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This Celebrated Belting sustains its reputation as a strictly first-class article.

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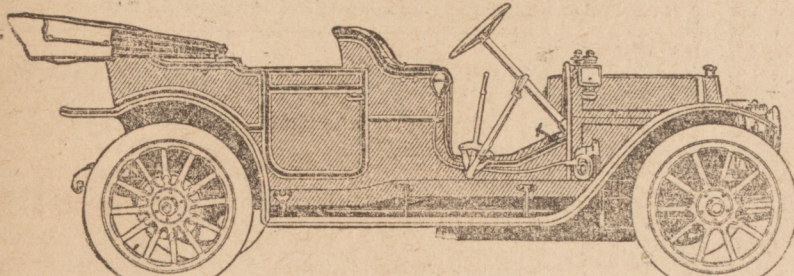
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Speed 50 miles.
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24 H. P. 110 in. wheel base
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BRIDGE PROJECT GOES BACK TO COMMITTEE

The question before the city council for two hours yesterday afternoon was the harbor bridge, and after a thorough discussion was referred back to the committee for additional information with the understanding that the mayor shall appoint two additional members to the committee. The principal objections urged by the aldermen who were not in favor of submitting the question to a plebiscite in its present form were that the location as laid out by Engineer Holt's plan was bad, the draw, they contended, being practically unworkable, because of tidal difficulties, and also the fact that more information should be obtained as to probable land damages.

Ald. Scully made the formal motion referring the matter to a plebiscite, but after discussion he withdrew this and made a second motion, sending it back to the bridge committee for additional information. Mayor Bullock presided and the aldermen present were: Scully, Hayes, Lewis, Elkin, Coe, Wilson, Holder, Belva, Lively, Jink, Vanwart, Sprout, Bates. The mayor announced that the meeting was called particularly to consider the report of Engineer Holt on the harbor bridge. The aldermen had all been furnished with copies of the report.

Ald. Scully, as chairman of the committee, presented a supplementary report in reference to land damages. The land necessary to be assessed for \$80,000 and he thought the land could be obtained for \$28,000.

The project was discussed by Ald. Scully, Lewis, Wilson, Holder, Belva, Lively, Jink, Vanwart, Sprout, Bates.

Ald. Scully moved in amendment that a plebiscite should be taken on these four questions:

1. Are you in favor of abolishing the ferry and having the same replaced by a bridge?

2. Are you in favor of a bridge as proposed by Engineer Holt's plan?

3. Are you in favor of a bridge if it should cost \$800,000 or less?

4. Are you in favor of a bridge costing between \$800,000 and \$1,250,000?

Ald. Scully said he thought Ald. Kel-

Constipation.

No one need expect to be healthy if the bowels are allowed to become clogged up. A free motion of the bowels daily should be the rule with everyone who aspires to perfect health.

Costiveness or constipation clogs the bowels, checks up the natural outlet of impure matter, and retains in the system the poisonous effete waste products of nature, causing bad blood, dyspepsia, headache, biliousness, foul humors, pimples, boils, blotches, piles, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters has built up an unrivaled reputation as a cure for constipation and all the diseases which arise from it.

Mr. Burns Woodcock, Nashua, N.H., writes: "For over two years my wife was troubled with constipation. She tried several physicians, but could get no relief, but after taking bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters she was completely cured and is now healthy. My wife and I cannot thank you too highly for Burdock Blood Bitters."

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Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Toronto, Ont.

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS

It is a glad and proper thing to be the originator of a proved success. The article that has caught on to the public taste may be less than your finger-nail, or bigger than your whole body—size doesn't count—nothing really counts but this: That you have worked your way to the discovery of a commodity that supplies a want and felt want, and that the great wide-eyed public have unanimously taken up your production and made it a success.

It has been exactly like that with H. P. Sauce. The delicious relish, made by the Midland Vinegar Company, of England, the largest firm of malt vinegar brewers in the world, has been an unequalled success from the first day of its distribution until now.

H. P. is a thick, rich Sauce, compounded solely of most delicious Oriental fruits and spices and pure malt vinegar. Its makers claim for it that there isn't another sauce to compare with it for true fruity flavor, and judging from its already wide popularity, the general public have been quick to endorse the good opinion of the manufacturers.

WANT 500 MEMBERS

A membership of 500 for the board of trade is the mark set by the new membership committee of the board which met in the board rooms last evening, and that this will be attained is apparent from the enthusiastic and businesslike manner in which the committee has gone to work. The membership of the board at present is 300 and at the May meeting 100 applications for membership will be presented. The work of soliciting members will be carried on in a systematic manner by sub-committees which were appointed last night. Each sub-committee will be responsible for ten new members, but they are not expected to accept that number as the limit of their activities.

During the last membership campaign the sub-committees were made responsible for ten members each and in some cases turned in as many as thirty-two. The members will endeavor to impress on every man that they are working in the interests of a greater St. John and that unless business men help the board by their co-operation they have not the best interests of St. John at heart.

The committee is composed of the most energetic board members including T. H. Estabrooks, H. B. Schofield, W. E. Foster, J. N. Harvey, Dr. T. D. Walker, R. E. Ryder and others.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY

The organization of the St. Patrick's Society of St. John was completed at a meeting held in Keith's assembly rooms last evening at which Daniel Mullin, K. C., presided. After the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, the following officers were elected: President, Hon. R. J. Ritchie; 1st vice-president, George McKean; 2nd vice-president, George Carvill; 3rd vice-president, F. E. Williams; recording secretary, Frank I. McCafferty; corresponding secretary, E. S. Ritchie; treasurer, W. J. Parks; marshal, W. J. Magee; trustees, Daniel Mullin, K. C.; John Sealy, Dr. J. B. Travers; executive, Dr. J. P. McNamara, M. P. P.; Dr. H. P. Travers, W. H. Barnaby, John E. Moore, Dr. T. H. Lunnay, Ald. Scully, John Russell, Jr., and Ald. McGoldrick.

After the meeting the members present were entertained at White's by Judge Ritchie.

HED TRUSTED SOME OF THEM

The Moralist—The sowing of wild oats.—The Talor—Often results in a crop of beats.

DISCUSS MARITIME PROVINCES REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT

Request That Status at Confederation be Restored
—Conference of Provinces is Suggested by Hon. Mr. Pugsley—This Endorsed by Sir Wilfrid

Ottawa, Jan. 31.—The disappearing representation of the three maritime provinces was the subject of discussion in parliament today.

Two proposals were made to parliament by way of remedy. Mr. Kyte, of Nova Scotia, proposed that there should be a change which would prevent the representation from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island falling below the present figures.

The other was made by Mr. Warburton, of P. E. Island, and was that the representation which those provinces had at the time of confederation should be restored.

Strong speeches were made by several members from the east and notably by Dr. Pugsley, minister of public works, who once argued this question before the privy council.

The answer was given by the prime minister, who stated that all of the provinces had agreed at confederation to the present terms and that parliament would have no authority to apply to the British parliament for a change until all of the provinces of Canada had been consulted and had given their endorsement.

Maritime Representation

Mr. Kyte claimed that considerations of equity and moral right entitled the maritime provinces to consideration in respect to representation. The principle of representation in England seemed to be that representation was based upon different considerations, the further constituents were removed from the seat of government. Thus in Kent county there was a representative for each 30,000 electors, while in Northumberland and Cumberland there was a representative for each 10,000 and 2,000 electors respectively. In England and Wales there was a member for every 10,000; in Scotland, a member for every 8,800, and in Ireland a member for every 7,000.

Going back to confederation, he believed that if the representatives of the maritime provinces had been consulted, the conference had insisted upon a minimum representation in the house of commons there would have been no hesitation in granting it.

The reason why the maritime provinces had not been able to keep pace with the other provinces was to be found, not in the decline of industry or of population, but in the enormous immigration which had gone to the other provinces.

It was estimated that the population of Quebec province had increased from 1,462,289 in 1861 to 2,088,461, while the maritime provinces had now a population of 1,037,112, compared with 893,553 in 1861, or an increase of 143,151. Applying the rule, which determined the representation, the unit of representation in Quebec after the next census would be 32,130, which meant that instead of having thirty-five representatives as at present, the maritime provinces would have only thirty-two.

Mr. Turfitt argued that the principle of representation adopted at confederation was a fair one and that it ought to be adhered to. What the resolution proposed to do was to put the maritime provinces on a par with the western provinces in an inferior position. If it were carried he warned the house that it would sow the seeds of discord and be the beginning of the dismemberment of the dominion. He himself would resign his seat if it passed.

Mr. Warburton doubted whether the members from Ontario and the western provinces would take Mr. Turfitt's view and refuse to change a principle that was working harshly in the case of the maritime provinces which had sent their best blood and bone to the west to develop that territory. He recalled what was said at the time when Prince Edward Island entered confederation and contended that when the representation of the island was fixed at six it was understood it should never be less. Otherwise the island would never have joined confederation.

Dr. Daniel

Dr. Daniel, in seconding Mr. Warburton's amendment, said it would deal equal justice to all the provinces. He suggested that Mr. Turfitt had been prompted in his views by the minister of justice, who on a former occasion had declared that the people of the maritime provinces had accepted the principle of representation based on population as contained in the Quebec scheme of confederation.

Dr. Daniel pointed out that New Brun-

wick, at any rate, had never accepted that scheme and he quoted from speeches of the Hon. Peter Mitchell and others, and from a resolution passed in the New Brunswick legislature, to show that the terms upon which New Brunswick entered confederation were not the terms of the Quebec scheme, but terms which would secure the first rights of New Brunswick. The saving clause introduced into the old act to prevent New Brunswick from losing their representation had been contravened and the province had been robbed of its due representation.

He recalled the protest of New Brunswick in 1893 against the population of Alberta and Saskatchewan being included in the population to which the British North America Act applied and quoted from a speech of Hon. Mr. Pugsley, when he was attorney general for the province, in favor of the principle now urged. He believed that unless the justice under which New Brunswick labored, was removed an agitation would arise in the maritime provinces which would increase as time went on.

Mr. Richards (P. E. I.), emphasized the statement made by Mr. Warburton, that Prince Edward Island had interpreted the constitution in the way they had. They were bound by that interpretation and no province had any right to complain, because the constitution was being lived up to.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley

Hon. Mr. Pugsley thought Mr. Richards had presented the resolution along proper lines and that Mr. Crockett had not. The latter had stated that a great injustice had been done to the maritime provinces and that they were demanding as a right that it be removed. The ground upon which a change should be urged should be that it would be a generous act on the part of the larger provinces to restore the representation to what it was at confederation. They could not talk of justice when the highest court in Canada and the highest court in the empire had interpreted the constitution in the way they had. They were bound by that interpretation and no province had any right to complain, because the constitution was being lived up to.

It would be deplorable if sectionalism were to be introduced into consideration of the question. He suggested that a proper way to deal with the matter was to follow the example set when the provinces considered the question of subsidies. At that time the different provinces were consulted. A conference was held at which all the provinces were represented and after considerable discussion they agreed that it was desirable that the British North America Act should be amended so far as the subsidies were concerned. They passed a resolution and that resolution was submitted to the dominion government with the result that a petition was sent to the imperial parliament praying that the British North America Act be amended.

"It is possible," continued Mr. Pugsley, "that some such course might be adopted in regard to the representation. To advantage. It is possible that if the provincial government or the governments of the smaller provinces were to make representation to the provincial governments of the larger provinces they might be induced to bring together a meeting of the representatives of the governments of the different provinces of Canada and they might agree among themselves in regard to representation, and they might pass a resolution and forward it to the government, with a request that it be laid before parliament."

"If all provinces of Canada were to agree that the representation of the smaller provinces should be restored to what it was at the time of confederation, I can well understand that this government might feel it to be its duty to bring the matter before parliament, and parliament might feel it to be its duty to give effect to an unanimous resolution of the governments of the different provinces. Until that course was taken it would not be desirable or proper to adopt the present resolution."

Mr. MacKenzie (Cape Breton) contended that if the British North America Act were given the reasonable interpretation put upon it by the parties at confederation the maritime provinces would not have lost any members. He could not see how any of the other provinces would be prejudiced by the granting of the prayer of the resolution.

Mr. Fraser (P. E. I.) submitted that all the maritime provinces asked was that the original compact should be carried out. Mr. Jameson, Digby, claimed that the maritime provinces were entitled to fair and reasonable consideration.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier

The prime minister, who followed, said the question was one of growing importance. If the subject had been kept within the original lines it would have been more favorably received than was the amendment. In his judgment the only question was as to whether they should not follow the proposal made by Dr. Pugsley that in view of the peculiar position that the maritime provinces occupied they ought to be treated with generous treatment by the larger provinces.

Sir Wilfrid stated confederation was a compact originally between province and province, and he differed from the argument put forward by some members from the east that the provinces were suffering an injustice.

If there was one principle thoroughly settled at confederation it was that the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick contemplated, when they made the compact, that from time to time other provinces would join confederation. It was provided that Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and British Columbia should come in and that while each province coming in would do so on certain terms, these would be always subject to the original agreement, that the unit should be determined by Quebec and based on a population apportioned between the provinces five, six, seven, eight or nine, as the case might be.

The trouble was due to the fact that the maritime provinces had not grown as rapidly as the other provinces. He thought the only way they could obtain the remedy they desired was by applying to all the other provinces for their endorsement of the proposal made to parliament today.

Representatives from the maritime provinces should remember that representation by population had been the bone of contention in Ontario and Quebec for something like twenty years. While it had not brought about a revolution it almost had. It was at last settled that no fairer and more equitable principle of representation could be found than that of population.

Sir Wilfrid asked what principle could be fairer than that a province should be

January Clearance Sale

Ladies' Silk Rubber Lined Raincoats, worth \$16.00, sale price - \$8.98
Ladies' Silk Rubber Lined Raincoats, worth \$12.00, sale price - \$7.98
Ladies' Silk Rubber Lined Raincoats, worth \$10.50, sale price - \$6.98
Ladies' Cloth Coats that sold from \$7.50 to \$25, sale price from \$4.50 to \$11.00
Ladies' Skirts from - \$1.50 to \$10.00

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its people. This principle the maritime provinces now proposed to limit.

Sir Wilfrid doubted if the other provinces would agree to the limit. However, he suggested that the maritime provinces could fairly submit to the other provinces that as they could not expand in area while the other provinces could expand and had become so strong that the balance between the provinces would not be seriously affected, if the concession asked for were given, he would be disposed to take that view on the question. His judgment was that it would not be according to the spirit of the confederation act if parliament should attempt to disturb in any way the principle of confederation laid down by the B. N. A. act until the other provinces had been consulted.

Sir Wilfrid then moved the adjournment of the debate. The house adjourned at 11 o'clock.

WOMAN AGAIN IS CAUSE OF TROUBLE

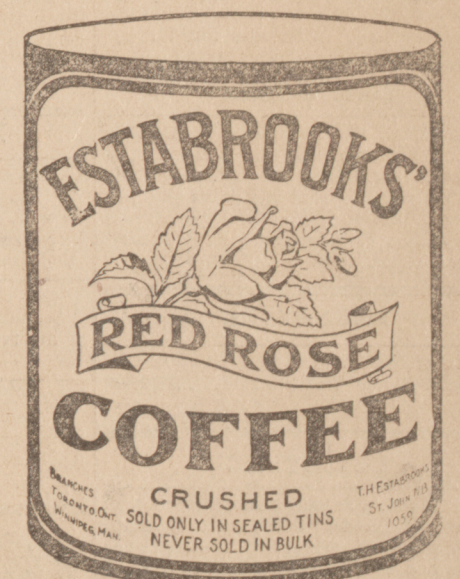
Niobe After Many Years, Puts Cities of Rome and Milan at Odds

Rome, Jan. 31.—The statue of Niobe, which was discovered recently by George Page, an American, while excavating in the Garden of Salustia, has caused great trouble between Rome and Milan. The statue was transported to the latter place, but the Roman courts ordered its sequestration. Mayor Nathan of Rome, proceeded to Milan to take charge of the statue, but was received with much hostility. He found it impossible to carry out the order of the courts of Rome, as the Milan courts had annulled the order.

The new Crushed Coffee as compared with Ground Coffee

Merely to look at it you will see how very different it is; Crushed Coffee being in small even grains, totally free of chaff or skin while ground coffee has the appearance of being mashed; large and small grains with chaff or skin mixed together.

Estabrooks' Red Rose crushed Coffee, being free of the chaff, can be made as easily as Red Rose Tea. Settles clear and bright. No egg or anything required. Just look at our crushed coffee and see how correctly we describe it.



A good combination is Estabrooks' Coffee for breakfast and Red Rose Tea for other meals.

Estabrooks' RED ROSE Coffee

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