

MADAWASKA OBJECTS TO GOVERNMENT CONSIDERING THE WINDING LEDGES DAM.

New Brunswick Legislature Defers Action on Mr. Hazen's Resolution in Order to Give Delegation a Chance to Be Heard—La Grippe Keeps the Premier from the House.

Fredericton, March 27.—The house met at 8 o'clock. Hon. Mr. Pugsley, of the committee appointed to nominate standing committees, presented a report...

The Premier Ill. Hon. Mr. Pugsley said he regretted to have to inform the house that the premier was suffering from an attack of la grippe...

Madawaska Residents Object to Resolution. Hon. Mr. Pugsley said it was most desirable that in the consideration and determination of this question they should be able to consult the parliament...

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17,000 OUT OF WORK; LOWELL MILLS CLOSE.

It is a Battle Royal on the Question of Union Dictation.

Lowell, March 28.—In preference to fighting the textile unions of Lowell, the agents of several big cotton mills today ordered an entire suspension of work...

Agents Choose This Course in Preference to Fighting the Unions—Maritime Province Employs Among Those Now Walking the Streets of the Town.

Lowell, March 28.—In preference to fighting the textile unions of Lowell, the agents of several big cotton mills today ordered an entire suspension of work...

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THE OTHER SIDE OF THE SCHEME FOR A DAM AT THE WINDING LEDGES

Madawaska Delegates Are in Fredericton to Appear Before House Committee.

One Says the Proposition is a New Brunswick One—St. John Stood to Lose, He Admits, But Says the Dam Would Not Obstruct Navigation.

Fredericton, March 29.—(Special)—A delegation, composed of I. M. Stevens, Aaron Lawson, Cyrenia Martin, ex-M. P. P., Maxim Martin, Augustus Bernier, and Hector Nadeau, of Edmundston, and Thomas Lawson, ex-M. P. P., of Andover, arrived in the city last evening to oppose the passage of the Winding Ledges dam resolution now before the legislature.

Their side of the case will be heard Tuesday morning by a committee of the house appointed for that purpose. A member of the delegation, in conversation with your correspondent this evening, gave an emphatic denial to the report that the Winding Ledges proposition was an American scheme, and declared that the idea originated on the New Brunswick side of the line, the co-operation of the Americans being afterwards secured in order to get it through the Maine legislature.

He admitted that from a commercial standpoint St. John stood to lose if the company succeeded in obtaining a charter from the dominion parliament, as they intended manufacturing at the ledge's a good portion of the American lumber, which is floated down to the mills at the mouth of the river. This would make it necessary for St. John millmen to look elsewhere for lumber, and he had no doubt that the deficiency would soon be made up by an increased cut on the Tobique, at Artoostook and other tributaries below the point where it is proposed to dam the river.

Regarding the contention that the dam would obstruct navigation of the river, he declared there was absolutely no ground for fear on that score, as a passage would be kept open, and the company intended to provide facilities for sorting at least 5,000,000 feet of logs daily, and from this he thought it must be quite evident to those familiar with driving canoes, that the upper St. John, that there would be no delay.

"How do you get over the Asburton bridge?" the delegate was asked. "My reply was if the treaty was a serious obstruction, how was it that power was given a company by parliament to dam a dam at Grand Falls a few years ago?"

Then, again, the St. Croix is also an international river, but Frank Todd and the other members of the company intended to build a dam in one case it is right in another. The gentleman seemed to quite acquiesce in the opinion that a dam at the Winding Ledges, instead of being a hindrance to the lumber industry, would really be a benefit to it. The water would be kept at a higher pitch than the river, and occasionally opening the gates they would be enabled to flush the river below, thus facilitating the driving of logs. He said that the necessity of a dam at the Winding Ledges, instead of being a hindrance to the lumber industry, would really be a benefit to it.

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ST. PATRICK'S DAY TO BE MADE A PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

King Edward Gives His Assent to an Act for This Purpose.

London, March 29.—(Special)—The Star's London cable says: "Ireland is getting everything these days. King Edward has assented to an act making St. Patrick's day a public holiday, also the royal assent has been given to the act permitting the motor race to be held in Ireland with no limitation as to speed."

"The Pacific cable board estimates that the first year's loss on the operations will be \$400,000, of which Canada's share is five-eighths, or about \$250,000."

"The Chronicle states that emigration to Canada has become a fever in Switzerland. The price of property in several cantons has depreciated with a rush owing to general selling of intending emigrants."

Swiss emigration to Africa has stopped owing to the discouraging reports received from the Swiss settlers already there. "The impression is steadily gaining here that Africa is a failure as an agricultural colony in spite of assistance from the government and agricultural societies. The Chronicle adds that more emigrants are going to Canada this year than to the whole of the rest of the empire."

"Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., addressing the constitutional club last evening on imperial responsibilities. Mr. Beckett, M. P., leader of the new fourth party, presided. Mr. Parker said the colonies must be reminded that their security depends on the motherland. Both must unite in support of a common navy. In five-eighths, or about \$250,000."

"Returning to England, Mr. Parker said he believed that the citizens were alarmed at the increase in the number of regular soldiers as so large an establishment meant the withdrawal of workers from productive industries."

"The Chronicle has published a column on the Gamey scandal. It makes nasty reading and such things badly affect the conditions of public life here."

3,282 IMMIGRANTS FOR CANADA.

Most of the Lot Were English, Irish and Scotch Families for the Northwest.

Halifax, March 29.—(Special)—Saturday was the busiest day in the history of the deep water terminus here. Three steamers, the Canada, Carthaginian and Bavarian, arrived and landed 3,282 passengers between sunrise and sunset.

The Canada, which arrived from Liverpool at midnight Friday, was the first to dock. She had made an excellent trip over the southerly route, making the passage from Queenstown to Halifax in seven days and six hours. The ship had strong head wind, with occasional gales the first half of the voyage, and on the last three days good weather, though with the wind still abating the greater part of the time.

Among those on board were 321 boys for Barnardo's Home, Toronto, and 43 for St. Vincent's Home, Hamilton. She also brought two German bands, bound for Montreal.

The second and third class passengers are a fine looking lot, most of them English, Irish and Scotch, and nearly all possessed of some means. They are bound to the northwest.

Mr. Marquette, of the G. T. R., was looking after a party of about 200 immigrants assisted to Canada by the East End Self Help Fund of England, of which organization he acts as Halifax agent. The members of this party, which consisted of a great extent of families, are bound for different points, chiefly in the northwest, though some of them are going to Montreal, Hamilton and Toronto.

The Allan-Furness line Carthaginian was 14 days on the passage. She had very rough weather the early part of the voyage, having almost a hurricane the third day out, with tremendous seas dashing over the vessel, and she made slow progress. She came south and passed several icebergs, but for passenger list totalled 638. Two hundred and twenty-five are second and 413 third class. They are mostly all English, with a sprinkling of foreigners.

The big Allan line Bavarian, from Liverpool with mails, arrived at 11 p. m. and took the berth vacated by the Canada. She had a crowd on board of 123 cabin, 380 second and 1,128 steerage, a total of 1,633.

Notwithstanding the large number landed by the various officials, not an accident of any kind occurred, and there were no new cases of cholera.

The passengers all underwent a rigid medical examination, and about 15 were held, having typhoid. The Bavarian left early this morning for St. John.

German Elections June 16. Berlin, March 29.—An imperial decree issued today fixes the elections for the Reichstag for June 16.

COUNTRY'S BUSINESS IN MANY FORMS BEFORE THE PARLIAMENT AT OTTAWA.

Correspondence in Cattle Embargo Brought Down—What the Census Cost—Premier Introduces Bill for Increased Tax on Chinese.

Ottawa, March 27.—(Special)—The correspondence between the Canadian government and the British government in regard to the embargo against Canadian cattle was presented to parliament today. There is very little that is new contained in the letters which have passed between both governments on this matter.

Sir William Mulock when attending the colonial conference took the subject up with Mr. Hanbury and as the very opening of the discussion Mr. Hanbury stated that their government was satisfied that Canadian herds and flocks were free from disease and that the British act of 1896 was not occasioned by a suspicion of disease in this country but on the contrary was general legislation and applicable to all countries.

He maintained that it was very difficult to decide at the early stages whether the cattle were or were not diseased. The British government was not prepared in the interests of the British farmer to take any chances by entertaining any proposition looking to the repeal of the provisions of the act of 1896.

Sir William Mulock then pressed for an extension of the time from 10 days to 30 days in which cattle might be slaughtered at the port of entry.

As first Mr. Hanbury said that he would not place any difficulties in the way of this extension but later on he wrote Sir William at Ottawa stating that he could not consent even to this. He held that it was not necessary to the trade.

Canadian Cattle Free of Disease. Mr. Hanbury gave a letter to Sir William, assuring him that the British government regarded Canada as being free from disease in both herds and flocks.

On December 13, 1902, Sir William wrote Mr. Hanbury pointing out that at a time when efforts were being made for the development of reciprocal trade between the two countries the refusal to remove the embargo was certainly not very helpful, so far as Canadian sentiment was concerned in advancing the trade relations between Canada and the mother land. The correspondence makes it pretty plain that there is very little chance of the embargo being removed.

Census Figures. A return was presented to parliament showing that the amount expended on taking the last census, 1901, was \$1,112,000. In 1871 the total expenditure was \$511,530, in 1881, \$456,094 and in 1891, \$570,115. The reason of the increased expenditure in 1901 is said to be due to the extra work and increased information as well as to higher rates paid to the enumerators. In 1891 there were nine schedules and 216 questions asked, and in 1901, 11 schedules and 516 questions.

Mr. McCarthy introduced a bill to amend the inspection act. The act provides for the uniform inspection of hides, skins and leather.

Chinese Poll Tax \$500. Sir William Laurier, in introducing a resolution to raise the poll tax on Chinese from \$100 to \$500, said the house was well aware of the strong feeling against Asiatic immigration in British Columbia, and 216 questions asked, and in 1901, 11 schedules and 516 questions.

This intention, which began to be manifested 25 or 30 years ago, was based on ethnical reasons and the broad differences between the race, assimilation was not to be either possible nor desirable, the differences in character being too numerous to overcome. In 1883 the Macdonald government imposed a tax of \$50, which it was supposed would be sufficient to prevent the increase of this immigration. For some years it had done so, but of late years the immigration had increased very rapidly and an agitation arose for an increase in the capitation tax.

In 1900 the sum was doubled, but at that time British Columbia members on both sides reported to the government that this would be quite inadequate. There was no hesitation in having an investigation by a royal commission, the result of which was a recommendation that an endeavor should be made to have Chinese immigration to Canada prohibited to treaty and that in the meantime the head tax should be increased so as to restrict it within very narrow limits.

Why British Columbia Act Was Disallowed. Sir William Laurier explained in reply that the province had been given a chance to restrict its immigration to Chinese, but as it insisted on including the Japanese he had to disallow the act. The government felt that these acts came into conflict with Canada's duty, as part of the empire, of which Japan was an ally, and so refused to allow anything which was likely to cause friction.

Mr. Borden—Did the disallowance take place on the initiative of the Chinese or at the request of the imperial government? Sir William—it was on our own initiative, but representations were made to the imperial government, pointing out the undesirability of such legislation. We also desire to extend our trade with Japan and it is not possible to do so unless we thought it good policy to disallow the measure.

A Change in the Weather Brings Coughs and Colds, Hoarseness and Sore Throats.

Use that Reliable and Effective Remedy, Dr. A. M. Macdonald's Electric Belt.

We send absolutely free to every one who writes us a beautiful illustrated Medical Book and the best Electric Belt on trial. Write for a better article at a lower price than any other, and all writing us need immediate and skilful treatment. In every case we undertake we send a legal guarantee to cure you or refund money. What we offer you is this: Our Medical Treatise Free, together with our best belt on fair trial. Remember our belt is positively guaranteed to be the strongest made and it will cure you. Write today. It costs nothing to try it. Address

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Headlight Parlor Matches BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Some salesmen will tell you they can give you a match just as good as the Headlight. Do not be deceived. There is only one Headlight, and that bears the name of the F. B. Eddy Company, Limited.

Ask for EDDY'S HEADLIGHT MATCHES and insist on having them.

SCHOFIELD BROS, P. O. Box 331 Selling Agents, St. John, N. B.

SEVEN FACTORIES DOWN.

Agents Choose This Course in Preference to Fighting the Unions—Maritime Province Employs Among Those Now Walking the Streets of the Town.

Lowell, March 28.—In preference to fighting the textile unions of Lowell, the agents of several big cotton mills today ordered an entire suspension of work for an indefinite period. Two days ago these agents officially announced that a canvass of the help showed that upwards of 90 per cent were non-union and were opposed to a strike. This sentiment changed yesterday and when a second canvass was taken of the loom fixers, male spinners, carders, nappers, weavers and beamers, this morning, it was quickly seen that the textile council was able to fulfill its threat and strike the mills Monday.

Without delay notices of a shut down to take effect at once were posted on the gates, and as peace hands completed their work they were told to leave. When speed went down at noon, July 17,000 operatives had been forced into idleness. The length of the shutdown is problematical, but it is likely to last many weeks, as the unions have been promised financial support from the United Textile Workers of America, the National Mule Spinners' Association, the American Federation of Labor, and from the local trades and labor council, composed of 45 unions. The local union of male spinners alone has more than \$100,000 in its treasury, or enough to give the members each \$5 a week strike benefit for about four months. Other unions are not so well fortified in finance but the plan is to have the strike benefits diverted to the weak-est unions.

16,000 Get No Strike Benefits. The worst feature of that nearly 16,000 non-union operatives receive nothing. The agents admit that the battle will be fought now, and claim that many years will pass before labor troubles again will interrupt business in the city.

President Conroy of the textile union, who stands as the strike leader, says of the agent's opinion. "The action of the mill agents is simply a matter of business. They have simply anticipated us. If they had not declared a shut down they would have tied them up anyway and in other ways curtailed production. The shutdown will cost the company intended to use to handle the men. In case of trouble at the mill gates, they would hold us responsible. Now we can take care of our men better. I can't say what will happen. But there may be trouble anyway."

The shut down is the greatest blow that has been dealt the industry. The last industrial blow here came with the 1893 panic, when most of the mills went on short time or in other ways curtailed production. It cost many hundreds of people to leave the city, especially those who came here from the Canadian provinces.

On Monday a good many operatives will go to work, but these will be chiefly engaged in cleaning up rooms, shipping product and preparing machinery for long idleness. A little later yardmen and railroad men employed on the spur tracks will be discharged.

The weekly pay roll in the mills affected is \$188,000 and the average pay per man \$7.30, which figure includes the small pay of unskilled labor and minors.

Could Not Sleep at Night. Was All Run Down. Had No Appetite.

FOOD WOULD NOT DIGEST.

Mrs. I. W. Warner, Riverview, N.S., is glad there is such a remedy as

Burdock Blood Bitters.

IT CURED HER AND WILL CURE YOU.

She says: "I wish to add my testimony to the many others who have spoken so highly as to the healing virtues of Burdock Blood Bitters."

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