

NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.

Continuation of the Debate on the Representation Resolution.

MR. HAZEN, MR. OSMAN AND MR. HILL PRESENT THEIR VIEWS.

(Concluded from Saturday.)

Mr. Hazen—Still it would have been better if my hon. friend had not gone there. However, I sympathize entirely with the position taken by the members of the government with respect to this resolution, and I desire to say this emphatically so that it will not be possible for any one to say that there was a dissenting voice in this legislature. It is very unfortunate that we have no record of the proceedings of the Quebec conference when the articles of confederation were drawn up. It certainly was not expected that there would ever be any larger increase in the population of Quebec. I was told by a member of that conference that it was thought the Maritime Provinces having open seaports and being nearer Europe, would increase more rapidly than Quebec, but things have turned out more differently. The population of Quebec has increased more rapidly than that of Ontario, and the latter province lost a number of representatives as a result of the last census. At the time of confederation the Northwest had not been joined to Canada, and no one could have foreseen that that vast country would fill up with an enormous population, so that in the future the whole power of the Dominion would centre in the west.

We must ask that the terms of the Quebec conference be so changed that beyond a certain point our representation shall decrease. It is possible that at Ottawa we may meet with the argument that the original boundaries of Quebec extended to Hudson Bay. I know that that position was taken by Sir Hector Langevin. But we can very properly claim that the general understanding among the members of the Quebec conference was that the province was bounded to the north by the height of land and this argument is fortified by the fact that the first census of Canada thus limited the boundaries of the Province of Quebec. It seems so me while we are dealing with this question that we might consider how much our position would be strengthened if we could obtain the co-operation of the other provinces. It certainly would be a glaring injustice if the older provinces are treated in a different spirit than those that have entered the Confederation since the British North America Act was passed. There cannot be a doubt that British Columbia or Alberta or Saskatchewan be treated more favorably than New Brunswick? If it was right that they should come in on more favorable terms than us, then surely it would be no violation of the constitution if this province was placed in such a position that there should be no further diminution of its representation. There is no doubt that the parliament of Canada acquired the right under the Imperial Act to increase the boundaries of any province, but the same act required them to make provision for any other province whose interests might be affected. It cannot be successfully contended that we have not been affected by the increase of Quebec if the attention of parliament is now called to the matter, and to their right to legislate it seems to me that any government should be willing to apply a remedy as it can be done under the provisions of the Imperial Act of 1871. It might not be possible to get the Province of Ontario to act with us. We should be certain of the support of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. It is a great misfortune that the people of these three Maritime Provinces are not able to speak with the authority of one government. If they were united their influence would be much greater than at present. If we could agree to a union, we could speak to the government at Ottawa with an amount of authority which we cannot now claim. In conclusion I may say that I sincerely trust that some practical good will come out of this discussion and it will give myself and my colleagues on this side of the House much pleasure to strengthen the hand of the government in this matter.

MR. OSMAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Osman said that this seemed to him to be the time and the occasion for every member to express his approval of the resolution now before the House. It must be gratifying to the premier and to the government, as it is to other members, that the leader of the opposition has given his unqualified approval of the resolution, and has supported his views in so able a speech as has just been delivered; even though he (Mr. Hazen) had mildly twitted the attorney general with having failed to win this case before the supreme court of Canada and the privy council. It seems to me that the suggestion made that in maritime union is our only salvation from complete loss of prestige and influence in the councils of the Dominion is a sound one and I am favorable to such union. It does not seem quite right that new provinces coming into the union should be given privileges not enjoyed by those provinces who took the risks of forming the original confederation. The older provinces, in forming the confederation were entering into a new and untried field, and they took risks, which, happily, have resulted in good, and the provinces which have since entered the union and others now coming in enjoy the prosperity and the experience of the twenty-five years of confederation, which has made Canada the brightest gem in the crown of Great Britain. The new provinces are reaping the benefits of this, and it does seem absurd to propose or suggest that they shall enjoy privileges regarding the representation in the common parliament of the country, that are denied to or withheld from the provinces first making up the union. He could not add anything to the arguments so ably and forcibly presented by the premier and those following him, but he did not want to let the occasion pass without giving his emphatic endorsement to the resolution, and he felt that this is one of the occasions when every member should express his views.

MR. HILL'S ADDRESS.

Hon. Mr. Hill, in rising to speak on the resolution, said he did not suppose he could throw any additional light upon the question under discussion, so ably spoken of by the premier, the attorney general and the leader of the opposition. It does not seem that there remains much to be said. He remembered when the question of confederation with the upper provinces was being discussed in this province, when it was the one question over-shadowing all others, the anti-confederates contended that the amount necessary for the affairs of the Dominion would be greater than estimated by the advocates of a union. Sir Leonard Tilley and those associated with him in advocating confederation, stated that a revenue of a eleven and a half millions would be sufficient for the needs of the government. The opposition party, led by Fisher, and in which his (Hill's) father had a part, contended that fourteen millions and more would be required. We have seen their contention in this regard more than fulfilled, until at the present time fifty millions are required to be raised to carry on the affairs of the country. The party opposed to confederation also contended that the union would make this a dearer country to live in by reason of our losing the privileges of trading with the states which the province of New Brunswick then enjoyed. They were right in this regard also. Our tariff was then about fifteen per cent with two and one half per cent additional to pay interest on bonds for the Shediac railway, now a part of the Intercolonial. The tariff has doubled under confederation.

Another objection urged against the union was that because of our small and restricted area and small population our influence in the confederation would be little, and eventually of decreasing importance and ultimately nil. It would seem that that contention of the anti-confederates is being fulfilled also. The great and growing west controls this country, and we have to be satisfied with the crumbs which fall from the master's table. Our representation as

well as our influence is decreasing, and unless some remedy can be found must ultimately reach the vanishing point.

It is quite true that the same of affairs obtains in some of the states of the union to the south of us. The influence as well as the representation of New England is wanting. Originally Maine had a representation of eight in the senate, the unit of the representation being between 60,000 and 70,000. Maine's representation has been reduced to five, and if the present condition of the province prevails, like ours in this province, will reach the vanishing point. If any remedy can be found or suggested, the government is justified in making every possible effort to maintain our present standing in the confederation, and to assert our rights.

What will be our condition if the reduction in our representation continues as we fear it may? It will mean taxation without representation. We, as Anglo-Saxons and as the descendants of those who fought for responsible government, will never submit to that. If it should ever come to pass that we have to contribute to the vast expenditure to build up the west and we with little or no influence in the councils of the country; if we find our importance buried under a swarm of Doukhobors, Galicians and Russian Jews, all of whom count in the census, we may have to turn to the big brother to the south of us. At the present time you can hardly find an annexationist in all Canada. It has been said that Canadians are more loyal to the throne of Great Britain than the King, and St. John, the city of the Loyalists, has been called the most loyal city in Canada. Yet not many years ago St. John, because of certain tariff changes which made it almost impossible to carry on profitable trade with the United States, was the centre of a strong annexation movement. That has largely passed away. In days of the family compact, when the colonies were ruled by governors sent out by the home government, and they chose their own advisers, the secession movement was much stronger than at the present day. The struggle for responsible government was marked by an open rebellion in Ontario and Quebec, and but for the sagacity and good judgment of Lord Durham no doubt these colonies would have been lost to the British Crown, just as the thirteen colonies forming the American union were lost. It is not safe to conclude because the sky is cloudless today that we will have no more storms. The United States were lost to Great Britain because the people of those provinces were denied representation in the parliament of the country. So may it be if our people find our representation gone and our influence nil in this confederation and our people may find it necessary to look to the great nation to the south.

Mr. Osman—You say Maine has only five representatives. We would have only half as many in their union.

Hon. Mr. Hill—Yes, but we would have something to show for it. I do not advocate union with the United States, nor do I desire it. I am only pointing this out as one of the dangers to be avoided. Our loyal and gallant people will stand up for their rights and I hope will ever be loyal to the mother country. It used to be said that our loyalty was governed by self interest, that we were loyal to those who furnished us with bread and butter. That is not so. The wave of loyal enthusiasm which swept over this country at the time of the South African war proved that it is not so, and Canadians and New Brunswickers are as ready today to fight for the integrity of the Empire as they were three years ago. I can scarcely believe that the day will ever come when circumstances will be such as that our people will desire to sever our union with Great Britain, and I hope, I know that I shall never see it. I do not desire to see it, nor do I wish it; but it seems to me that it is one of the dangers that threaten the Confederation unless some remedy can be found for our decreasing representation and waning influence at Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that there were other members who wished to speak to this resolution, but who were not present today. They had asked him to have the debate adjourned so as to give them an opportunity to speak. He moved the adjournment of the debate, which was made the order of the day for Monday.

The House went into committee of the whole and passed bills, Mr. Allen in the chair. The bill to amend the Act to vest the property of the government and trustees of the Madras schools in New Brunswick in the Diocesan Synod of Fredericton was committed. Hon. Mr. Tweedie explained that there seemed to be some doubt whether under the present Act the synod has power to use the funds vested in them for other than Madras schools, while it is desirable that the synod should have power to use the funds for general educational purposes, for instance, to assist a student through college. The synod had requested this bill so as to remove all doubt on the question. It was agreed to.

Other bills agreed to were that to amend the act of incorporation of the Maritime Copper Company, the Auto Road Company and the act to authorize the conveyance of right of way to the St. John Bridge and Railway Extension Company.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie announced that he would deliver his budget speech on Tuesday.

At six o'clock the House adjourned till Monday at three o'clock.

Sign of the Gambler.

When you see a man excessively shined up, new overcoat, new hat, trousers painfully creased, shoes that reflect images of the surroundings; when you see him enter a car, throw the tail of his coat up his back before dropping into a seat, stretch out his legs, jerk up his trousers and begin to clean his nails, it is safe to bet \$1,000,000 he is a successful gambler.

BITS OF NEWS.

Items of Interest Culled from Exchanges and Other Sources.

A Boston friend of Rev. Charles Wilson, Springfield, sends him \$4,000 to endow a bed in the Springfield, N. S., Cottage Hospital in memory of the Right Reverend Frederick Dan Huntington, first bishop of Central New York, who died July 31, 1904.

Truro Daily News—Our curlers have just got a bad beating at the hands of the New Glasgow team, in New Glasgow. The skips from Truro with their defeats or victories were, Dexter won by 2; Semple by 2; then comes the awful record, Dover, Cox and Hallett "licked" by 7 each, and Captain Murray, the Kuropatkin of this match, defeated by 15. Truro, speak it gently, 32 in the hole!

Mrs. Mary Kenchett, aged 82 years was burned to death Friday in a fire that destroyed a two story tenement house at Lord's Cove, Deer Island, Charlotte County, N. B. It appears that the old lady, who boarded at the house of a man named Butler, attempted to kindle a fire in her room by the use of kerosene, which exploded and ignited her clothing. She was overcome before an alarm could be given. So rapidly did the flames spread that it was impossible for help to reach her.

THE CAT ESCAPED.

Constable and Small Boy Were Not So Fortunate.

Montreal, March 18.—Constable Paquin and a small boy named Hector MacKay proceeded to rid a neighborhood in the east end of a troublesome cat, and in order to be in sympathy with the Humane Society placed the feline in a lethal chamber and turned on the gas. The apparatus had always worked satisfactorily in the painless despatching of dogs, but cats seem to be beyond its capabilities, for instead of destroying the animal the cat was only soothed into a sleep. Then the top of the chamber suddenly flew off. The constable's moustache and eyebrows were singed, and the boy, whose curiosity was greater, was so badly burned that he was taken to the General Hospital. In the confusion the cat escaped.

A MAGNIFICENT OUTING.

A trip through the 30,000 islands of the Georgian Bay, visiting the weird and romantic scenery of the inner channel, Manitoulin Island, the North Channel, Sault Ste. Marie, Parry Sound, Mackinac, etc., is one that, once taken, is never forgotten. The region stands first in lovely scenery, and interesting environments and capital sport is assured lovers of rod and gun. It also gives one an opportunity of making a voyage of 1,500 miles on the great inland seas. A descriptive publication has recently been issued by the Grand Trunk Railway system, giving full information together with maps and all particulars, copies of which may be had free on application to J. Quinlan, D. P. A., Bonaventure Station, Montreal.

Lost on the Ice on Lake Erie.

No landmarks can be seen. There is nothing by which to direct a course. A man may easily be lost and wander until overcome. Too often this has happened, and hardly a winter has passed without some such disaster.

A man so lost will often trust to the instinct of the dogs to find a way home through the bewildering storm and gloom. Sometimes, however, even the animals have been at fault. In a recent case a fisherman with three dogs was overtaken on the homeward way by a sudden tempest of wind and snow. To see even a few feet must have been impossible, and even the dogs must have been overcome with fright or found that they were unable to guide themselves in the right direction. Still, though two were loose, they did not desert the man. When the searching parties found him on the following day he was dead, frozen to death, but the dogs with him were alive. One dog, which had not been unharnessed, was mad, however, and had to be killed at once.—George Hibbard in Harper's Magazine.

Look to Your Walk.

Look to your walk. It has more to do with your success or failure than you perhaps dream of. Don't slouch. Don't wobble. Don't shuffle. Don't strut. Walk like a man who is determined.

Men have been known to lose by perspiration 5,000 grains an hour.

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A TRAINED NURSE

After Years of Experience, Advises Women in Regard to Their Health.

Mrs. Martha Pohlman of 55 Chester Avenue, Newark, N. J., who is a graduate Nurse from the Blockley Training School, at Philadelphia, and for six years Chief Clinic Nurse at the Philadelphia Hospital, writes the letter printed below. She has the advantage of personal experience, besides her professional education, and what she has to say may be absolutely relied upon.

Many other women are afflicted as she was. They can regain health in the same way. It is prudent to heed such advice from such a source.

Mrs. Pohlman writes: "I am firmly persuaded, after eight years of experience with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, that it is the safest and best medicine for any suffering woman to use."

"Immediately after my marriage I found that my health began to fail me. I became weak and pale, with severe bearing-down pains, fearful backaches and frequent dizzy spells. The doctors prescribed for me, yet I did not improve. I would bloat after eating and frequently become nauseated. I had an acid discharge and pains down through my limbs so I could hardly walk. It was as bad a case of female trouble as I have ever known. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, however, cured me within four months. Since that time I have had occasion to recommend it to a number of patients suffering from all forms of female difficulties, and I find that while it is considered unprofessional to recommend a patent medicine, I can honestly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, for I have found that it cures female ills, where all other new time fails. It is a grand medicine for sick women."

Money cannot buy such testimony as this—merit alone can produce such results, and the ablest specialists now agree that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most universally successful remedy for all female diseases known to medicine.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizzy-

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.



ness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles.

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles.

The needless suffering of women from diseases peculiar to their sex is terrible to see. The money which they pay to doctors who do not help them is an enormous waste. The pain is cured and the money is saved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Experience has proved this.

It is well for women who are ill to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. In her great experience, which covers many years, she has probably had to deal with dozens of cases just like yours. Her advice is free and confidential.

Magic In Art.

There is a magic in the word that makes men, even when they are so crass and ignorant that they don't know the meaning of it, profess a love for art.

His Line.

"You say Charley Spender is a manufacturer? I thought he was just a plain loafer. What line is he in?"

"He makes trouble for his father."

"It's all very well to talk of writing for posterity," sighed the poet, "but posterity isn't editing any magazines."

The Buttered Side.

A woman who is a close observer of children was out walking in the country one day, she relates, when she saw a little girl with solemn big blue eyes sitting on a doorstep munching a huge slice of bread and butter. The only peculiarity about the operation was that she was holding the buttered side of the bread toward the ground.

"Why do you hold your bread and butter that way?" asked the lady.

"Tause," whispered the little maiden confidentially, "mamma says bread always falls butter side down, so if you hold it butter side down to start with and then drop it, why, of course, it falls butter side up."

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