

MARITIME FARMER

MISSING ISSUE

April 18, 1883

Maritime Farmer.
FREDERICTON, N. B., April 25, 1888.
A GENEROUS OFFER.
For the remainder of this year, commencing May 1st, we offer the MARITIME FARMER to new subscribers for the sum of **Fifty Cents** in advance. The recent splendid increase in our mailing list justifies us in making this offer, and we shall expect an effective response. Remember the MARITIME FARMER, the best paper published in Fredericton, will be sent to any address, or delivered in the city, free of postage until January, 1889, for FIFTY CENTS.
Address all communications to MARITIME FARMER, Fredericton, N. B.
The Legislative Council.
In the estimates laid before the Legislature will be found the sum of \$2,000 to cover the expense of an electoral vote on the question of the abolition of the Legislative Council, a fact that will cause much surprise to those who have heard so much about Mr. Blair's Reform platform on which he led people to believe the abolition of the Council by Government action formed the most prominent plank. Before speaking of the utter uselessness of the proposal, and the certainty of its meaning nothing, if carried out, we wish to point out the cowardice of the government and Mr. Blair in attempting to shoulder upon the people a reform which the present leader of the government has so repeatedly declared the country was demanding through its representatives, a reform the necessity for which was one of the crying evils of the time.
Now Mr. Blair as well as any sane man knows, that if the question of abolition of the Council is taken to a plebiscite, and we have no fear that it will be at any early period. Mr. Blair knows that it would be impossible to secure a vote that would present any respectable proportion of the electors of the Province. It would be an impossibility to secure even a total vote on both sides of the question, that would represent a majority of the electors of the Province. Here is an illustration to the point. When the important question of Water Works, or no Water Works in this city, an undertaking involving the expenditure of nearly \$100,000, to be levied on the citizens of Fredericton by direct taxation, was submitted to the electors on two distinct occasions, only about one-third of the whole electoral vote was polled, and this question we submit appealed more directly to the people than any question other than one involving direct taxation. The circumstances for taking the vote in the city were more favorable than they could possibly be in country districts, and the question as we have said was one that related directly to the interests of the electors.
Quite as forcible an illustration as the one we have given, and in some instances even more so, was the submission of the adoption of the Canada Temperance Act to the electors. True, the vote polled in this city was a moderately fair proportion of the electors, but there were influences here to stir up and excite the people and bring them to the polls that were otherwise in this country, and in other countries of the Province, and the result was that only a very small proportion of the electors cast their ballots on either side of the question. We could give figures to substantiate this, but the facts are so recent and entirely within the recollection of our readers as to make that unnecessary.
What interest do the people take in the question of the abolition of the Council, they had an opportunity of pronouncing on the matter in the general elections in June last. The candidates before them for election to the Assembly could have been asked to pledge themselves one way or the other, on the question which has been thoroughly discussed in both branches of the Legislature during the previous four years. Now these gentlemen are asked to pledge themselves? We say decidedly, no. We have taken the pains to mention the matter to several of the most prominent members of the Assembly, and to ask them if the abolition question entered into their elections in any way, and the reply invariably has been, "No, we were not spoken to on the subject, and were asked to give no pledges." This was an occasion in which the voice of the electors and a majority of them too, for they go to the polls on such an occasion, when they could not be induced to leave their business on such as that which Mr. Blair proposes, could have been obtained on the abolition question, and if it had had any bold on the public mind, it would have been brought forward in that contest.
The people not desiring an expression of opinion on the matter, we hold that Mr. Blair is attempting to make an appropriation of \$2,000 of the people's money for no other object, is needlessly wasting the Provincial revenue. But we have, as we have already said, little fear that a plebiscite will be resorted to. There is no popular demand for it, and Mr. Blair as in some other moves he has made during the present session, is endeavoring to achieve a cheap notoriety for reforms which are so transparent as to deceive nobody.
On the real question of the abolition of the Council our position is the same as it has always been. We are opposed to, and firmly opposed to the concentration of legislation in one small body, the Legislature, and for reasons which we shall take the opportunity of urging at the proper time. If it could be shown that the condition of legislation would be improved by abolition; if it could be shown that this would be accomplished, and at least cost to the Province than under the present regime, then the question would become an important one, and worthy grave consideration. We submit however that all the discussion on the subject, in and out of the Legislature, have shown quite the contrary, and under these circumstances we deem it entirely in the public interest to oppose abolition.

ALBION HOUSE.
Spring Opening
OF
Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS.
English, French, German, American, And Canadian Goods IN GREAT VARIETY, AT **Lowest Prices.**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
F. B. EDGEcombe,
Queen St., Fredericton.
BRANCH: ST. MARY'S.
Fredericton, March 21

JUST RECEIVED
—AT—
LOTTIMER'S SHOE STORE.
A LARGE LOT OF
Ladies' Gents' Boys' Youths' Misses' and Children's
LONG RUBBER BOOTS.
Also a large and varied assortment of
RUBBER SHOES,
in all the Leading Styles of both
American and Canadian MANUFACTURE.
Also, lately received and in stock, the
Largest and Best Assortment of LADIES' FINE SLIPPERS
in the city, including the
Opera, Empress, Croquet, Brocade, Oxford Ties, and other styles.
A. LOTTIMER,
Queen St., F^{ton}.
April 11

THE LOCAL SITUATION.
The late Government, we believe, requested of His Honor the Lieut. Governor, a dissolution of the House. This request was refused on the ground that Mr. Blair had a majority of supporters. This so-called majority, it was well known, was obtained on a snap vote. The Attorney General, however, we are assured, led His Honor to believe that he was competent to carry on a Government to be formed by him, and in consequence a dissolution of the House was refused Hon. Mr. Hennington.
The Attorney General and his departmental officers then went to the country and were returned. The House being called together for the despatch of business, the Attorney General immediately found that he had counted without his host, and that he was really in a minority, notwithstanding the assurances to the Lieut. Governor to the contrary, and that Mr. Wetmore had an array of solid supporters sufficient to outbid him and his government. Finding this, the Attorney General, after exhausting every possible available means to obtain supporters, tried, as a last ditch, making threats of a dissolution. No consideration was at first given these threats, as the gentlemen in the opposition fully believed that the Attorney General having failed to obtain a sufficient number of supporters, as he had so led the Lieut. Governor to believe he could, that His Honor would at once, upon a non-confidence vote being carried, give to the leader of the Opposition an opportunity of ascertaining whether or not he could form a Government, and thus save the country the expense of a general election.
The leader of the opposition, we believe, felt assured that from consistent and other reasons, that, if such non-confidence vote were carried, he, or some member of his party, would have an opportunity afforded them to form a Government, and we believe he so assured his supporters.
At, however, the very last moment, and when about to move his resolution, he suddenly became aware that upon such resolution being carried a dissolution would follow. Mr. Wetmore having so assured and given his opinion to his supporters, and in the event of a dissolution, in all reasonable probability follow in case of a non-confidence vote being carried, felt that some of his supporters might have been induced so to follow him in view of such assurances, and finding, as first stated, at the last moment a dissolution certain, Mr. Wetmore immediately asked time until the afternoon in order that he might consult his supporters. Upon discussing the situation, and in view of a certainty of dissolution, Mr. Wetmore determined not to put the country at this season of the year to the turmoil and expense of a general election. This we consider a very wise and prudent move, and although one that may justly be present not to be fully appreciated by some of his supporters; a course that must upon mature consideration commend itself to the hearty approval and endorsement of every one of such gentlemen. We must regret the result of Mr. Wetmore's resolution, and in respect to it, we believe had such been pressed and carried, he would have been entitled to a trial.
We may add that the assurances given that a dissolution would take place were of a certainty and not conjecture, and it is a subject of fair discussion, whether on constitutional principles, the government should be placed in a position as to hold such a whip over their opponents. We deem it to us quite time enough to determine the matter of dissolution when the vote of want of confidence was carried and not before.
We have a representative in the Dominion Parliament, but it is so seldom he is heard of, as attempting anything in the interests of his constituency, that we would be quite as well off if York were disfranchised. We have never said anything disrespectful of Mr. Pickett, whom we regard very highly as a gentleman and a valuable citizen, but in his capacity as a representative, he must expect to be dealt with quite differently. How many times during the present session of Parliament, has his voice been heard in debate? What advantages for this country has he attempted to secure? What prestige has the constituency of York secured by his reelection to the House of Commons? Mr. Pickett has remembered some of his friends who are in receipt of blue books, and he deluged the County with letters during the recent local campaign in support of his candidate, meddling with a matter in which no circumstances demanded his interference. But to burden his County by expending money on a matter in which he is not interested, and which he is not entitled to meddle with, is a gross error. He is in the honor of electing him to Parliament. How differently situated is St. John, and Westmorland, and King's, and Gloucester, and Victoria, and Northumberland, and even Carleton, for whose interests Mr. Irvine makes some effort. What prospect has this metropolitan constituency of York, with a representative such as we have sent to Parliament every year but one since confederation, of securing seats in the Dominion Chamber of Commons in the Council of the Country? We write these lines without personal malice, for we have none against Mr. Pickett, but we write them not from a party standpoint, but in regard that our position in Parliament is so insignificant, our influence so entirely useless.

THE LOCAL SITUATION.
There is good reason for believing that during the present session, there will be an immense influx of immigrants to the North West, from Great Britain and Ireland as well as from Scandinavia and other parts of Europe. The resident immigration agent at Montreal says that there will be a large influx of French-Canadians also to the North-West, from the New England manufacturing States. Although these people are all natives of Quebec, yet they seem to be taken with the attractions of the Prairie Provinces, where they can put in crops without clearing the land. The same authority says that of so far the improvement in the class of British immigrants this year, as compared with previous seasons, is very pronounced. They all have capital, and are intelligent agriculturists, mostly with rising families. From the knowledge he has received he thinks the number of immigrants before the fall will be more than twice that of last year. To-day development and rapid peopling of the North-West, is certainly one of the most important and useful undertakings of the century. If Canadian posterity has nothing else by which to remember Sir John A. Macdonald and his enlightened Government, then the extension of this Dominion into the great interior of the continent and its peopling by millions, should alone be sufficient to write his name on the historical page, to the end of time.
In connection with the wonderful extent which immigration from the old country is assuming already this season, a London telegram of the 21st inst. states, that owing to the unprecedented demand for passages across the Atlantic, the Allan Mail S. S. Co. were yesterday compelled to despatch their liner, the "Portland," to Australia, and a few weeks ago in his capacity of a member of the Local Government, voted to kick Mr. Black out, and yesterday voted to legalize that action. Verily Mr. Black's courtesy to Mr. Eder, lived very briefly in the memory of a post-mortem. Mr. Eder, however, having availed his flying leap from one party to another, with such great success, probably find no difficulty in keeping the minor bar of the political gymnasium. His weathercock is so fully developed recently, is one of the most startling of modern local events.
We have received the local Departmental Reports, and shall make some extracts therefrom in future issues.

THE LOCAL SITUATION.
The late Government, we believe, requested of His Honor the Lieut. Governor, a dissolution of the House. This request was refused on the ground that Mr. Blair had a majority of supporters. This so-called majority, it was well known, was obtained on a snap vote. The Attorney General, however, we are assured, led His Honor to believe that he was competent to carry on a Government to be formed by him, and in consequence a dissolution of the House was refused Hon. Mr. Hennington.
The Attorney General and his departmental officers then went to the country and were returned. The House being called together for the despatch of business, the Attorney General immediately found that he had counted without his host, and that he was really in a minority, notwithstanding the assurances to the Lieut. Governor to the contrary, and that Mr. Wetmore had an array of solid supporters sufficient to outbid him and his government. Finding this, the Attorney General, after exhausting every possible available means to obtain supporters, tried, as a last ditch, making threats of a dissolution. No consideration was at first given these threats, as the gentlemen in the opposition fully believed that the Attorney General having failed to obtain a sufficient number of supporters, as he had so led the Lieut. Governor to believe he could, that His Honor would at once, upon a non-confidence vote being carried, give to the leader of the Opposition an opportunity of ascertaining whether or not he could form a Government, and thus save the country the expense of a general election.
The leader of the opposition, we believe, felt assured that from consistent and other reasons, that, if such non-confidence vote were carried, he, or some member of his party, would have an opportunity afforded them to form a Government, and we believe he so assured his supporters.
At, however, the very last moment, and when about to move his resolution, he suddenly became aware that upon such resolution being carried a dissolution would follow. Mr. Wetmore having so assured and given his opinion to his supporters, and in the event of a dissolution, in all reasonable probability follow in case of a non-confidence vote being carried, felt that some of his supporters might have been induced so to follow him in view of such assurances, and finding, as first stated, at the last moment a dissolution certain, Mr. Wetmore immediately asked time until the afternoon in order that he might consult his supporters. Upon discussing the situation, and in view of a certainty of dissolution, Mr. Wetmore determined not to put the country at this season of the year to the turmoil and expense of a general election. This we consider a very wise and prudent move, and although one that may justly be present not to be fully appreciated by some of his supporters; a course that must upon mature consideration commend itself to the hearty approval and endorsement of every one of such gentlemen. We must regret the result of Mr. Wetmore's resolution, and in respect to it, we believe had such been pressed and carried, he would have been entitled to a trial.
We may add that the assurances given that a dissolution would take place were of a certainty and not conjecture, and it is a subject of fair discussion, whether on constitutional principles, the government should be placed in a position as to hold such a whip over their opponents. We deem it to us quite time enough to determine the matter of dissolution when the vote of want of confidence was carried and not before.
We have a representative in the Dominion Parliament, but it is so seldom he is heard of, as attempting anything in the interests of his constituency, that we would be quite as well off if York were disfranchised. We have never said anything disrespectful of Mr. Pickett, whom we regard very highly as a gentleman and a valuable citizen, but in his capacity as a representative, he must expect to be dealt with quite differently. How many times during the present session of Parliament, has his voice been heard in debate? What advantages for this country has he attempted to secure? What prestige has the constituency of York secured by his reelection to the House of Commons? Mr. Pickett has remembered some of his friends who are in receipt of blue books, and he deluged the County with letters during the recent local campaign in support of his candidate, meddling with a matter in which no circumstances demanded his interference. But to burden his County by expending money on a matter in which he is not interested, and which he is not entitled to meddle with, is a gross error. He is in the honor of electing him to Parliament. How differently situated is St. John, and Westmorland, and King's, and Gloucester, and Victoria, and Northumberland, and even Carleton, for whose interests Mr. Irvine makes some effort. What prospect has this metropolitan constituency of York, with a representative such as we have sent to Parliament every year but one since confederation, of securing seats in the Dominion Chamber of Commons in the Council of the Country? We write these lines without personal malice, for we have none against Mr. Pickett, but we write them not from a party standpoint, but in regard that our position in Parliament is so insignificant, our influence so entirely useless.

THE LOCAL SITUATION.
The late Government, we believe, requested of His Honor the Lieut. Governor, a dissolution of the House. This request was refused on the ground that Mr. Blair had a majority of supporters. This so-called majority, it was well known, was obtained on a snap vote. The Attorney General, however, we are assured, led His Honor to believe that he was competent to carry on a Government to be formed by him, and in consequence a dissolution of the House was refused Hon. Mr. Hennington.
The Attorney General and his departmental officers then went to the country and were returned. The House being called together for the despatch of business, the Attorney General immediately found that he had counted without his host, and that he was really in a minority, notwithstanding the assurances to the Lieut. Governor to the contrary, and that Mr. Wetmore had an array of solid supporters sufficient to outbid him and his government. Finding this, the Attorney General, after exhausting every possible available means to obtain supporters, tried, as a last ditch, making threats of a dissolution. No consideration was at first given these threats, as the gentlemen in the opposition fully believed that the Attorney General having failed to obtain a sufficient number of supporters, as he had so led the Lieut. Governor to believe he could, that His Honor would at once, upon a non-confidence vote being carried, give to the leader of the Opposition an opportunity of ascertaining whether or not he could form a Government, and thus save the country the expense of a general election.
The leader of the opposition, we believe, felt assured that from consistent and other reasons, that, if such non-confidence vote were carried, he, or some member of his party, would have an opportunity afforded them to form a Government, and we believe he so assured his supporters.
At, however, the very last moment, and when about to move his resolution, he suddenly became aware that upon such resolution being carried a dissolution would follow. Mr. Wetmore having so assured and given his opinion to his supporters, and in the event of a dissolution, in all reasonable probability follow in case of a non-confidence vote being carried, felt that some of his supporters might have been induced so to follow him in view of such assurances, and finding, as first stated, at the last moment a dissolution certain, Mr. Wetmore immediately asked time until the afternoon in order that he might consult his supporters. Upon discussing the situation, and in view of a certainty of dissolution, Mr. Wetmore determined not to put the country at this season of the year to the turmoil and expense of a general election. This we consider a very wise and prudent move, and although one that may justly be present not to be fully appreciated by some of his supporters; a course that must upon mature consideration commend itself to the hearty approval and endorsement of every one of such gentlemen. We must regret the result of Mr. Wetmore's resolution, and in respect to it, we believe had such been pressed and carried, he would have been entitled to a trial.
We may add that the assurances given that a dissolution would take place were of a certainty and not conjecture, and it is a subject of fair discussion, whether on constitutional principles, the government should be placed in a position as to hold such a whip over their opponents. We deem it to us quite time enough to determine the matter of dissolution when the vote of want of confidence was carried and not before.
We have a representative in the Dominion Parliament, but it is so seldom he is heard of, as attempting anything in the interests of his constituency, that we would be quite as well off if York were disfranchised. We have never said anything disrespectful of Mr. Pickett, whom we regard very highly as a gentleman and a valuable citizen, but in his capacity as a representative, he must expect to be dealt with quite differently. How many times during the present session of Parliament, has his voice been heard in debate? What advantages for this country has he attempted to secure? What prestige has the constituency of York secured by his reelection to the House of Commons? Mr. Pickett has remembered some of his friends who are in receipt of blue books, and he deluged the County with letters during the recent local campaign in support of his candidate, meddling with a matter in which no circumstances demanded his interference. But to burden his County by expending money on a matter in which he is not interested, and which he is not entitled to meddle with, is a gross error. He is in the honor of electing him to Parliament. How differently situated is St. John, and Westmorland, and King's, and Gloucester, and Victoria, and Northumberland, and even Carleton, for whose interests Mr. Irvine makes some effort. What prospect has this metropolitan constituency of York, with a representative such as we have sent to Parliament every year but one since confederation, of securing seats in the Dominion Chamber of Commons in the Council of the Country? We write these lines without personal malice, for we have none against Mr. Pickett, but we write them not from a party standpoint, but in regard that our position in Parliament is so insignificant, our influence so entirely useless.

THE LOCAL SITUATION.
The late Government, we believe, requested of His Honor the Lieut. Governor, a dissolution of the House. This request was refused on the ground that Mr. Blair had a majority of supporters. This so-called majority, it was well known, was obtained on a snap vote. The Attorney General, however, we are assured, led His Honor to believe that he was competent to carry on a Government to be formed by him, and in consequence a dissolution of the House was refused Hon. Mr. Hennington.
The Attorney General and his departmental officers then went to the country and were returned. The House being called together for the despatch of business, the Attorney General immediately found that he had counted without his host, and that he was really in a minority, notwithstanding the assurances to the Lieut. Governor to the contrary, and that Mr. Wetmore had an array of solid supporters sufficient to outbid him and his government. Finding this, the Attorney General, after exhausting every possible available means to obtain supporters, tried, as a last ditch, making threats of a dissolution. No consideration was at first given these threats, as the gentlemen in the opposition fully believed that the Attorney General having failed to obtain a sufficient number of supporters, as he had so led the Lieut. Governor to believe he could, that His Honor would at once, upon a non-confidence vote being carried, give to the leader of the Opposition an opportunity of ascertaining whether or not he could form a Government, and thus save the country the expense of a general election.
The leader of the opposition, we believe, felt assured that from consistent and other reasons, that, if such non-confidence vote were carried, he, or some member of his party, would have an opportunity afforded them to form a Government, and we believe he so assured his supporters.
At, however, the very last moment, and when about to move his resolution, he suddenly became aware that upon such resolution being carried a dissolution would follow. Mr. Wetmore having so assured and given his opinion to his supporters, and in the event of a dissolution, in all reasonable probability follow in case of a non-confidence vote being carried, felt that some of his supporters might have been induced so to follow him in view of such assurances, and finding, as first stated, at the last moment a dissolution certain, Mr. Wetmore immediately asked time until the afternoon in order that he might consult his supporters. Upon discussing the situation, and in view of a certainty of dissolution, Mr. Wetmore determined not to put the country at this season of the year to the turmoil and expense of a general election. This we consider a very wise and prudent move, and although one that may justly be present not to be fully appreciated by some of his supporters; a course that must upon mature consideration commend itself to the hearty approval and endorsement of every one of such gentlemen. We must regret the result of Mr. Wetmore's resolution, and in respect to it, we believe had such been pressed and carried, he would have been entitled to a trial.
We may add that the assurances given that a dissolution would take place were of a certainty and not conjecture, and it is a subject of fair discussion, whether on constitutional principles, the government should be placed in a position as to hold such a whip over their opponents. We deem it to us quite time enough to determine the matter of dissolution when the vote of want of confidence was carried and not before.
We have a representative in the Dominion Parliament, but it is so seldom he is heard of, as attempting anything in the interests of his constituency, that we would be quite as well off if York were disfranchised. We have never said anything disrespectful of Mr. Pickett, whom we regard very highly as a gentleman and a valuable citizen, but in his capacity as a representative, he must expect to be dealt with quite differently. How many times during the present session of Parliament, has his voice been heard in debate? What advantages for this country has he attempted to secure? What prestige has the constituency of York secured by his reelection to the House of Commons? Mr. Pickett has remembered some of his friends who are in receipt of blue books, and he deluged the County with letters during the recent local campaign in support of his candidate, meddling with a matter in which no circumstances demanded his interference. But to burden his County by expending money on a matter in which he is not interested, and which he is not entitled to meddle with, is a gross error. He is in the honor of electing him to Parliament. How differently situated is St. John, and Westmorland, and King's, and Gloucester, and Victoria, and Northumberland, and even Carleton, for whose interests Mr. Irvine makes some effort. What prospect has this metropolitan constituency of York, with a representative such as we have sent to Parliament every year but one since confederation, of securing seats in the Dominion Chamber of Commons in the Council of the Country? We write these lines without personal malice, for we have none against Mr. Pickett, but we write them not from a party standpoint, but in regard that our position in Parliament is so insignificant, our influence so entirely useless.

THE LOCAL SITUATION.
The late Government, we believe, requested of His Honor the Lieut. Governor, a dissolution of the House. This request was refused on the ground that Mr. Blair had a majority of supporters. This so-called majority, it was well known, was obtained on a snap vote. The Attorney General, however, we are assured, led His Honor to believe that he was competent to carry on a Government to be formed by him, and in consequence a dissolution of the House was refused Hon. Mr. Hennington.
The Attorney General and his departmental officers then went to the country and were returned. The House being called together for the despatch of business, the Attorney General immediately found that he had counted without his host, and that he was really in a minority, notwithstanding the assurances to the Lieut. Governor to the contrary, and that Mr. Wetmore had an array of solid supporters sufficient to outbid him and his government. Finding this, the Attorney General, after exhausting every possible available means to obtain supporters, tried, as a last ditch, making threats of a dissolution. No consideration was at first given these threats, as the gentlemen in the opposition fully believed that the Attorney General having failed to obtain a sufficient number of supporters, as he had so led the Lieut. Governor to believe he could, that His Honor would at once, upon a non-confidence vote being carried, give to the leader of the Opposition an opportunity of ascertaining whether or not he could form a Government, and thus save the country the expense of a general election.
The leader of the opposition, we believe, felt assured that from consistent and other reasons, that, if such non-confidence vote were carried, he, or some member of his party, would have an opportunity afforded them to form a Government, and we believe he so assured his supporters.
At, however, the very last moment, and when about to move his resolution, he suddenly became aware that upon such resolution being carried a dissolution would follow. Mr. Wetmore having so assured and given his opinion to his supporters, and in the event of a dissolution, in all reasonable probability follow in case of a non-confidence vote being carried, felt that some of his supporters might have been induced so to follow him in view of such assurances, and finding, as first stated, at the last moment a dissolution certain, Mr. Wetmore immediately asked time until the afternoon in order that he might consult his supporters. Upon discussing the situation, and in view of a certainty of dissolution, Mr. Wetmore determined not to put the country at this season of the year to the turmoil and expense of a general election. This we consider a very wise and prudent move, and although one that may justly be present not to be fully appreciated by some of his supporters; a course that must upon mature consideration commend itself to the hearty approval and endorsement of every one of such gentlemen. We must regret the result of Mr. Wetmore's resolution, and in respect to it, we believe had such been pressed and carried, he would have been entitled to a trial.
We may add that the assurances given that a dissolution would take place were of a certainty and not conjecture, and it is a subject of fair discussion, whether on constitutional principles, the government should be placed in a position as to hold such a whip over their opponents. We deem it to us quite time enough to determine the matter of dissolution when the vote of want of confidence was carried and not before.
We have a representative in the Dominion Parliament, but it is so seldom he is heard of, as attempting anything in the interests of his constituency, that we would be quite as well off if York were disfranchised. We have never said anything disrespectful of Mr. Pickett, whom we regard very highly as a gentleman and a valuable citizen, but in his capacity as a representative, he must expect to be dealt with quite differently. How many times during the present session of Parliament, has his voice been heard in debate? What advantages for this country has he attempted to secure? What prestige has the constituency of York secured by his reelection to the House of Commons? Mr. Pickett has remembered some of his friends who are in receipt of blue books, and he deluged the County with letters during the recent local campaign in support of his candidate, meddling with a matter in which no circumstances demanded his interference. But to burden his County by expending money on a matter in which he is not interested, and which he is not entitled to meddle with, is a gross error. He is in the honor of electing him to Parliament. How differently situated is St. John, and Westmorland, and King's, and Gloucester, and Victoria, and Northumberland, and even Carleton, for whose interests Mr. Irvine makes some effort. What prospect has this metropolitan constituency of York, with a representative such as we have sent to Parliament every year but one since confederation, of securing seats in the Dominion Chamber of Commons in the Council of the Country? We write these lines without personal malice, for we have none against Mr. Pickett, but we write them not from a party standpoint, but in regard that our position in Parliament is so insignificant, our influence so entirely useless.

