

If it's the Kidneys, "Sun" Kidney Pills will cure you

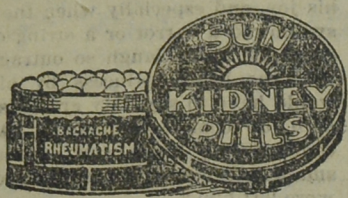
A man with weak kidneys is a weak man. The least exertion—the slightest departure from a rigid diet—a cold—aggravates the kidneys and puts the sufferer in a bed of pain.

Newcastle Bridge, N.B., July 20th, 1904.
"I contracted Kidney Trouble about 20 years ago. Since then, when I overexerted myself or got a cold, I would be a constant sufferer from pains in back and hips and soreness across the loins. I was extremely weak, very nervous, and had no appetite. I scarcely got a full night's sleep, and if I tried to work an hour a day, would suffer severe pain. I tried every remedy recommended for Kidney Trouble but none relieved me. At last I was persuaded to use "Sun" Kidney Pills, and bought three boxes. Before I had finished the second box, I slept well, the pains grew less, and now after taking eight boxes, I think I am as well a man as I could reasonably hope to be at my age."
CHARLES R. WATT.

This is no uncommon case, or uncommon cure, with "Sun" Kidney Pills. The excruciating pain—the weakness—the lost vigor and vitality—are all due to kidney trouble. "Sun" Kidney Pills go to the seat of the trouble—make the kidneys well and strong. They relieve the pain—protect these vital organs from taking cold—clear the urine—stop the frequent desire to urinate—enable one to sleep through the night without arising three or four times as many sufferers from kidney trouble do.

Save yourself from Diabetes and Bright's Disease. Win back health and strength with "Sun" Kidney Pills.

50c a box—3 boxes for \$1.25.
At all dealers or from the Sun Medicine Co., Oak Point, N.B.



FAIR PLAY FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

Premier and Attorney General in Effective Speeches.

Present Strong Arguments Against Further Reduction in Our Representation at Ottawa.

A QUESTION DEMANDING UNITED SUPPORT OF ALL PARTIES.

The House met at three o'clock Thursday.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie laid before the House the evidence taken by the Factory Commissioners and the school report for the past year.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill to amend the New Brunswick Elections Act with respect to the Parish of Alnwick, Northumberland. He explained that it was desired to establish an additional polling place in that parish.

Mr. Hazen thought it might be well to make a general bill as there were other places which required additional polling places. In St. John there were only two polling places in Prince ward where there were 1,300 votes to be polled.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie thought that the Sheriff in such a case could provide additional ballot boxes.

Mr. Hazen said this had not been done in Prince Ward. The act had worked excellently at the St. John election and he thought the House was to be congratulated on having passed it.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that members who desired changes might hand him a memorandum of what they wished added to the bill.

Mr. Hazen thought there should be some uniform rule to guide the sheriffs with respect to the carrying out of the act. For instance the Sheriff of St. John required a person whose name was to be added to the voters' list to appear personally while other sheriffs accepted an affidavit as sufficient. For his part he thought the former course was the best.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie quite agreed with the leader of the opposition and thought that no great injustice would be done if no names were added after the lists were finally made up.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley said it had been suggested that it would be well to have a permanent list of electors and that notices should be published that certain names were to be added and others to be struck off this list.

Hon. Mr. Hill complained that under the get a man might require to be a resident of the place for a year and a half before he could get his name on the list.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie moved that the bill be referred to a special committee. This was carried and a special committee appointed consisting of Messrs. Tweedie, Pugsley, Hill, McLachly, Copp, Hazen and Clarke.

Mr. Campbell introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating Gibson Village for water and fire purposes.

Mr. Lantaulm introduced a bill with regard to the payment of the assessment commissioners by the City of St. John.

Mr. Clarke introduced a bill to authorize Milltown to establish water works.

Mr. Hart introduced a bill to enable the St. Andrews school trustees to issue debentures.

NEW BRUNSWICK REPRESENTATION.

Protest Against it Being Cut Down.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie moved his resolution with reference to representation of which he gave notice yesterday. He said: In moving this resolution it is not my intention to speak to the question at any length. Before any action was taken by us or the decision of the judicial committee was announced, there were plenty of people who were quite certain that our contention in regard to that sub-

ject was correct. But when the decision was against us it is surprising how many people there were who declared that they knew beforehand that there was nothing in our contention and that we were wrong in endeavouring to sustain it. But I feel that we were able to stand any criticism of that kind, for I hold it to be the duty of any government of this province as well as of all persons whether in the legislature or out of it who have the interest of the province at heart to see that the rights of the province are preserved. It is in accordance with this principle that I have moved this resolution. The question in such a case should be what is the duty of the government? For if we do not guard the interests of this province we may be sure that they will receive little consideration from the federal authorities. If we had allowed the federal government to do as they pleased, what position would we have been in? In 1867 immediately after confederation, the federal government undertook to deal with our inland fisheries as if it owned them. Fortunately there were some people who held that their rights had been violated and who fought the government on this issue with the result of showing that the federal government was wholly in the wrong. In what position would Ontario have been in if Sir Oliver Mowat had not been there to stand up for the rights of that province? I feel that it was our duty to draw the attention of government and parliament to Canada to this matter. The resolutions set forth pretty fully the objects we desire to attain. The decision of the privy council in the representation case, left undecided the question whether in computing the population of Canada, the population of the territories should be included. Now in erecting these territories into provinces, I hold that they should not be dealt with so as to interfere with our rights as was done in the case of Manitoba and British Columbia.

I cannot view with indifference the prospect of the representation of the Province of New Brunswick in the parliament of Canada being reduced to two or three members as might be the case in the future. I feel that this is a question that should be discussed by the members on both sides of the house in the fullest manner, and with an eye to the interests of the province. It is worthy of note that sometimes gentlemen who are very heartily in favor of provincial rights when members of the provincial legislature, become strangely indifferent to them when they go to Ottawa. I remember that Messrs. Fielding and Blair were very prominent in urging the rights of the Maritime Provinces at the Quebec conference in 1887, but when they got to the larger field they apparently forgot that they were pledged to support these interests. It is a very remarkable thing that all the legislation of which we complain in regard to Manitoba, British Columbia, and Quebec, went through without the slightest opposition or protest. The order in council admitting British Columbia to the union gave that province six members which number could never be reduced but might be increased by the growth of the population. It placed British Columbia in the same position as if it had been one of the original provinces of the confederation. Its position was even better, for, while its representation could not be decreased, that of the other provinces might be decreased.

ed for the reason of British Columbia's increase of population. The Manitoba act was in the same terms as that of British Columbia. When the bill was passed, extending the boundaries of the Province of Quebec in 1898, not a single voice was raised against it. Dr. Sproule, who asked about the bill, was told that it was merely a matter of form. I think now that the time has come when the attention of parliament should be drawn seriously to these things things by which our rights are diminished. At the time of confederation Quebec had certain well defined boundaries. According to the census of 1871, it had an area of 193,555 square miles. Quebec is the province by which the representation of the other provinces are regulated. In 1898, an act was passed which extended the boundaries of Quebec, so that it contained 351,000 square miles, an addition of 158,000 square miles to its territory. This territory is that through which the Grand Trunk Pacific will pass, and which we may expect to become populous in the future. The result will be to diminish our representation in a way never contemplated by the British North America Act. It cannot be denied that this very seriously affects the interests of New Brunswick and that of the other Maritime Provinces. I do not think that we ought to have been placed in this position. This province as an area of 27,000 square miles, and its area cannot be increased. The territory added to the Province of Quebec would make six provinces like New Brunswick, and is certain in the future to contain a large population.

When the Imperial act of 1871, authorizing the extension of the area of any province was passed it provided that in enlarging any province regard should be had to the rights of the other provinces. But I may ask what consideration was given to the rights of the Maritime Provinces when Quebec, the key province of the Dominion was thus enlarged. It seems to me that this legislature should assert itself and speak out plainly for the interests of New Brunswick. It is our duty as a government and as a legislature to deal with all matters which effect the interests of the province and to see to it that these interests are properly upheld.

DR. PUGSLEY'S SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley said, I feel that having been called upon as one of the law officers of the Crown to consider this question it is not undesirable that I should express my views upon it. Before going into detail I may say that it is a matter of profound regret to me that the Supreme Court of Canada and the Judicial Committee should have decided as they have done. I have never entertained the slightest doubt that the fathers of Confederation in framing their scheme of representation intended that it should be confined to the four original provinces of Canada and that if other provinces were admitted it should be on terms. In that view I was fortified by the statement of one of the greatest statesmen of Canada, who was himself one of the fathers of Confederation and who took a leading part in bringing it about, I refer to the late Sir John A. Macdonald, who in his report of the 29th December, 1870, on the admission of the Northwest Territory said, "The general purview of the British North American Act, 1867, seems to be confined to the three provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick originally forming the Dominion." That was my own view of the case and notwithstanding adverse decisions it is my view today. I am pleased to know that many eminent lawyers hold the same view. I think it is only necessary for us to look at the words of the 51st section and 53rd section of the British North American Act to become convinced that it was only intended to deal with the representation of the four provinces. In the course of the argument before the Privy Council, one of the Law Lords admitted that if Newfoundland should seek admission to the union she would have a right to stipulate with regard to terms and in respect to representation. How have our rights been taken away by the legislation of the Dominion. The only justification for it is that it was done by authority of imperial orders in council and imperial statutes at the request of the government of Canada.

When British Columbia was admitted into the union it was stipulated that her representation should be increased under the terms of the British North America Act, and that this act should apply as if she had been one of the original provinces of confederation. The same thing was done with respect to Manitoba. Now what has been the effect of this. It is that you must construe the British North America Act as if these had been in the union in 1867. If that is so the compact of confederation has been violated by legislation and by orders in council without us being consulted. Surely the authorities at Ottawa should see that this wrong is remedied. According to my view of the matter any proposal to alter the constitution should be assented to by the legislature, yet we have never been consulted in this matter by which our rights are so seriously affected. The premier thinks that the present time when new provinces are being created is an appropriate time to bring this question before parliament. A singular thing happened in connection with the representation case. It was shown in the factum that the Justice department at Ottawa doubted whether the supreme court had dealt with the populations of the territories. The Judicial committee declined to decide the question. But see the anomaly. The effect of the decision was to include the population of the territories and thus to reduce the representation of New Brunswick. No person who heard the argument before the privy council could fail to have been impressed by the absurdity of our representation being reduced by the unorganized territory of the northwest. Is it not absurd that we should be affected by the increase of the population

(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE).

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AN INSTANT BANISHER
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LARGE BOTTLES 25¢
DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

FLAGS IN BIG HOTELS.

Colors of All Nations as a Rule Are Kept in Stock.

"No first class metropolitan hotel is thoroughly equipped until it possesses an assortment of flags almost as complete as that of an admiral's flagship," remarked the manager of a prominent caravansary.

"The leading hotels in the great cities have use for flags of all nations some time or other. Hotels are pretty nearly as punctilious in observing certain little ceremonies when distinguished visitors arrive as are naval fleets. If some high official of a foreign country is staying in the house it is the proper thing to display his nation's colors. As all big hotels are likely to entertain home and foreign diplomats, army or navy officers, or even members of royal families, you can see where there is a necessity for an assortment of flags.

"The hotel may not possess a complete outfit to begin with, but as time rolls along and distinguished men of all lands are entertained the collection of bunting is continually added to. Then there are the many fraternal organizations which make one hotel or another their headquarters on the occasion of annual celebrations. They usually have some flag or device which is swung to the breeze over the house on the days of the jollifications."

AN AFRICAN INCIDENT.

A Python, Some Goats and a Meal That Was Relished.

"During several years spent in central Africa we were for the greater part of the time dependent on goats for our fresh milk supply," writes a traveler. "The goat kraal was made very strong, proof against lions, leopards and other carnivora, but a python entered between the poles, though they were spaced three inches apart, one night, killed all the goats in the compartment by strangling them, swallowed two and was found gorged, sluggish and self trapped within the kraal in the morning. The swellings of his body where the two goats were prevented him from escaping between the palings, as he had come in. To look at the snake's small head and slender neck it seemed impossible for him to swallow anything larger than a rat, but by dislocating his jaw and stretching his skin he accomplished the apparently impossible feat of gastronomy. The goats were cut out of him intact by our boys, who evidently considered that premature burial in the python did not affect the edible qualities of the meat, as within half an hour it was all roasted and eaten with considerable relish."

Think Straight.

It would be impossible for a lawyer to make a reputation in his profession while continually thinking about medicine or engineering. He must think about law and must study and become thoroughly imbued with its principles. It is unscientific to expect to attain excellence or ability enough to gain distinction in any particular line while holding the mind upon and continually contemplating something radically different.—Success.

The Baird Company's

Wine of Tar Honey and Wild Cherry

A Lubricant to the Throat.

A Tonic to the Vocal Chords.

The Baird Co.'s Wine of Tar, Honey and Wild Cherry is the best remedy for coughs and colds I have ever used.

Woodstock, N. B. MARY A. SHAW.

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On good paper,
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MARSHAL NEY'S DEATH.

The Dramatic End of the Brave French Soldier.

Ney refused naturally to place himself on his knees and to allow his eyes to be bandaged. He only asked Commandant Saint-Bias to show him where he was to stand. He faced the platoon, which held their muskets at "the recover," and then, in an attitude which I shall never forget, so noble was it, calm and dignified, without any swagger, he took off his hat, and, profiting by the short moment which was caused by the adjutant de place having to place himself on one side and to give the signal for firing, he pronounced these few words, which I heard very distinctly, "Frenchmen, I protest against my sentence, my honor."—At these last words, as he was placing his hand on his heart, the detonation was heard.

He fell as if struck by lightning. A roll of the drums and the cries of "Vive le roi!" by the troops formed in square brought to a close this lugubrious ceremony.

This fine death made a great impression on me. Turning to Augustus de la Rochejaquelein, colonel of the grenadiers, who was by my side and who deplored, like myself, the death of the brave des braves, I said to him, "There, my dear friend, is a grand lesson in learning to die."—"The Empire and the Restoration," General Rochechouart.

Financial Ability.

"So young Smith has come into a fortune. Do you think he has the making of a financier?"

"Undoubtedly. Several of them. And I'd like to be one of the bunch."

FOR THE

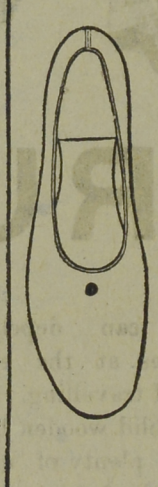
PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC

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and up-to-date, are
Not Punched.

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In White and grey. Also Wool Blankets in white and grey.
A few pairs of 9 lb. Grey Blankets for camping purposes.

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