

General Business.

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3 Cakes for 10 cents. It is made from Pure Olive Oil and the Juice of Cucumbers. We can recommend it.

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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., APRIL 16, 1903.

Against Law, Logic and Loyalty.

Mr. Clarke, M. P. P., of Charlotte county, appears to be more than opaque in his ideas of both logic and law. According to the official reporter's summary of his contentions in the matter of the Halifax Fisheries Award in the legislature he takes the ground that the province is not entitled to interest on its proportion of the money, because the Dominion Government has been paying bounties to fishermen.

It is decided that the money belongs to the provinces and not to the Dominion—and there does not seem to be any doubt on that score—the question will naturally arise: Who authorized the Dominion government to administer it? Even if it were admitted that the Dominion was justified in making use of the interest in giving bounties to fishermen, by what process of equitable computation has more than one hundred thousand dollars a year been paid to those of Nova Scotia and only thirteen or fourteen thousand to those of New Brunswick?

It must be remembered, too, that the Dominion bounty is given to offshore and bank fishermen, and not to those engaged in the inshore fisheries, while it was on account of the inshore fisheries, which are the property of the provinces, that the award was paid. Newfoundland was paid \$1,000,000 directly out of the award, by the British Government. Yet, if that colony came into confederation to-day, the Dominion fisheries bounty system would be extended to its offshore fishermen as a matter of course. Those, therefore, who argue that the fishermen's bounty can be accepted as an offset against the interest claim of New Brunswick on account of its long withheld share of the Halifax award, will find themselves out of court.

The contention of Mr. Clarke that the payment of this money—principal and interest—now New Brunswick would throw upon the province the responsibility of protecting the fisheries, seems absurd. Would the Dominion government "get mad" because it was obliged to hand over to New Brunswick what it merely holds in trust for it, and abandon the duty imposed upon it by the B. N. A. Act of "regulating" the fisheries? We think not. And if it continued to regulate them, as it is bound to do, must it not also see that its regulations are enforced? And is not this enforcement what is otherwise known as protection?

We are surprised, therefore, that Mr. Clarke, who is a lawyer as well as an editor and member of the legislature of New Brunswick, should take a position in this matter so much at variance with law, logic, and loyalty to his province.

A Competent and Energetic Minister.

The Toronto Globe says: It is fortunate that at this juncture the minister at the head of the department is both competent and courageous. On many occasions Mr. Blair has fearlessly and consistently given the great railway corps advice to understand that while he is in possession of the portfolio they must travel the straight road if they wish to reduce parliamentary interference to a minimum. In all his contentions and decisions nothing is more characteristic of him than his impartiality, which is so pronounced that the smallest railway management is as safe under his guardianship as the most powerful.

Over and over again, within the past few years, Mr. Blair has induced parliament to interfere with the railway companies in ways which were formerly never thought of, but which are obviously in the direct on of conserving, and even increasing public control of vitally monopolistic franchises. For example, the subject of stations must now be made subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council, so that it is more difficult than it formerly was for a railway company to ruin a settlement by locating a station just near enough, and distant enough, to prove a detriment instead of an advantage.

A good example of Mr. Blair's courage and fairness, says the Globe, was afforded the other day by his treatment of the Grand Trunk Railway Company's bill for authorizing a loan of fifty million dollars for the improvement of the system. He pointed out to the Railway Committee that under its provisions there was nothing to hinder the company spending the greater part of this capital outside of Canada, and asked that a clause be inserted providing that the expenditure be made subject to the approval of the Governor-in-Council. This proposal was at once accepted by the railway company's representative, and, from all that is known of the Grand Trunk management, there need be no doubt that it will be acted upon in good faith. It is to be hoped that when the time comes for Mr. Blair to resign his portfolio it may pass into the hands of a successor equally vigilant and determined.

There ought not to be—and there is not, apparently—any encouragement of duplicity on the part of those who oppose the proposition for the establishment of a furniture factory in Chatham, yet ratepayers of the town who have the right to expect honest and truthful statements to be placed before them by their fellow citizens who came forward at the public meeting of last Thursday evening to enlighten and instruct them in that matter, had reason to wonder why a statement so positively made by one member of the Board of Trade should be so flippantly contradicted by another. The difference of statement was all the more puzzling, when it was established that the two gentlemen who had a difference over a matter of \$20,000 were the persons who reduced the mind of the Board of Trade to writing in the form of a resolution. One said that a company with \$50,000 capital was proposed and the other if contradicted him, saying it was \$30,000.

capital. One was Mr. W. C. Winslow and the other his Piles Aches, Mr. J. L. Stewart. The former, who attempted to juggle with a combination of the \$30,000 company and the proposed \$200,000 loan for the evident purpose of throwing a wet blanket on the undertaking, came out second best, however, for the real promoter of the enterprise had spoken in no uncertain phrases as to what the proposition placed before the Board of Trade was, and the meeting, by a vote of over ninety five per cent, expressed their confidence in his presentation of the matter.

Brigham Young, president of the council of 12 apostles of the Mormon church, died in Salt Lake City on Saturday after a lingering illness. He was born at Kirtland, Ohio, in 1803, and was the eldest son of the original President Brigham Young.

A despatch of last Saturday from Winnipeg says that the tremendous rush of immigration from the United States, Europe and Eastern Canada to the Canadian Northwest has taken the Dominion immigration authorities by surprise. Preparations had been made to meet what was considered a very large increase, but these were not sufficient to meet the extraordinary demands. As a result at many points in the Territories and Manitoba the accommodation is inadequate. Neither immigration buildings, hotels, nor private houses can furnish shelter for all the numerous arrivals.

To meet the difficulty the military authorities, who have thousands of tents in stock were appealed to. The minister of militia at once agreed to furnish all tents necessary and wired the district officer in command at Winnipeg to hand over all the tents that could be spared to Commissioner Smith. Two hundred and seventy were found available and were promptly handed over and distributed. This number, however, does not begin to meet the demands and the militia department has been asked to furnish not less than 2,000 more tents, which will be at once forwarded from Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Quebec and Halifax and distributed to points where they are likely to be most needed. The immigration department has rented a large building at Leduc, and has taken possession of the skating rink at Rosthern, which will accommodate 2,000 people.

Mr. W. Max Aitken has, it is said, almost completed the negotiation of a deal pursuant to which the People's Bank of Halifax notified its shareholders on Thursday last that arrangements had been effected subject to the shareholders' own requirements whereby a syndicate headed by John F. Stearns is to take \$300,000 new stock at \$20,000. Provision has been made for a further increase of \$500,000 of stock, making the total stock \$1,500,000. A report is current that Mr. Stearns, who is president of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, and Robert E. Harris, a director of the company, will become directors of the bank and will enter largely into the direction of its business.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick, Dominion Minister of Justice, has reported to parliament that he cannot concur in the views taken by the New Brunswick government on the subject of readjustment of representation. He says that to say that only the four provinces of the Dominion were meant in the B. N. A. act would be unjust. All the partners of the union would require to be included in taking into account the relation of the population of each province to that of the Dominion and not its relation to the aggregate population of four provinces only out of the seven provinces. The minister therefore says that the construction of the act suggested by New Brunswick is inadmissible.

And, yet, it is quite possible that the Minister of Justice is not any better authority on the subject than Sir John A. Macdonald was. Our own Attorney General, Dr. Pugsley, has a different opinion from that of the Minister of Justice, and he is quite the equal of the latter in standing at the bar. We cannot forget, also, that Ministers of Justice have always denied the soundness of our local government's contentions until the Privy Council of England have sustained the New Brunswick view. Mr. Fitzpatrick's decision, therefore, does not affect the matter in any way, as it is now referred to the Supreme Court, Nova Scotia having asked leave to join New Brunswick in the case against the Federal decision.

House of Assembly.

In the House on Wednesday—Hon. Mr. Pugsley said that in view of the interest being taken in the subject of redistribution the house would be glad to know that there was every probability that the case would be argued during the present session of the Supreme Court. His agent at Ottawa had telegraphed him that he had seen the chief justice and that on a joint application on behalf of the province and Dominion to the chief justice, a day would be made between now and Tuesday next, a day would be fixed for the argument of the case. He had received a communication from the attorney general of Nova Scotia and he was not without hope that in view of the vast importance of this question, that province would join with New Brunswick in this matter. He was glad to see that in the legislature of Nova Scotia yesterday a gentleman of high legal ability took the same view of this question as the government of New Brunswick.

Replying to Mr. H. H. Danz said steps were taken to locate a forest reservation and provincial park upon the upper waters of the Tobique, but owing to strong representations against the selection a bill was introduced to consider the suitability of other localities and the government is procuring information.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted the return of the bonded indebtedness of Northumberland and Newcastle; also return of the school debentures and the assessed value of the real and personal property of Newcastle.

Hon. Mr. Libillois laid on the table the annual report of the chief commissioner of public works for 1902.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie submitted the report of the commission on the revision and consolidation of the statutes. He said it had been suggested that this report be printed but it would cost a good deal and he would like to have an expression of opinion. Mr. H. H. Danz expressed his opinion that if the report gave the reasons which caused the commissioners to make changes it would be of value to have it published. He thought it almost impossible during the present session of the committee on the work of examining condi-

tion to devote that time which the work demanded. He thought it might be worth while to consider doing it in recess, leaving the bill for a year.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said the committee might express an opinion as to whether the report should be printed. There was a great deal of weight in what the leader of the opposition had said. Perhaps they might agree to pass some portions of the statutes and let the others lie over. The committee might discuss this tomorrow.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie moved the resolutions in regard to the Quebec conference. He said: In moving these resolutions I do not think it is necessary for me to make any extended remarks because the matter has already been fully discussed by both sides of the house. I have been accused of being in a wrong position now because in 1887 when the Quebec resolutions were presented to the legislature I opposed them. I have already explained my position in regard to this matter. I opposed the resolutions then because I thought they went too far in certain directions, but I never objected to a financial readjustment. The fathers of confederation had lofty views with regard to the future of the Dominion and they fully believed that it would become great and powerful. Their views in this respect have been more than realized but in their zeal for the interests of the Dominion they seem to have forgotten to deal prudently and wisely with the interests of the separate provinces.

No man in 1867 could have reasonably anticipated that the Dominion would become as great in 1903 as it is done. No man could have foreseen that the Northwest would become so important a factor, or could have dreamed of the development of the Yukon. During the 36 years that have elapsed since then the greatest advances have been made in all lines of human endeavor. New powers of nature have been made subservient to the uses of man. The only people that seem to have stood still are the people of the separate provinces, because they had no provision made in the act of union for their proper development.

REVENUE MORE THAN FOUR TIMES GREATER. In the first year of confederation the revenue of the Dominion was \$12,000,000, now it is upwards of \$50,000,000, yet the provinces are practically receiving the same subsidy as in 1867. The British North America act, that is not right. Allowance should be made for our development.

It is true that some say that the provinces should be taught economy, but it is impossible to properly look after the interests of the province and to practice such economy at the same time. When Mr. Blair and Mr. Fielding who were members of the Quebec conference of 1886, became cabinet ministers at Ottawa, I felt it was an opportune time to ask them to carry out their own policy. Having got into power, I felt that they should have the opportunity of doing that justice to the provinces which they had demanded. If that inconsistency were my party, I intend to be inconsistent, and will continue to be inconsistent until they carry out their pledges.

I drew attention to these matters last year and our action has been the means of stirring up the other provinces. The leader of the Quebec conference asked that a conference be held in that city. This was done and every province was represented.

PEOPLE OF DOMINION MAKE DEMAND. It is, therefore, not the people of New Brunswick alone who are making this demand, but the people of the whole Dominion. The people of all Canada are included in this movement and they are simply asking the Dominion government that their own money shall be divided in a different way.

MORE NEED FOR LARGER SUBSIDY. The time has come when the provinces cannot get along with the amount that answered our needs 36 years ago. Everyone knows that living is much more expensive than it was at the time of confederation and that the demands made upon the funds of the province are much greater. The people are not satisfied with the roads and bridges that would have served their purpose 36 years ago. The province cannot stand still while communities are advancing.

WE HAVE TO PROGRESS AS THE INDIVIDUAL PROGRESSES. There was no tourist associations in old times to claim money from the government. The agricultural demands were much less at the time of confederation than they are at present, yet these demands are rightly made by the representatives of the people and we know that agriculture has made immense advances under the increased expenditure and with the assistance that the government has been able to give.

The best expenditure ever made by the government has been for the salaries of those men who are acting as agricultural school trustees and who have raised the standing of their own profession to so high a level.

GREAT DEMANDS HAVE BEEN MADE ON THE GOVERNMENT for the building of railways. The government has had to give subsidies to railways because the representatives of the people demanded them. Some of these subsidies were unwise. The greatest disaster that ever happened this province was when the legislature gave 10,000 acres of land a mile to the building of the New Brunswick Railway, thereby greatly injuring the counties of York, Carleton, Victoria and Northumberland.

Mr. Fleming—On what side were you then? Hon. Mr. Tweedie—I moved a resolution in the assembly in 1875 condemning this grant, and let me say that when my honorable friend from Carleton has been 30 years in the legislature, which I doubt if he will ever attain, I doubt if he will have as good a record as my own. In the words of scripture I would advise you to be silent, for till his beard grows. (Laughter.)

Mining development is another matter which demands much greater expenditure than we are now able to give. New Brunswick is a difficult country to prospect because it is so heavily wooded, yet I believe that our mines are of great value and, if we could afford it, it would pay to have the province divided into districts and thoroughly explored.

Now if our financial condition does not permit us to expend as much money as we should on this work, so necessary for the future of the province, is it not right that we should ask the Dominion government to grant us an increased amount and a fair share of our own money. If we had this \$130,000 which is claimed for New Brunswick under the Quebec resolutions, it would materially assist us in many lines.

New demands are constantly being made upon us. Recently we were asked to give a subsidy to a steamer running from St. John to the south shore of Nova Scotia. We have given \$50,000 because we felt it was right to do this and that we must always stand by the commercial metropolis of our own province. Our roads and bridges require more assistance. Our educational system needs more money. Calls come from the teachers to a higher scale of remuneration, and I am glad to see that our teachers are getting to be as good as those of other provinces. Unfortunately under our present financial condi-

tion, we cannot afford to pay them more, but if we had this increased subsidy and our share of the fishery award, we could do it. In view of all these facts the government has these resolutions before you feeling sure that you will endorse them.

TO ADVANCE OUR PROVINCE. There has been some discussion as to whether it would be necessary to amend the British North America act in order to grant bounties to the furniture factory. It has been said that he would deal with the matter as soon as possible and I am satisfied that before the legislature again meets he will have a favorable reply.

In addition to the \$130,000 claimed under these resolutions, we ask for a readjustment of the terms of the British North America act so that our 80 cents a head subsidy, instead of stopping when our population reaches 400,000, will continue until it reaches 2,500,000.

There is another matter which was discussed at the conference, the expense of administering criminal law. It will hardly be believed that in the province of Quebec the administration of criminal justice costs nearly \$200,000. It is claimed that the Dominion should contribute to this and the demand is made for a sum not exceeding 20 cents a head of the population of the province to pay for administering the criminal law. If this demand is granted, it would give us an additional \$90,000 a year to divide between the province and the municipalities and relieve the latter from the expense to which they are now put for criminal justice.

I now leave the matter in your hands. Whatever may be said by the opposition press against us, whatever motives may be charged or whatever slanders may be uttered, I do say that this government is acted only by the desire to advance the best interests of the province. We have only one motive and that is to make our province one of the most influential provinces in Canada.

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