunswick also brought in a bill to take the franchise from the hands of the people and to give it to appointees of the government. There was no appeal, however, in Blair's franchise bill.

Recalled reform in the senate was always fiercely opposed by Hon. George Brown, the work of the Opposition to the Government. It was opposed by Mr. Mackenzie himself, who has always been a bitter enemy of the Mackenzie regime, when Sir John's party numbered only about one-third of the members. It was opposed by Mr. Mackenzie himself, who has always been a bitter enemy of the Mackenzie regime, when Sir John's party numbered only about one-third of the members.

It could scarcely be expected that the work done by the late George Brown for the promotion of Canadian union should be appreciated by our evening contemporary the Globe. Mr. Brown had his faults. He was bitter and bigoted in many things. Given to fighting political battles on religious issues, he sowed seeds of dissension which brought forth much bad fruit. But the part which he took in creating the Dominion, and the influence he exerted in strengthening the bonds which bind us to the British Empire, will be remembered in George Brown, when all the petty bickerings of his political history are forgotten. Fortunately it is the great deeds and not the little deeds of great men which live in history.

Writers who think that George Brown's loyalty to the Queen and his desire to prevent the British North American colonies from drifting away from the empire, was all a mistake, and that his only claim to our respect is in the record of his animosity to the French-Canadians, the Roman Catholics, and Sir John Macdonald are, of course, entitled to their opinion. But we should be very to think that the final judgment on George Brown would do him that much injustice.

No one would resent more strongly than Mr. Brown the statement that he was led by Sir John Macdonald into the whole matter. It has always been claimed by Mr. Brown's friends in Ontario that Sir John followed him in that direction, and that the credit for the scheme belongs not to Sir John at all, but to his old opponent. In his life of George Brown ex-Premier Macdonald says that Sir John Macdonald

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## SENATE REFORM.

The demand for the reform or abolition of the senate never met with much encouragement from either party in New Brunswick. In 1875 when Mr. Mills moved that the house go into committee to consider a resolution for "senate reform" his motion was carried by a majority of 77 to 74. But the most interesting feature of the debate was the attack on the senate members by Mr. Mills. Messrs. Wallace, Pickard, Palmer, Moffatt, Mitchell, McLeod, Farley, Donville, Costigan, both Burpees, Appleby and Gilmer voted against the motion. Mr. Anglin, Mr. DeVeber and Sir Albert Smith did not vote. The three who did not vote for senate reform and eight of the thirteen who voted against it were supporters of the Mackenzie government. Messrs. Charles Burpee, and Mr. Gilmer are still in parliament and Mr. George McLeod is yet making efforts to get there.

Among the Nova Scotia members the resolution found a little better. Seven supporters of the Mackenzie government, Messrs. Molson, Macdonnell, Killam, Dawson, Church and Carmichael and two members of the other Opposition, Campbell and T. McKay voted yes. Six government supporters, Borden, Coffin, Forbes, Goudge, Kirk and N. McKay voted against, one member of the Opposition, Macdonald of Cape Breton, was a senator himself, voting on the same side. Government supporters Jones, Vall, Flynn, and McKay of Cape Breton did not vote, nor did Sir Charles Tupper.

Prince Edward Island having been trained to an elective system, supported the motion of Mr. Mills. Mr. Perry who supported the Government of the day voted so, and Mr. Davies did not vote at all. The other four voted in the affirmative.

Summarized the record is as follows. In New Brunswick: In favor of the motion one, opposed to the motion 13, did not vote 3. Nova Scotia: In favor of the motion 9, opposed to the motion 7, did not vote 5. Prince Edward Island: In favor of the motion 4, opposed to the motion 1—Total for the motion 13; against it 21; did not vote 8.

The motion was only that the house go into committee to discuss the subject, and many of those voting in the affirmative were not disposed to go farther. Otherwise consideration of the resolution in committee would not have been allowed to be struck off the order of the day. The Mackenzie government were in power during the remainder of this and the whole of the following sessions, but nothing more was done in the way of "senate reform."

## A VIGOROUS ARMY.

In spite of all that has been said in criticism of the Salvation Army, it is making greater headway, so far as numbers go, than any other religious denomination in Canada. Some rather astonishing statistics are furnished in the annual report for the year, which is issued under the title of "The Second Canadian Advance." It appears that the number of officers (that is to say, preachers) has increased from 265 in 1884 to 418 in 1885, while the number of corps shows an increase from 80 to 145, and of weekly meetings from 968 to 1635. The statistics of attendance are probably only an approximation, but the weekly average is given at 196,478 in 1884 and 269,099 in 1885. The average attendance at the "knee drill," which we presume, may be taken as a return of effective membership, has increased from 1,261 to 2,550. It appears that \$150,000 per annum is received and disbursed by the local corps, and that during the first nine months of the year some \$30,000 was forwarded to headquarters to pay for books, papers, for the support of the staff, and the erection of buildings. The Methodist church is the largest Protestant denomination in the Dominion. In connection with this church there were at the time the balance of union was prepared four years ago, 1189 effective ministers, not quite three times the number of Salvation Army officers. So far as we know there are no "class meetings" statistics to compare with the "knee drill" figures, but the membership is fifty times larger than the attendance at the Salvation Army drill. The Salvation Army is able to keep in the field a force of ministers out of all proportion to the number of adherents, by reason of the fact that the officers receive but slight remuneration and the places of worship are inexpensive. Whatever may be said as to the Army's creed and methods, it cannot be denied, that it is becoming a powerful religious denomination.

Woodstock Items.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WOODSTOCK, Feb. 15.—We are having a great thaw for February. It rained all day on Saturday and yesterday the sun shown out as warm as in the month of April. The snow melted rapidly, leaving the roads in an awful condition. The weather is somewhat cold this morning, but it is still thawing. Lumber operations will be seriously impeded by this unreasonable weather. Business was seldom known to be so quiet in Woodstock as at present, but there is more than an average amount of lumbering being done this winter. Our merchants are looking forward to a good summer's trade.

Our town elections will be held on the 8th of next month, and it is the general opinion that the present mayor and councillors will be re-elected. The more ambitious of our politicians are aspiring to higher honors and a large number of candidates for seats in the local legislature are expected to take the field in this county at the next election.

A recent writer in the Atlantic Constitution tells the unique story of Tiger Tail, the Senegalese. "A sewing machine agent drifted into his dominion one day and set up a machine in Tiger Tail's tent. The old chief with great deliberation weighed the matter in his mind. He then arose, brushed the agent to one side, and, seating himself, adjusted his feet in the machine. He started the wheel and found that he could make good use of it. He sewed up one piece of cloth and down another, and then gravely and critically examined his work. He then turned to the agent and said: 'It is all right. He then turned quickly to his wife, who had watched the proceedings, and kicked them, one after the other, out of his tent.'

THE WEEKLY SUN has refused to continue the Pipestewas lottery advertisement. The whole affair is evidently a fraud, and a most successful one for the promoters. Don't pay a dollar for Pipestewas.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

IT MAY BE NEWS to some post office clerks to hear that Mount Middleton P. O., parish of St. John, Kings Co., N. B. (David S. Slinott, postmaster) was established November 1st, 1885.

ALBERT SMITH'S barn, at Four Corners, Westmoreland county, was burned yesterday, along with three head of cattle and some other property, insured.

KILLING.—Lenny Chute of Clarence, N. B., was instantly killed on North Mountain on the 4th inst., by a log, which slipped off his sled. He leaves a widow and one daughter.

WE LEARN THAT the report that Mr. Dockenoff intends to dispose of Black Point to a party in New Brunswick for \$8,000 is incorrect. This house has been booked for a race track at Bangor, Maine, next fall.—*Charlottetown Patriot.*

A BIO THOUGHT.—John Picton, son of Benjamin, booked a trout through a hole in the ice in Spur's Mill Pond, Lequille, which measured 10 1/2 inches in length and weighed upwards of 2 1/2 lbs.—*Amnapolis Journal.*

SUCCESSFUL MINING VENTURE.—Allen McBurney Howard, of Boston, U. S., the local manager of Colonial Copper Mines, Inc., prospecting in Dorchester some time ago for precious minerals, made a highly promising "find" in the vicinity of Medford, Pennsylvania, and following it up with business-like activity, he finally located a fine claim.

THE HAVES, N. S. Journal has a high opinion of I. Allan Jack, a speaker. It says:—As a lecturer, since Hon. John Boyd has ceased to occupy the platform, Dr. Jack is the foremost speaker in St. John. He has been for many years prominently connected with the Mechanic Institute and he has also lectured in Fredericton and all through the province. His magnetic qualities on the floor joined to his drill humor and his brilliant and genial social accomplishments have created for him a high reputation wherever he has travelled.

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