

IT CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Representation Resolution Had United Support of Government and Opposition.

ST. JOHN'S NEW OPPOSITION MEMBER, MR. MAXWELL, SAYS IT IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT MOTIONS

Made in the N. B. Legislature for a Long Time.

DR. PUGSLEY SAYS INTRODUCTION OF WINDING LEDGES BILL AT OTTAWA WAS A SURPRISE TO HIM.

In the Legislature Monday, in reply to Mr. Clarke Hon. Mr. Tweedie said the amount of \$23,000 charged on page 183, Auditor's Report, as "Interest on Bonds and Sinking Funds," is made up as follows:

Sinking Fund, 54 Vic.,	
Cap. 3	\$4,500
Sinking Fund, 59 Vic.,	
Cap. 3	6,500
Sinking Fund, 2 Ed., 7	
Cap. 14	2,000
Interest on Loan, 54 Cap.	
3 for permanent bridges...	10,000
	\$23,000

Hon. Mr. Tweedie in reply to Mr. Hazen said debentures were issued during the last year as follows:

Subsidy Beersville Ry.	\$11,000.00
Subsidy N. B. Coal and	
Railway Co.	44,500.00
Aid to grain elevator and	
wharves, St. John	2,500.00
Total	\$58,000.00

Those issued for Beersville Railway were handed to the secretary of the Beersville Railway Co. at par. Those issued for N. B. Coal and Railway Co. sold at par to Royal Trust Co. \$25,000.00. Sold at par to Province Sinking Fund, 54 V., C. 3, 4,500.00. Sold at par to Province Sinking Fund, 59 V., C. 3, 6,500.00. Sold at par to Province Sinking Fund, 2 Ed., 7, C. 14, 2,000.00. Total \$44,500.00.

Those issued for grain elevator, etc., St. John, \$2,500, were sold at par to Province Sinking Fund, 59 Vic., Cap. 3.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley in reply to Mr. Hazen said, The work of Messrs A. S. White, F. B. Carvell and R. A. Lawlor, commissioners for consolidating the statutes, was done under an agreement with the government by which Mr. White, as chairman, was to receive \$10,000 for his services, and Mr. Carvell and Mr. Lawlor, each \$1,000 in addition to travelling expenses, and they were paid upon this basis, consequently their bills were not submitted to the auditor-general for examination before being paid.

Mr. W. H. Trueman represented that he actually spent from six to eight hours daily for 170 days, and he was paid for his services the sum of \$2,000, upon the recommendation of Hon. A. S. White, chairman.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley in reply to Mr. Hazen said, There was no formal order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council directing the Attorney General to appear before the supreme court of Canada on the reference of the questions affecting the jurisdiction of the provinces to legislate respecting abatement from labor on Sunday; but the Attorney General having received from the department of justice notice that the reference had been made, he was requested by the executive to prepare a brief, and submit to the supreme court of Canada his view with regard to the legislative jurisdiction to enact legislation in accordance with the draft bill forming part of the reference. No further direction was given to the Attorney General as to what attitude he should take upon the question.

The expenses in connection with the case including amount paid for assistance in preparing brief \$200 and no further amount is to be paid.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie in reply to Mr. Hazen said the amount of royalty on coal paid to the Crown Land Department the last fiscal year was \$1,416.92.

Mr. D. G. Smith was temporarily employed by the government to report on coal and oil raised and he has been paid \$75.00 on account.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie in reply to Mr. Hazen said, the members of the Factory Commission are as follows: John Palmer, chairman; Kilgour Shives, Emma S. Fiske, Michael Kelly, Charles McDonald, James G. Stevens, Jr., secretary.

Up to the present time there has been paid \$650, on account of the expenses. The account has not yet been presented. The sum of \$500 was paid on account of travelling expenses and \$150 to the secretary.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie in reply to Mr. Hazen said the amount of \$30,000 advance to the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Co. as appears on page 5 of the Auditor General's report is a loan made under the following circumstances:

When a change of management took place it was found that there was a

large amount due by the company for wages and materials in the construction of the line from Chipman toward Fredericton, and that a considerable sum would be required to improve the road-bed and to repair and renew bridges and trestle work upon the Central Railway between Chipman and Norton, also for additional locomotives, snow plow and other rolling stock. Mr. George McAvity consented to take charge of the railway, with Mr. W. C. Hunter as superintendent, only on condition that the necessary amount would be furnished for these purposes.

After considerable hesitation, and a thorough audit of the accounts of the company as well as a careful examination of the road, and being satisfied that unless the advance was made the operation of the railway would stop, in view of the certainty which the government feel that it will be taken over and operated as a part of the Grand Trunk Pacific system, as well as the fact that the object of assisting the road was to develop the coal areas, the property of the province, the opinion of the executive council was that it would be disastrous to the public interests if the undertaking were to be allowed to collapse; and, accordingly, arrangements were made with the bank to make the necessary advances; upon the understanding that the requisite legislation should be asked for during the present session. The loan is to bear interest at five per cent., and is to be a charge upon the railway rolling stock and earnings.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie, in reply to Mr. Hazen said: Dr. J. E. Anglin has been appointed superintendent of the provincial hospital at a salary of \$5,200 a year, and living expenses, the appointment is for one year. No remuneration has as yet been paid to the physicians who examined the patients in the hospital. No bonds were deposited as security for advances on hospital accounts.

Hon. Mr. LaBillois, in reply to Mr. Hazen, gave the particulars of the sum of \$2,813.00, charged under the heading Miscellaneous in the board of works report.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie, in reply to Mr. Hazen, gave the following particulars of the Chartered Banks on the 8th of March inst.

Bank of N. B., St. John.	
Provincial Hospital account, overdrawn.....	\$ 45,000
Bank of British North America	
Agricultural Department, amount of accounts for seed and horses.....	3,579
Hartland Bridge Co., amt of account for advances..	4,579
Special loan for permanent bridges	
Subsidy to International	125,000
Railway	25,000
Advance to N. B. Coal and Railway Co.	49,564
Education Department.....	83,757
Interest has been paid to the Bank of N. B. on Hospital account.....	408
Bank of B.N.A., on special loans and overdrawn accounts.....	4,945

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said this did not include the Board of Works account which would be given tomorrow.

Mr. Tweedie, under suspension of the rules introduced bills in relation to the valuation of Victoria County and in amendment of the act authorizing Victoria County to issue debentures.

Mr. Burns introduced a bill respecting the Caraque Railway Co.

Mr. Hart introduced a bill relating to the Town of St. Andrews.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Pugsley the time for the introduction of private bills was extended to Monday next.

WINDING LEDGES BILL.

Mr. Hazen directed the attention of the House to the fact that the Winding Ledges Dam bill against which the legislature had protested in 1903 was again before parliament. He understood that the government was taking some action in the matter, and he thought that the House might very well re-affirm the resolution passed by them the year before last. Nothing had occurred since then to change the opinion of the legislature.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that the government had already had the subject under consideration and the Hon. Mr. White will go to Ottawa to oppose the bill. He was not merely opposed because it affected people on the St. John river, but would take the broader ground that it was an interference with the treaty rights which we have given another Company a charter to operate at Grand Falls, while this bill gives the American Co. the power to build dams

right down to the Falls. It is practically impossible that such dams can be erected without interference with the rights of others.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley said: I was in Ottawa when this bill came up two years ago, and was in close touch with those who were opposing it. It was then manifest that the bill would be defeated, the feeling was so strong against it in the committee. Hon. Mr. Costigan, seeing the impossibility of the bill passing wished to withdraw it. I consulted with him on the subject and he said that if he was allowed to withdraw the bill he would not introduce another measure on this subject until he had consulted the lumbermen of St. John who were opposing it, and convinced them that the bill would do them no injury. I was the medium of conveying that assurance to the committee and the bill was withdrawn. I was therefore greatly surprised to find that it had again been introduced without any reference to the St. John lumbermen. This put me in a very awkward position for I had given the assurance in good faith, I at once communicated with Mr. Costigan and he admitted that he had given me that assurance. He said that he had been given to understand that there would not be the same opposition to the bill in St. John that there had been and he gave me the name of a lumberman in St. John who he said had changed his mind. On enquiry of the St. John lumbermen I found that they had not been consulted on the subject and that they were as strongly opposed to the bill as ever. I informed Mr. Costigan that he was mistaken and I felt that after the assurance that was given this bill ought not to have been introduced. There was another view of this subject that I would like to present to the legislature. The question of provincial rights is involved in this matter. The British North America Act provides that provincial legislatures have the exclusive right to incorporate companies with provincial objects. The legislation now sought at Ottawa comes within this rule and I think it very unfortunate that parliament should seek to enact such legislation which is liable to bring about a clash of authority. It has been held by the judicial committee that a railway built to the border of the State of Maine was in the exclusive power of the legislature, it being for a provincial object and I submit that this is a case of the same kind. Outside the question of any injury which our people may suffer this legislature should jealously guard its legislative rights and that is one of the grounds on which Mr. White has been instructed to urge for the discharge of the bill.

Mr. Hazen—This is a matter of paramount importance not only to the mill owners of St. John but to the people all along the St. John river valley. My own county of Sunbury would be greatly affected by it.

REPRESENTATION RESOLUTION.

The order of the day being called, Mr. Maxwell said: It is with extreme pleasure that on my first speech in this legislature I am able to support a resolution which must meet with the hearty approval of every member of this house, a resolution on which I have been invited to speak by the mover, the Hon. Prov. Secretary. I do not expect to be able to add much to what has been said on this subject but many people have talked the matter over in private circles since these resolutions were introduced and some have expressed the opinion that they were too late because the matter of representation has already been decided. I differ entirely from this view for I look on this as one of the most important resolutions that has been introduced in the legislature for a long time. The loss of one representative would not effect us so much were it not for the fact that we are liable to lose many more in the future. When the province of Quebec entered the union with us it became the pivotal province of the Dominion, its representation being fixed at 65. It had then 228,000 square miles, but since then its area has been increased to 350,000 square miles. If this additional area should become peopled as densely as Prince Edward Island now is, about 50 people to the square mile, what an enormous increase of population Quebec would show, to the injury of the other provinces. A consideration of this fact shows that this resolution is of the most vital importance. In 1871, when British Columbia came into the union it received six members with a proviso that this number cannot be decreased. The member for St. John has sent me a map showing the proposed boundaries of the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, each of which has an area of upwards of 250,000 square miles. If these two provinces should become as densely peopled as Prince Edward Island they would have upwards of 25,000,000 inhabitants. With such a vast increase of population in the west the representation of this province would dwindle away to almost nothing. I think therefore, it was a very wise move of the government to introduce a resolution of this kind so that a minimum may be fixed below which our representation will not go. I thought that the member for Charlotte got a little mixed when he spoke of this resolution the other day and said that in 1843 or 1847 a number of people in St. John advocated annexation and that S. L. Tilley was the secretary of an association for that object. He was the prime mover in a great temperance movement which had its origin in the United States and for that reason was denounced as disloyal by some who did not like its principles. But I cannot believe that the sons of the loyalists sires in St. John who sacrificed everything for the sake of the flag would be prepared to discuss any annexation proposition. If any one should read the report of this debate 50 years hence he might suppose that we were discussing annexation. Mr. Hill told us that Maine has now only five representatives in the House. If New Brunswick was a state of the union it

would only have two, so that we would not be likely to better ourselves much by appealing to our American friends. I believe, therefore, that no matter what the issue of this question may be, the sturdy sons of New Brunswick will continue to keep their place as an integral part of the Dominion of Canada, of which we are all so proud, and which I trust will always be under the aegis of the Imperial Crown.

Some people think that this resolution is too late, but I believe that it has been introduced at a good time when the loss of a member has come home to us. I agree with the Premier who introduced this resolution, that our representatives when they go to Ottawa are apt to forget their duty to their own province, and I think it was the duty of our representatives in the Dominion government and in parliament to see that our interests were guarded when this bill was introduced for the extension of the boundaries of Quebec. In conclusion I wish only to state that I agree most heartily with every section of this resolution and I feel that the passage of it will do a vast amount of good in preventing any further reduction in our representation.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Tweedie, seconded by Mr. Hazen, resolved that a humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting him to forward this resolution to the Secretary of State for Canada, with the request that it be laid before His Excellency the Governor General.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie laid before the House the report of the Chancellor and the accounts of the University of New Brunswick.

The House adjourned at 5.30.

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."

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Just where thou art lift up thy voice, And sing the song that stirs thy heart; Reach forth thy strong and eager hand, To lift, to save, just where thou art; Just where thou standest light thy lamp, 'Tis dark to others as to thee; Their ways are hedged by unseen thorns, Their burdens fret as thine fret thee.

Out yonder, in the broad, full glare Of many lamps thine own might pale; And thy sweet song amid the road Of many voices slowly fall; While these thy kindred wandered on Unheeded, unlighted to the end, Near to thy hand thy mission lies, Wherever sad hearts need a friend.

HOME FOR WORKING GIRLS.

Eight Shillings a Week Hotel Opened in London.

Lord Radstock has just opened a hotel for working girls in the Clapham road.

Like the Rowton Houses, the Victoria Hostel, as it is named, is to be self-supporting. It is, indeed, but the beginning of a great scheme for the housing of the working girls of London, for Lord Radstock intends to build shortly a many-storied hostel for girls in Newington causeway.

Meanwhile Lord Radstock's paying guests in the Victoria Hostel will have every comfort at a minimum cost.

An immense marble-lined skating rink, on which 5,000 people would find ample standing room, is one of the features of the hostel. Swings and gymnastic apparatus will be put up, and the girls provided with roller skates.

Bright, well-furnished sitting-rooms and class-rooms, a work-room for sewing, a boot-room in which the girls can clean their boots, and a laundry fitted with wringer, washer and ironing tables are provided. The cubicle bedrooms are light, airy and comfortable, and hot water and baths are free.

The inclusive charge is 3s. 6d. per week—6d. a night.

Lord Radstock has solved the problem of how to live on 1s. a day. For 3s. 6d. a week board is provided—at a pinch. For an extra shilling—making 8s. a week—the matron will undertake to feed her boarders royally.

All the food is obtained at the restaurant bar, which is open from

seven in the morning until 4.30 at night.

Lord Radstock allows his girl boarders plenty of liberty. The rules are few, and not irksome. Lights are out at 10.30, but permission to stay out till later can be obtained from the matron. Visitors are permitted, but male guests are received in the hall.

There is no age limit for the boarders. The hostel is meant for such working girls, machinists in city factories, waitresses and typists as can give references as to respectability.—Daily Express.

Last of Wooden Walls.

The Duke of Wellington and the Hannibal are at present in the hands of the ship-breaker on the Thames near Charlton. Both ships were once the pride of the British navy. The Duke of Wellington was built at the Pembroke Dockyard and intended to be christened Windsor Castle. Just before her completion the British Admiralty adopted the screw system for all British battleships, and so the Windsor Castle was cut in two in the dry docks and made 20 feet longer to give the necessary room required for the machines for the screw. This put the launch of the vessel back for another three months, and it was decided to have her launched on December 14, 1852. On that day the Duke of Wellington died, and by the special request of the late Queen Victoria the vessel was christened Duke of Wellington, in honor and remembrance of the famous general. The Duke of Wellington had a displacement of 6,071 tons, and was built out of an oak forest of seventy-six acres, each acre at forty oaks and each oak again at 200 years old. The mainmast cost £500, the foremast £375, and the mizzenmast £100. At that time the Duke of Wellington was the strongest and best armored battleship at the speed of 12-13 knots. In the Crimean War she was the flagship of Sir Charles Napier, the commander of the Baltic fleet. The Hannibal was the flagship of Sir Houston Stewart, and distinguished herself at the bombardment of the fortress of Kinburn.

He who devours the substance of the poor will meet in the end with a bone to choke him.—Schoolmaster.

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