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ALL IS UNCERTAINTY.

Almost everybody expected the bolting French ministers would return to the cabinet and the surprise is that Angers has been able to hold out. Caron and Onimet were evidently playing a game of bluff, and while they were unable to induce the government to introduce remedial legislation this session, they compelled Foster to make a new and stronger declaration in parliament that the desired measure will be introduced at the session in January next. They therefore won a partial triumph and were able to hold their following for the government with the exception of seven French members who refused to be longer fooled by the promises of Bowell and Foster.

It is a curious game the government has been playing, and they finally end in their overthrow. They hold the ultra Protestant supporters of Ontario by intimations that separate schools will not be restored in Manitoba, while Mr. Foster states in his place that "remedial legislation is actually and positively promised, and that there is no variability or shadow of turning so far," and that in the policy which he has announced the "government will stand or fall." This is in itself almost a complete surrender to Caron, Onimet & Co., and the solid French vote of Quebec. But is there anyone green enough to suppose that the forty Orange members from Ontario or the Maritime contingent in parliament will support the government's alleged program? Dr. Weldon, of Albert, is one gentleman who sees through the matter and has given the administration to understand that he will not support the proposed remedial bill, and such staunch Conservatives as Denison, of Toronto, McNeill, of North Bruce, and others, have followed in the same line. Clark Wallace, a member of the Ontario and the Orange leader in the west, will not be a

to the government. Mr. Bowell expressed his opinion that his Ontario colleagues, Haggart, Montague and Patterson, would not be re-elected on the policy announced by the government. He also dwelt on the danger to the peace and harmony of the Dominion of coercing Manitoba, yet added that he would do so in six months from now. The government have this on the confession of the Premier dished themselves in Ontario and the west, and facts show that they have lost Quebec, whose ministerial members do not trust them and one of whose ministers has openly declared against the government.

The government's existence is thus threatened from two quarters; the rebellion of these Quebec supporters who demand immediate remedial legislation, and the opposition of Dr. Weldon to any form of remedial legislation either now or at a later date. What is the meaning of it all, and what will be the result? Will the government keep faith with their French supporters and introduce the legislation they demand, or will they attempt to prolong the government's life by an Orange agitation in Ontario, which will compel a dissolution of parliament before another session is called? We put forward these suggestions without any more than a mild belief that the latter course will be adopted, always supposing the government's life will be prolonged beyond the close of the present session. No doubt the government is under a most solemn promise to introduce remedial legislation in January, but solemn promises with them will not prevail if a contrary course would likely ensure to them a new lease of power. They are simply weighing Protestant Ontario against Roman Catholic Quebec, and whichever is likely to bring them the most support, will win.

The people's side, however, is not included in the arrangement. The electors of Canada for the past five years have been observing how this Manitoba school question has been made a football by the Tory government; how the late Sir John Macdonald, while promising much to Archbishop Tache, kept his Orange supporters in line by yielding nothing to the Roman Catholics. The political ship is not now controlled by a skillful manipulator, but is in the hands of a ruffian crew, every one of whom considers himself as good as his colleagues. The Premier himself is a very ordinary politician, he cannot be designated by the name of statesman, and his first officer, Mr. Foster, while a good debater, is not capable of dealing successfully with a knotty question or exercising discipline among his followers. The old ship is allowed to drift helplessly among the rocks and shoals. She has already had a great many holes knocked in her bottom, and only the men at the pumps (the men who are able to pump election campaign funds out of government contracts) have kept her from the delirious craft. Soon she will disappear altogether, and little regret will be expressed if all her officers and crew go down together.

Among the anxious ones in the threatened crisis at Ottawa is the St. John Sun which during the past eight years has pulled \$88,036 out of the Dominion treasury for printing and advertising. The Moncton Times during the same period captured \$83,908, and the Halifax Herald got \$62,603. All three are stalwart upholders of Toryism.

Last week's issue of the Royal Gazette contains a proclamation bringing into effect August 1st, the law passed in 1861 abolishing the office of Queen's printer as present constituted. Mr. Fenety is retained and the Gazette will be published under contract.

THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

The parliamentary elections in England, Scotland and Ireland are now in full swing and the Liberal party are meeting with most disastrous defeats. It is now certain that the Salisbury government will have a large majority in the new parliament. The most disappointing event for the Liberals outside the general run, is the defeat of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, their leader in the House of Commons, who with a majority of 1900 in the last election in Derby, which he represented since 1880, has been snuffed out, being 1100 votes behind his Tory opponent, Henry M. Stanley, the noted African explorer, and the Marquis of Lorne are elected, the former for the first time. Both are Unionists and another new member of the same party is Hon. E. G. V. Stanley, eldest son of Lord Stanley, late Governor General of Canada, Three gentlemen who have served as Governor Generals of the Dominion will be in the next parliament, in the House of Lords—Lord Stanley and Lord Lansdowne, and in the House of Commons the Marquis of Lorne. Lord Lansdowne is also a member of the Salisbury government. Keir Hardie, the eccentric member representing the labor party in the last house, is defeated, but John Burns who recently visited America and is the labor leader, is again successful. Four members of the Rosebery government have been defeated, but a safe constituency has been found for Harcourt.

The returns up to last night give the following elected: Conservatives, 200; Liberal Unionists, 31; Liberals, 44; Parrellites, 4; McCarthyites, 12; Labor, 13; total, 292.

In view of the general election, a new survey of the Prince William railway has been projected. It is not a very extensive affair to be sure, only one man having started over the line last week, but the show is made no doubt to again fool the people. Our friends along the river should not allow themselves to be grieved by any such exhibition.

There are very few officials of the Dominion government who, if they talked against the administration as Major Armstrong, military storekeeper, did here on Friday last, would not be very summarily dismissed from their positions. But Andy has quite a pull in the cabinet and the government are afraid to interfere with him.

It is announced that the American tobacco company has acquired control of the cigarette business of Canada by the purchase of all the Dominion manufacturers.

BELLIGERENT M. P.'S.

There was a lively scrap between two M. P.'s in the banking and commerce committee of parliament at Ottawa Thursday. In the course of the discussion on the Foresters' bill, Mr. Cochrane, Conservative member for East Northumberland, called out to Dr. Bourke, Liberal member for the same constituency, "What do you know about insurance?" Dr. Bourke replied: "I know as much as you do."

Upper Gagewtown.

July 13.—The strawberry festival and concert held here on the 1st proved a success. The proceeds go to repair the Baptist parsonage. The sum of \$60 was made clear of all expenses. The concert in the evening was largely attended and a long program successfully carried out. A. Baird and his daughter, Miss Curry, May Scott, and Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin from Gagewtown, assisted in the entertainment. Allen R. Currier has completed E. Currier's hotel and many guests have already arrived among whom are Mr. and Mrs. B. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Starr, Mr. Hart, and Ethel Smith, all of St. John. Fredericton parties will find it a pleasant stay to Upper Gagewtown, get dinner at this hotel, which is about five minutes walk from the wharf, spend about three hours here, and return by the afternoon boat.

Isaac Burpee, of St. John, who is attending the University at Fredericton, took dinner here on the 11th with Mr. Boyd's party at 7 p. m., and expected to arrive at St. John in time to attend a lawn party at the same evening. He was travelling by bicycle.

Henry Coy's hotel has been delayed in opening owing to the repairs being made on it, but is now in running order. Mrs. Adler of New York, who has spent four summers here, has arrived, and guests are arriving every day.

Bloomfield Ridge.

July 8.—Rev. E. Bell preached his farewell sermon at Boiestown July 7th, at 7 o'clock in the evening, to a large congregation.

Stephen Porter, from Houlton, Maine, is visiting his cousin, Jas. P. Boies.

Miss Ethel Spencer and Miss Ella Kersey, from Boston, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. William Spencer, and intends staying a couple of months.

George Parker held an exhibition at Boiestown July 5th in I. O. F. and public hall to large audiences.

Some ladies and gentlemen were in Fredericton the first of July and had a grand time.

Mrs. James Cameron, of Nashwaak, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Boies, on Sat. Saturday.

Barbara Thomas returned from her school near St. Stephen and has decided not to teach the coming term but will take a much needed rest.

Geo. Vail is busily engaged in the berry business. Strawberries are about done but the cherries are getting ripe and are going to be very plentiful.

James Davis has the frame of his new house up and boarded in.

Rev. E. W. Johnston preached a good sermon to quite a large and attentive audience last evening in the church here. Blanche Davis will entertain her class of Sunday school scholars to tea on Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Thomas are rejoicing over an addition to their family. This time it's a boy.

Joe Davis and Nat. Wallis, of Boston, are spending a few weeks vacation with Mr. Davis.

A TORY REVOLT.

French and English Supporters Desert the Ottawa Government.

DR. WELDON'S WARNING.

Two of the Bolting French Ministers Return.

The Government Majority Drops From 55 to 34.

Before the orders were called at Ottawa, but the government managed to pull through with a majority of 34; the usual majority is 55.

Hon. Mr. Laurier's motion to adjourn received the support of seven French Conservatives, Jones, Dugas, Jeannotte, Lepine, Dupont, Bellefleur, Turcotte, and the Third party, McCarthy and O'Brien. Thousands attended both the sittings of the house and the senate; the latter place was thronged. When the house opened Sir Adolphe Caron, for the first time in three days, entered and took his seat, the accompaniment of cheers mingled with shouts of derision.

A few minutes later, Hon. J. A. Onimet came in, and his entry was the signal for uproarious cheering and laughter from the Liberal side, and by cries of "The Cat came back."

"Fala," said Mr. Foster, contemptuously. Before the orders were called Mr. Girouard, of Jacques Cartier, asked if the negotiations to be entered into with Manitoba relating to the schools, unless they bring an acceptable answer, preclude or postpone the introduction of remedial legislation announced in your speech of day before yesterday?

Mr. Foster—My answer simply is, they will not.

Mr. Laurier—I see that everything is serene once more in the atmosphere of the cabinet. (Cheers and laughter.) Perhaps the hon. gentleman will be able to give us information as to the non-existing crisis which was supposed to exist.

Hon. Mr. Foster.

I have but very few remarks to make in reply to the questions. Some differences arose between members of the cabinet with reference to the question of remedial legislation. The statement which I made the other day to the house gave the position of the government on that matter. The differences in the cabinet arose chiefly on two lines. Some of our colleagues were of opinion that it was useless, and consequently unnecessary, to prolong negotiations or to enter into further negotiations with the Manitoba government with a view to a settlement by that government of the question with the powers that they have. Other questions of difference arose, consequently, from that. Some of our colleagues are of opinion that remedial legislation should be introduced at once, starting from the premise that there was nothing to be hoped for from the action of the Manitoba government itself.

Mr. Laurier—The resignation of the Premier is a matter of course. He is a man of high position and high ability. He is a man of high position and high ability. He is a man of high position and high ability.

Mr. A. P. Caron and Hon. Mr. Onimet, from the province of Quebec, who had seats in the house, I must say that they showed a disposition to canvass and discuss, and look thoroughly into the grounds of difference. Then their own views and the views of the majority of their colleagues as expressed in the statement I made the other day to this house, and in the end these differences proved to be rather a misunderstanding than a real divergence of opinion. (Tropical laughter from the opposition.) As to the question of principle that remedial legislation was necessary and that it would be introduced by this government at the next session of parliament, to be called before the 3rd of January, in the event of the province of Manitoba not making a reasonable and satisfactory settlement of the question with reference to that matter, I say it was a matter of divergence upon details and not upon principles. Our colleagues named above have come to the conclusion that in the statement which was made on Monday last by me, remedial legislation was actually and positively promised, and that there is no variability or shadow of turning so far. (Tropical laughter); that there is no intention at all of going back to the original position at that statement, but to carry out in perfect good faith the statement of the government on Monday last.

Sir A. P. Caron said he continued to serve in the government in the interest of the minority of Manitoba. He was prepared to endure criticism in this connection. Evidently the question would be settled according to his views and his loss of personal dignity would thus be recompensed.

Hon. Mr. Laurier's Speech.

Mr. Laurier—I move the adjournment of the House. Once upon a time, Mr. Speaker, not very long ago, in a country which I need not name, there was a rumor prevalent that the cat came back to the cream. (Laughter.) Poline nature will assert itself, and to-day we have a small family of kittens coming back to the Premier. Only a few days ago they started on what they represented to be a crusade for a holy cause. But after three days' experience in the cold, far from the kitchen, exposed to the inclemency of the season, they have come back to the cream. (Laughter and cheers.) And at once I must tender my apologies to my hon. friend from East York (Mr. Maclean). That gentleman in his paper, the Toronto World, two days ago, had a paragraph which read as follows: "The French ministers are said to have resigned, but the resignations are not confirmed and may be a bluff." If this was not a game of bluff, what was it? It was simply a misunderstanding, my hon. friend says. There was only a misunderstanding during these three days in which the country has been kept in suspense. We had supposed there was a grave crisis. We had supposed that a deep chasm existed between the hon. gentlemen who had thrown up their portfolios, and the majority of the cabinet; but it was simply a misunderstanding. The members of the cabinet had been sitting together and discussing the questions before them, not for days only, but for weeks, and I may say for months. And the more they discussed with a view to a settlement the less they understood each other. But one section, it so happened, remained inside and the other section remained outside in the cold. That cleared their understanding and convinced them there was nothing between them but a very little matter, which was not worth resigning over. What was the misunderstanding? I understand that the policy of the government had been laid down Monday last by the Minister of Finance. Here is an announcement, if I am able to understand in English, plainly spoken. It was stated that at the next session of parliament, to be called not later than January 3rd, if, in the meantime, Manitoba had not been brought to terms, there would be some legislation introduced to give satisfaction to the minority to my understanding that this was binding upon the government, and if I had been a member of the administration I would have been disposed to take this as a pledge binding upon the administration. But, sir, if I am to accept an interview, which has been given to me by the Montreal Star, my honorable friend, the Minister of Public Works, for one, and, I suppose, my honorable friend the Postmaster General also, were not satisfied with the pledge given upon the honor of the Crown by the gentlemen who were the representatives of the Crown. This is what appears in the Montreal Star of yesterday, in the form of a solemn interview with the Minister of Public Works. He said: "You may announce through the Star that unless the government at 3 o'clock this afternoon brings in a written pledge signed by every minister agreeing to remedial legislation next session, I will take my seat as an independent member, and move a want of confidence motion." This language referred to yesterday. But yesterday my hon. friend did not appear in his seat. To-day, however, he appears in his seat, apparently satisfied. Who has signed the pledge? It was only a misunderstanding after all, as we have been told by the Minister of Finance. The pledge had been given on the faith of the Crown, but that was not satisfactory to the Minister of Public Works, and he wanted the written signature of every member of the cabinet. Well, to me the honor of the Crown would have been given to the Minister of Public Works. He wanted to have the individual signatures of every member of the cabinet. Has my hon. friend the Minister of Finance taken a new pledge? He has signed the pledge. (Laughter.) If he has signed the pledge, who knows but at some future time he may say he did so in a moment of weakness? (Liberal applause.) There is a grave lesson in all these proceedings, and it is this, that the gentlemen who sit together as members of the government of Canada, who, they have so little confidence in each other that unless they are booked in writing, one of their own colleagues will not take their word. This is the government of Canada that we have in this House. You may search in vain the annals of any British country, nay, of any civilized country, to find the like of that. There is one thing, however, which binds the hon. gentlemen together, and that is not the signature of the hon. gentleman, which was demanded by the Minister of Public Works, but the cement of office, and, sir, if such be the case, I now beg to move the adjournment of the House. (Liberal applause.)

After Sir Charles H. Tupper and Mr. Girouard had spoken from the government side,

Dalton McCarthy said we know at last where the government stands. Undoubtedly the province which has held us in plain but yet in firm language in answer to the order of His Excellency that they will not take the responsibility of carrying that order into effect is to be invited again to stultify itself and to say that it will carry the order into effect. We know perfectly well that we are disappointed. And what of the thirty-nine gentlemen from the province of Ontario who have told the government that they were not prepared to endorse or support the government which will carry out the remedial order by a bill in the House? These gentlemen have now, it seems, to give in to their leaders from the province of Quebec. These gentlemen who brought their pressure to bear with such effect that the government dare not introduce a remedial bill this session—although the bill was ready, cut, and dry to their hands, and has been since March last—these gentlemen are now, forsooth, to take what is administered to them—for the second time in the history of this parliament—from the province of Manitoba. These gentlemen have now, it seems, to give in to their leaders from the province of Quebec. These gentlemen who brought their pressure to bear with such effect that the government dare not introduce a remedial bill this session—although the bill was ready, cut, and dry to their hands, and has been since March last—these gentlemen are now, forsooth, to take what is administered to them—for the second time in the history of this parliament—from the province of Manitoba. These gentlemen have now, it seems, to give in to their leaders from the province of Quebec. 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