# **POOR DOCUMENT**

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Mr. LaForest Puts Himself on Record In the Local House.

## **LOMPLAINS FOR FRENCH CANADIANS**

Caught In a Questionable Piece of Work-The Debate-Lines Himself Against the Government - Hon. Mr. Labillois Condemns Mr. Laforest's Attempt to Excite Religious and National Strife.

Premier Emmerson and Mr. Speaker by Mr. Fleming by Mr. Hazen and Mr. Shaw. Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted a return howing the municipal indebtedness of Northumberland county. Mr. Hazen asked hum to international of the day. He (Emmerson) had no fault to find with the manner in which his honorable friend had criticized but he did not think he did himself full intice of the the day is the the did not think

Mr. Hazen asked leave to introduce a bill abolishing the office of solicitor gen-

Mr. Tweedie took the ground that this be found that his first was a critic luced by one having the authority of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. If a private member had the right to intro-duce such a bill as proposed by the leader the opposition, such a member would have quite as much right to bring on a nill to abolish all the offices of the govern-

the rules of the house to interfere with his bringing in the p. oposed bill. He read rues 117 and 120, which might, he thought, be on this point, in support of his view. His bill did not involve the ex-penditure of the public money, but the saving of it. The journals of 1868 showed that Hon. Mr. Wetmore that year had that Hon. Mr. Wetmore that year had brought in a bill to abolish the office of solicitor general. There are five references is the instrumeth of the throne. My henor-able fr end as leader of the opposition should be able to reasonably anticipate

Fredericton, Feb. 16 .- The new mem- | of an opposition might well criticize subbers of the legislative assembly were sworn in by Mr. Justice Barker. Mr. Young was introduced to Mr. Speaker by Derived to drawing the attention of intending set-tion did not think it should be their faith and creed to denounce everything which might west. He had felt that this was a

cism was divided into classes it would Contradictory Criticism.

**I could not be** introduced by a private and by a ball could only be intro-ind by a ball could only be introness of the bill of fare contained in the speech from the throne, the third a very serious complaint, as he stated, that the speech contained too much, and then as a final utterance of complaint he sa.d there was not enough in it.

As to the grievance with reference to Mr. Hazen said there was nothing in constitutional usage, this is the custom mals of that year to the mat- all that any government might place in ter, and there was not a single evidence the mouth of the representative of the

itizenship which existed in this province revious to confederation. I would follow own from that period to within the past and he had never yet seen a New Bruns-the honorable gentleman has referred we years and I would draw a contrast etween the citizenship which existed pretew years and I would draw a contrast between the citizenship which existed pre-vious to 1867 and the citizenship of the period between 1867 and recent years, and I would recognize that within a very short I would recognize that within a very short time there has burst upon us a breadth own exertions and at her own expense, to and a broadness which we in no sense have a school such as he had mind, but the province was not in recognized in previous years. (Applause) a position to go into an agricultural or I am sure that every man is proud to boast of the fact that he is a Canadian—no mat norticultural school in the way in which ter what his creed, no matter what his ancestry may have been. As a Canadian a school in Ontario, and it has cost from citizen today he is a citizen of an empire \$60,000 to \$100,000 a year. Their great citizen today he is a citizen of an empire (applause) and I am sure that this house and this country tonight recognizes the fact of that enlarged citizenship—they recognize its added responsibility, they will feel the weight of those responsibilitrouble has been the lack of students, and if such a school were established in the naritime provinces it would be necessary to have a system of scholarships in con nection with it. He believed that an ties, but I am sure they will accept the burden and be true, as they have always Opportunity Should Be Afforded

been, to every responsibility which has been cast upon them. (Applause). Continuing, Mr. Emmerson said there was one subject in the speech which he regretted seemed to have escaped the notice of the honorable leader of the opposition. He in no way referred to the desirability He in no way referred to the desirability of making known to the people of the old land the wealth and resources of our province. He (Emmerson) recognized the fact that in the past New Brunswick had not been known as she should have been, even in the mother land. The efforts of part grownwards et Ottawa, and ea well past governments at Ottawa, and as well the present government, in dealing with immigration matters, had been directed

Defect in our Immigration System, and that more attention should be given

to bringing before intending settlers from the old country the advantages of our own province of New Brunswick. Therefore it was the government had sent an agent to the old land to bring before its anything against the western territory, but he believed the maritime provinces

of today presented the settlers from the of today presented the sectors from the motherland advantages which could not be had in the west. Therefore we are trying to give to the people of the old land distinctive information with respect to these advantages-to our social tions, to our elimatic conditions,—all thes. are misunderstood, and the ideas which prevail in England, in Scotland and in Ire prevail in England, in Scotland and in Fre land today, with respect to our province certainly do not do us, justice. We fee that our province will be materially ben-efitted by our efforts; that the population will be materially added to, and the work ing together as British subjects, the in fusion of new life with that of the old will in every way add to our energy and contribute very materially to our prosper ideration of this subje ity. In the con a'one he thought there was sufficient t

in the government during the past few months. He referred particularly to his

(Emmerson's) colleague from the city of St. John (McKeown), and he called attention to the fact that that honorable gentleman was once in opposition to this vernment, or to the men who compos this government. There is not a man in the government today who was in the government at the time to which he makes reference. But, perhaps, my hon-orable frienc does not remember that at the time when my colleague from the city of St. John was in opposition he (Hazen) was himself a supporter of the then gov-ernment. Surely he has not forgotten the ernment. Surely he has not forgotten the time when he came from his home in the city of St. John to the county of York to jubilate over the victory of the gov-ernment which my colleague from the city of St. John opposed. Continuing, Mr. Emmerson said he did not think our young men to obtain a technical train-ing, and that it should be provided at there was any mystery in connection with the recent changes in the government. He the expense of the state. He believed it was a duty and an obligation of the did not think it very strange that he should take the position of attorney gen-eral, after performing for many years the arduous duties of the chief commissioner state to the boys born within its borders, and he would hold the state responsible for the fulfilment of that obligation. arduous duties of the chief commissioner of public works. If the honorable leader of the opposition sought to reflect in any way upon himself as holding the office of attorney general, it would ill become him The honorable leader of the opposition has spoken of the marriage laws. He (Emmerson) felt sure that if he had had Не brought to his notice the requirements of the province in this regard he would (Emmerson) to seek to attract the attention of the house or country to any qualificanot say that there was no need for any action by the legislature in the matter tions which he might have for that posi-If he would but go over the statutes of the province he would find that many times this legislature has been called upon and has thought fit to enact laws regard. and has thought fit to enact laws regardduty. As to whether he had discharged and has thought fit to enact laws legal- his duties well or wisely, or in the inter ests of the country, it was not for him to izing marriages which have been impropersay-it was for the country to determine ly solemnized. We all know that those say-i who are authorized under the law to sol- that. (Applause). As to whether h emnize marriage must have some respon- would do justice to the position which he now held he would not for a momen attempt to predict, but he would say thi sible and recognized position in connection with some denomination and sometimes a question is raised as to whether that if the same desire that had actuated there is a connection between the one who is said to be in charge of a pastorate and the denomination of which he is the give to the country his best service and representative. He believed that 19 out of 20 of the lawyers of the province, if the allocation the matter of the province of colleague, the present chief commissioner the solemnization of some of the marriages he wished to say that he would be willing to place his record in comparison with the hroughout the province during the past 12 months were explained to them, would record of any attorney general who had ever held office in this province, and it would be found that the work which he say that those marriages were absolutely ull and void under the law as it exists. had done and the ability which he had null and void under the law as it exists. That should be remedied and the govern-ment will bring in a measure that will deal with it. Continuing, Mr. Emmerson admitted that he had made a solemn admitted that he had made a solemn to the the conditions of pledge last session that the conditions which then existed in relation to one of he members of the government would be removed before another session, and it would have been if there had not oc-curred a little hitch. (Laughter.) He thought if he had simply had to deal with by province was not by any means the whole duty of the attorney general. His duties required that he should be in Fred-ericton at least three months of the year attending meetings of the government. Documents have to be drawn up, ques-tions of law are raised in the departments; pledge last session that the conditions the province was not by any means the



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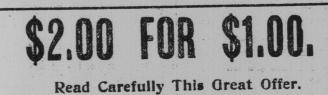
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that Mr. Wetmore had obtained the sovereign as in the interests of the peo- keep the lega

Mr. Hazen said there was nothing in

Mr. Hazen said there was nothing in the journals to bear out that contention. Mr. Tweed e-If you get the original bill you'll see Mr. Wetmore introduced it in his capacity of attorney general. After considerable discussion it was decided that the bill might be introduced unbiast to chiestion and the speaker's subject to objection and the speaker's ling before it was further advanced. In the requirements of the province of New Brunswick said he did not believe Mr. Hazen gave notice of inquiry: "Is it true, as stated in the Boston Globe, of January 21st last, that the committee of the Bredivider Tourist Accounting the committee of the Bredivider Tourist Accounting the transformation of the transform ed the government that they would take the excellent exhibit now at the Crown Land office, transport it to Bos-ton and pay all expenses, at the show, and return the exhibit to Fredericton

or chief commissioner of public works by or on behalf of Amelia Morton and others asking compensation for alleged injury to certain intervale land of the peners situated in Cardwell Kings county, by the raising and mainte-nance of the public highway adjoining said land, and also of all other papers relat-ing thereto on file in the office of the chief commissioner. which they displayed in dealing with those pub ic matters which properly came with-in their jurisdiction, and he thought he

seven o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson, continuing the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, said that in rising for the first time during in rising for the first time during any session to address the house one's mind is naturally carried back over the year which has passed since we were last gathered together and we are reminded that while we have our little ills we have very much indeed to be thankful for. It is true that there are some dark spots. While the grim messenger of death has not invaded our seats yet it has entered of the house and, he trusted, the support gathered together and we are reminded upon the floors of the legislature and taken from our midst one whom we de-lighted to honor in his official capacity as a reporter in this house, one who had a very high position in his profession as a stenographer of the courts, one who as difficult for the courts of the courts of the court of the second the floor of the second paragraph in the speech Mr. Emmerson said he felt sure that the sentiments there in express d would strike a responsive chord in the heart of every man in the official reporter was able, I th nk, at all province of New Brunswick, the loyalty of times to claim the commendation of the members on both sides of the house, and da to their queen andto the emp re is un members on both sides of the house, and one who took a very high position indeed from a literary stand ont by his excellent articles with reference to New Brunswick as a sportsman's paradise. He (Emmer-son) felt that he could endorse very heart-ile in the function of the canadian people of Cana-du to their queen and to the emp re is un-questioned. It is a national, a normal and an abiding principle, and why not, pro-tection, civil and religious liberty, con-stitutional freedom and equal laws are the supreme characteristics and conditions of ily in kind words which the honorable her country. That

authority of his honor before introducing the bill. The bill. What position did Mr

Mr. Hazen-He was attorney general. Mr. Tweedie-Just so; he was a member of the government, and introduced the bill as a government measure, and with the full consent of the lieutenant goverjustice to itself and to the demands of the country by dealing with it on the open-ing day, and he believed it to be in th: interests of the country that it should be so dealt with. Dealing with the second complaint,

which was that his honor's speech did not contain material of a character that lericton Tourist Association guar-read by his honor at the opening of this

Let us take up the subjects which have without asking the government to pay one cent, and the government refused to al-low the a sociation to have the exhibit on these terms<sup>2</sup>

low the a sociation to have the exhibit on these terms?" "Why was George O. D. Otty removed from his position as registrar of probates of the county of Kings?. Was any com-plaint made to the government in refer-ence to the manner in which the duties of the difference discharged hy M. Otti character. He (Emmetted) the future of this ence to the manner in which the duties of the office were discharged by Mr. Otty during his thirteen 'years of service? Was there any charge made that he had been an active political partisan, and if so was any investigation held into such charge?" Hon. Mr. Pugsley gave notice of a mo-tion for copies of all applications of peti-tions presented to the lieutenant governor or chief commissioner of public works by ernment or to any government, but he did claim that a government could contribute very materially to the welfare of the country by the

#### Energy and Activity

## public matters which properly came with-in their jurisdiction, and he thought he

Recess was then taken until half-past seven o'clock. Hon Mr. Emmerson

p ri y were effervescent, but they were solidly based and had come to stay and in the government could contribute in any way to the stimulating of the industries

ence to the late Mr. Risteen. After complimenting the mover and sec onder of the address in reply on the vari-the metherson said function of freeder on a well or determine the sector of the control of the the the sector of the control of the provinces. It was said that the scheme was too grand. He held that is the sche

the bill. Mr. Tweedie—What position did Mr. Wetmore occupy in 1868? Mr. Hazen—He was attorney general. Mr. Hazen—He was attorney gener

school as that. My honorable friend say the boys can go to McGill, or they can g to the institute of technology in Massa chusetts, but how few can go to eithe

place. We do not take the opportunities of obtaining and securing an education in the direction of perfect scientific skill There are some boys whose parents ca give them these advantages by sending them to Montreal or to Massachusetts but other boys of the country, those who live in he remote districts, have not those opportunities. As he understood it there were three stages connected with

A Technical Education.

In the first place there was the primary department, or the manual training school He believed they were needed in this province, and that the province could furnish them without any joint action with any of the maritime provinces. He believed the scheme would lead in its own good time to the establishment of these manual training schools, at least in the larger cities and towns and in the centres of population throughout the province. Then there is the technichal training school, which fits the young man for mechanical or a manufacturing or a min ing life. Then there is the scientific school, such as that in connection with McGil. University. The idea is to have established an intermediate school, one that would fit our boys to take leading posiwould nt our boys to take leading post tions in connection with leading manu facturing concerns in the establishment of large industries, and in connection with mines; positions worthy to be taken by one young man no natter what his par-

under the very shadow of the institution He would institute a system of scholarships which would make it possible for every boy to take a course at the instievery boy to take a course at the insti-tute at the expense, of measurably at the expense of the provinces. He would also have established a system of scholarsh ps which would place the successful competi-

which would place the successful competi-tor in McGill University at the expense of the maritime provinces. It was said that the scheme was too grand. He held that it was without financial possibilities, and that investment thus made would bring in returns that would be incalculable. He

with his honorable colleague he would these are all referred to the attorney gen eral to be dealt with by him, as well as a have per ample which he (Emmerson) had set him multitude of other questions which are early in fife, but there was another party o the contract over whom he had no could only hope that he would be able to control. (Laughter.) He therefore had approach the standard of the late attorned o acknowledge failure, but hoped that the ersuasive powers of his colleagues would be brought to bear and that before an the standard of the late attorn general and present chief commissioner. Mr. Emmerson said that before goin further he wished to contradict a report other year rolled round there would be a changed condition of things. (Laughter.) Another paragraph to which my honorable friend has taken exception is that reterring to the Consolidation of the Statutes.

Consolidation of the Statutes. If this matter were dealt with simply from the standpoint of the legal profession laint because by reason of the condition of our statutes today there is a great deal of grist brought to the mill of the legal or grist brought to the mill of the legal profession. Every practising lawyer has nis consolidated statutes annotated, with of the consolidated statutes. But that s not the condition of things in the coun-try districts. Every justice of the peace in the position which he now holds, and if try districts. Every justice of the peace has a copy of the consolidated statutes, and he thinks that it contains all the laws of the province. He is entirely ignorant of the facts that year by year those laws have been amended and repealed until there is very little of them left. There fore it was in the interests of the people of the country that the statutes should be revised, as the want of a revision was cost of the country that the statutes should be revised, as the want of a revision was cost-ing the people large sums of money an-nually by reason of the mistakes which oc-cur in the justices courts and the con-sequent reviews and appeals to the higher court. In Ontario and Nova Scotia the cur in the government of New Brunswick sent to the Sportsmen's show in Boston, this winter. In 1898, the government of New Brunswick sent to the Sportsmen's show in Boston an exhibit of wild winter to the status of the sportsmen's show in Boston an exhibit of wild winter to the sportsment in the sportsment in the sportsment in the sequent reviews and appeals to the higher court. In Ontario and Nova Scotia the status of the sportsment in t statutes were consolidated every 10 years, ind he hoped so on to see to consolidation brought about in this province.

debate on the address said he did not very seriously begrudge the leader of the the position was one who was entitled to every consideration, and the govern-ment did not feel disposed to remove him from office so long as he was in a position to perform his duties, or have them performed satisfactorily and the government was very pleased when it was announced that such arrangements had been made whereby the duties of the position would receive the attention

Mr. Emmerson said that before going further he wished to contradict a report He wished to say that in any changes which had occurred in the government which had occurred in the government during the past year, or at any time with-in his knowledge, he had no ulterior ob-ject in view, and he had assumed the of-fice of attorney general because he did not feed able to properly perform the operous

that time the magazines have been teem Hon. Mr. Emmerson, continuing the ing with descriptions of our im

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in view the great effort that is being made in different parts of the dominion to stir up race discord he deemed it, a duty to contradict the statement that the people of his religion and race were disloyal. (Applause.) He was proud of the factthat he was a British subject, but, unlike some high personages, he was a British subject first, last and all the time. He would not exchange his position as a citizen of the British nation for any other citizenship in the world. (Applause.) French blood flowed in his veins, he was born a French Canadian and a Catholic and these were facts of which he was not ashamed. What was dearer to him than anything else were the rights of citizenship as guaranteed to him under the Brit-ish constitution. The French-Canadian loved France as the country of their fathers, and while for that reason they sympathized with France, they rather

[Continued on page 8.]

