The Question of Reduction of N. B./s Parliamentary Representation.

A Very Strong Presentation of the Court Awaited With Deep Interest.

(Special Cor. of the Sun.) OTTAWA, April 16.—It is for the Supreme Court of Canada to say whether the Maritime Provinces and Ontario will suffer a reduction in their parliamentary representation. When it was first suggested, that the British North America Act would prevent the government from taking away from the four original provinces of the Canacorning and provinces of the Ganadian confederation any member of parliament they now have the privilege of electing, the proposition was received incredulously. The argument, however, is gaining strength each day, and some of the most prominent lawyers in parliament have expressed doubts as to the right of the commons to legislate so as to reduce the representation of New Brunswick, Ontario and Nova Scotis, in view of the figures of the last census. One of the most noticeable peculiarties of the opposition to the reduction of members from these provinces, lies in the fact that although it is the liberal provinces when the protest. The Maritime Province who are most active in objecting to reduced representation, not a single liberal member of the commons has supported the most or representation. The contest in the protest. The Maritime Province when the government policy. The presentation of the Maritime Province when the government policy. The presentation of the Maritime Province when the government policy. The presentation of the Maritime Province case therefore resided with the opposition and it must be said that the best was made of the syndence at hand.

The clause stving the various provinces should have: Mr. Galt—"We expressed themselves as keenly discapation of the rapid the best basis. But having respect to the rapid the canadian to the same content of the reduced if they do not increase in the same subject and the Canadian milks can supply Canadian soods of first when will be the whole federation." How Gerge and the work provinces and the lower provinces and the will not be leaved to the whole federation. The content of the whole federation. The content of the whole federation is least needed. In binder It will be that whill lower province as the follow. The province case therefore the same subject, on the same sub four original provinces of the Cana-dian confederation any member of par-

Ontario, it seems, has refrained from objecting to a reduction of her repre-sentation and for this she is commended by Sir Wiffrid Laurier, who seem ed happy in the thought that the administration of that part of Canada was alive to the duty it owed to the federal power. R. L. Borden thought

based on the interpretation of section 51 of the British North America Act. If "Canada" means the four original provinces of the confederation, it looks as if the Maritime Provinces will stand good chance of retaining their presthe Dominion, then Eastern Canada is out of court. The debate on this point of issue showed that there is a great difference in the treatment accorded different provinces of the confereda-

and house, as one which involved considerable doubt. He held that "the general purview of the British North America Act, 1867, seemed to be confined to the three provinces of Canada. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, originally forming the dominion." Sir John was so much in doubt as to Canada's power in arranging the delimitations of a province that he sought to legalize Canada's action by securing to legalize Canada's action by securing show how strongly this feeling had imperial legislation authorizing the prevailed in 1873, at the time of Prince

This action of the Canadian government goes to show that the govern-ment's power in redistributing parliaquestion. In the case of the two provinces of Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, which both came in under orders in council, there is a marked difference in the treatment afforded one and the other. British Columbia came in on this basis: "Britted in the senate by three, and by six in the house of commons, the representation to be increased under the provisions of the British North America Act, 1867." Prince Edward Island, on the other hand, was not so well treated the provisions in her provisions of the British North America Act 1887." Prince Edward Island, on the other hand, was not so well treated, the provisions in her case being "that the population of Prince Edward Island has been in creased by 15,000 or upwards since the personal principle applies to the reduction of the theory of the liberal party. A little trimming here, and chopping of the provisions of the British North America Act, 1887." Mr. Northrup could not see by what reasoning the minister of pushice reached the conclusion that these two provinces had equal rights so far as redistribution was concentrated. In the two cases, principles diametrically copposed to one another are involved, and it establishes the indisputable fact that the claims of the maritime provinces cannot be rejected on the sound that any general swing.

Prince Edward Island has been in creased by 15,000 or upwards since the apparent savins.

OCTAWA, April 18.—Hon. W. S. Fleiding in a small measure at least has met the bad treatment of Cannada are as much in the dark as ever in regard to the polloy of the liberal party. A little trimming here, and chopping off these will be least to the conclusion that these two provinces had equal rights so far as redistribution was concentrated in the second that the claims of the maritime provinces cannot be rejected on the follow. It is to the country. Mr. Fleiding and the provisions of the British North America and chopping off the members of parliament, have an order to the country. Mr. Fleiding rights of the second that the claims of the maritime provinces cannot be rejected on the sound that any general principle applies to the reduction of the maritime provinces cannot be rejected on the sound that any general principle applies to the reduction of the maritime provinces cannot be rejected on the sound that any general principle applies to the reduction of the second that any general principle applies to the reduction of the maritime provinces cannot be rejected on the ground that any general principle applies to th

Mr. Northrup succeeded in dissecting one portion of the minister of justice's argument in rather neat fashion. Mr. Fitzpatrick argues that the Northwest Territories form no part of the Dominion of Canada, that "Canada" consists only of the seven provinces. Under that argument, when it is sought to find what each province should be arrayed against in order to calculate its representation, it is found that it is Quebec against seven provinces, and not against the Dominion of Canada. As Mr. Fitzpatrick began to prove that "Canada" means "Canada" as it exists from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and winds up by admitting that it only means the seven provinces, the Territories not being included, he puts himself out of court. cluded, he puts himself out of court.

In Pope's confederation documents is found the following from the debates on the clause giving the number of representatives that the various provinces should have: Mr. Galt—"We have supposed that the population of

ject of the confederation delegates was to guard against any serious decrease ito guard against any serious decrease in the representation of Ontario and the lower provinces. They found that they could so divide up the representation of the Dominion, that the figures agreed on in the British North America Act would afford what was considered a fair basis for the representation of each province, and it was evidently understood of the representatives at that time, when they so prothis rather a gratuitous reflection on the governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, who, in Sir Wilfrid's mind, seem to have been guilty of an independent in opposing his wishes. or a province there would be no decrease; that practically they were ensured against any decrease. As every clause in the British North America Act is a compromise, Mr. Northrup held to the opinion of Lord Carnarvon that would be better for it to entrust the fiscal policy of the country to the care of men who are willing to put into force the views in which they firmly that, except in so far as the clauses have been modified by imperial legislation, they must stand precisely today as they were in 1867. No legislation a good chance of retaining their present representation. If, however, "Canada" is taken as meaning the whole of Act has passed since 1867, which in any way affects the meaning of section 51. It is therefore a pardonable conclusion for those opposed to any reduction of representation to hold that the Cana-dian parliament is not empowered to in any way remove from the house of

The state of the s

prepared. He seemed like a man with a guilty conscience, and if Mr. Fielding really was in this frame of mind, perhaps he is to be more admired for it. He was appealing to the business men of this country and he was fully aware of the hostile attitude of the manufacturers in regard to a tariff which allows Canadian markets to be flooded by foreign goods. He also felt away down in his heart shame that it was for him to complete the steal of two very important planks in his opponents' platform. In both these matters the government had voted down

now stands satisfies no class in this country. It cannot meet the wishes of the farmer, who is a free trader, nor the farmer, who is a free trader, nor can it accomplish what the manufacturer demands of it. The leading producers of Upper Canada have already

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when taxed with his inconsistency, held that the binder twine industry had progressed won-derfully under free trade. If this be way? Mr. Fielding says any direct duty on lead would affect the raw material of other industries and a gent eral revision would result. Why not have the general revision? If the government has not courage in its ability to discharge this duty, then perhaps it would be better for it to entrust the fiscal policy of the country to t

out of court. The cleates on this point of hour provided that there is a careful court of hour provided that there is a careful court of the conference of t peated the threat that unless England granted Canada a mutual preference, Canada would feel free to abolish any

BABY'S OWN SOAP used by particular people both young and old. Keeps the skin soft, clear and white No other Scap is just as Good. 034

Tarte has a habit of toning down his bitterness, by an offhand remark to the effect, that although the mistake has been made of the intention which uggested it was good. This, while it may keep Mr. Tarte friendly with the liberal party, cannot do very much in the way of helping the manufacturer and the member for St. Mary's division must be either prepared to put up or shut up.

Mr. Fielding's arguments were met in a spirited fashion by R. L. Borden, the leader of the conservative party. The member for Halifax was never in better form, and made what was undoubtedly the best speech he has ever
delivered in parliament. His voice
was well pitched and every word was
distinctly heard. A slight hoarseness
threatened to mar the oration, but
Mr. Borden carried his criticism
through in good form. When he resumed his seat he was surrounded by better form, and made what was unsumed his seat he was surrounded by conservative members, who warmly greeted him. A number of liberals also spoke highly of the opposition curse? The lead industries of British Columbia are to be relieved in some unknown way. What is this unknown way? Mr. Fielding was a debater and critical and the composition of those who sat in the house was that Mr. Borden was improving fast Mr. Borden could hardly see in the

they promised to serve. He condemned their expediency, and begged them to take the country into their confidence or men who are willing to put into force the views in which they firmly believe.

It is take the country into their confidence and announce their policy in such a put a different aspect on the situation. The case was not a private one that was left of the old liberal platform. Perhaps the most pitiful stage of his address was when he repeated the threat that wallest the respect to the platform. The case was not a private one that the product of the situation. The case was not a private one that the product of the situation. The case was not a private one that the product of the situation. The case was not a private one that the product of the situation. The case was not a private one their policy in such a put a different aspect on the situation. The case was not a private one their policy in such a put a different aspect on the situation. The case was not a private one their policy in such a put a different aspect on the situation. The case was not a private one their policy in such a put a different aspect on the situation. The case was not a private one their policy in such a put a different aspect on the situation. The case was not a private one their policy in such a put a different aspect on the situation. The case was not a private one the product of the put a different aspect on the situation. The case was not a private one that the product of the put a different aspect on the situation. The case was not a private one the put a different aspect on the situation. The case was not a private one that the case of the put a different aspect on the situation. The case was not a private one that the case of the put a different aspect on the situation. The case was not a private one the case of the put a private one that the case of the put a private one that the put a squarely into politics the right of the working man to have his grievances looked after by the federal administraworking man to have his grievances looked after by the federal administration. It is good policy to provide that in Canada there shall be no lower classes arist in stead of him. It is our wish that you

GAMEY IS BACK.

TORONTO, April 21.—Owing to the tion in the court room.

or continu Chancellor Boyd said the disappearlabor the right to a fair living wage,
Mr. Borden has introduced fairly and
squarely into politics the right of the might not appear on Thursday. In

till Thursday commendable, and that Beat a Woman and Robbed Her of

Registered at the Walker House Yesterday Afternoon.

Is Prepared to Meet Every Charge That the Government Prosecuting Officer Can Bring Against Him.

non-appearance of Gamey there was considerable excitement at the bribery investigation this morning. The whereabouts of that gentleman seemed to be the only topic of conversa-

Stratton was on hand sharp at ten o'clock and smiling. Ten minutes after, Blake, chief counsel for the prosecution and Johnstone, chief counsel for the defnce, held a consultation in the ante chamber. The court did not open until twenty minutes past ten.
Mr. Blake opened the proceedings by
informing the judges that he wished
to call as witnesses Mrs. Sullivan, the
wife of Frank Sullivan and his fatherwhe of Frank Sunivan and his lather-in-law, Geo. Wilson, of Rochester, who could not be here until Thursday. He said counsel on both sides had encount-ered difficulty in the unaccountable absence of Gamey. Of his whereabouts he could give the court no informaone between Gamey and others alone, he would feel inclined to drop it, but there were two difficulties to be con-sidered. First, Gamey's disappearance was as yet unaccounted for and as he was a member of parliament. Second the case would have a great effect on Gamey's character. If Gamey is not

as follows:



Pure Hard Soap.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The municipal elections throughout St. John county were attended with ments are now better than they have far more interest. In Lancaster and been for a long time, for those who St. Martins especially polling ran high and there was considerable excitement

SIMONDS. LANCASTER.

W. J. Dean
Anthony Thompson
J. A. Balcolm
George Rose MUSQUASH.

ST MARTING

LIFE'S DARK SIDE.

\$3,000. MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., April 21.-Two young men, well dressed and sup-posed to be Italians, entered the home of Guiseppi Galantuano, a working-man, today, brutally assaulted his wife and robbed her of \$3,00 in cash, which she was carrying in the bosom of her dress. The robbers escaped. The voman was found unconscious with her face terribly beaten. When her husband was summoned from his work and found that the money was missing, he

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

(Star. 22nd.) The prospects for harbor improvebeen for a long time, for those who have to do with the matter seem to be almost finished talking aimlessly and all day yesterday. The results were are settling down to practical propos-

Just now there are only two points under consideration, and of these, only one is being taken seriously. These are the rebuilding of South Rodney wharf and the building of a new wharf below Sand Point, and of the two the

Rodney proposal is most in favor. While as yet no definite steps have been taken it is probable that some-thing will be done when Mayor White returns from Ottawa, and whatever is done will be towards the South Rod-

ney project.

The proposed new work on this wharf will give five additional berths, but this may be cut down to four, as there are objections to having a deep water berth at the shore end on the north side of the proposed new wharf. During the present season it is probable that the undertaking will be commenced, and by the time the winter port trade starts at the close of this year, there will be one completed section of the new pier. This will give ust one new berth, on the south side, and directly opposite the present No.
4. Then during next winter the conractor will be enabled to get out the timbers required for the remaining three-berth section of the wharf, and this can be completed during the fol-

lowing summer.

The matter has not as yet got down to a working basis, but this plan is being considered more favorably than any other, and this is the one likely to be taken up.

BERLIN, April 22.—The trop report of Prussia, made up to April 15, shows the conditions to be worse than in 1902. In the scale of one for perfect and five for poor, swinter wheat is reported at 33-10, against





N. B. LEGISLAT

FREDERICTON, N. B., A. The Speaker took the chair The Hon. Mr. Tweedle said funeral of the Hon. A. H. Gilli taking place today at St. Geo he moved that as a tribute of the house adjourn until half-pa He felt that it was not necess him to utter any eulogy on M mor, whose merits and charact well known. He was a kind generous in his instincts and a er worthy of regard. He could more of him than was expre the words, "He was a just m walked in his integrity." Mr. Hezen, in seconding the tion, said that he entirely agre-the sentiment that had been e ed by the leader of the gove with respect to Senator Gillm had been his pleasure to be a r sessions, and he always found be a man of a most kindly tion. While he was a strong man, he enjoyed the respect political opponents. He though proper tribute of respect that the should adjourn for the funeral who had occupied the position vincial secretary before many embers of this house were bo

The motion was then put and Mr. Lantalum introduced a Mr. Lantalum introduced a legulate bill posting in St. John Mr. Hazen introduced a bill reing the law of landlords and te He explained that it was intend avoid a difficulty arising out of tress for rent. Now a landlord seize the goods of a lodger and them under distress. The bill will yide that where goods are seize vide that where goods are seize lodger can make a declaration the goods are his and tender the ar he owes the tenant if anything,

Mr. Grimmer, as a represen

Charlotte Co., agreed with the re

of the previous speakers and sai Mr. Gillmor's place would be h

landlord, upon which his goods released. Mr. Osman rose a question of Mr. Usman rose a question of lege. The Gleaner of yesterday a ed him of being inspired by some son in town with regard to his lution on the health of Freder Mr. Hilyard was accused of bein person who gave him the inform He wished to deny this statement of the s Hon. Mr. Pugsley introduced

to authorize the St. John Law S to borrow money. Mr. Morrison introduced a bil t empt certain property in Sou from taxation The Hon. Mr. Dunn, in reply to

Hazen, said the reason for abande the "police with dwawing" (sic) the salquitch River from the sale of fi rights is that the experience which department had during the past when it was not leased, was not factory. The toal number of per who fished upon the river last se was 24, and the total revenue der was \$188, less expense of \$16.50, net sum of \$171.50. The amoun by the province for guidance was thus making a net loss to the prov of \$500.50. If to this is added amount of rental at upset price which the government is offerin of \$1,000, which is confidently expe an annual loss of revenue to the

vince of at least \$1,500. In answer to the last portion question, as to whether the gov ment is of opinion that all the fis rivers in the province should be le for terms of years, to the exclusion citizens of the province and t ists who are willing to pay mode fees for their enjoyment, the ques the government has not arrived fixed conclusion in regard to it. great many of the rivers in the vince are leased to citizens of the vince and a large number of fisi rivers have been left open because government has not thought it d able to lease all the fishing was

especially the trout streams. Hon, Mr. Pugsley, in reply to Hazen, said the reason why the trict court act had not been brou into force was that after giving matter careful consideration the ernment concluded that there was great demand for the act and some doubt whether it would prasatisfactory adjustment of the d culty in relation to the collection small debts. Another reason was the government was seriously c sidering whether some changes mi not be made in the county court by which the judges of that co could try smaller suits than at I sent. If the district court act was operation the cost of maintaining would have to come out of the suit but the county court judges were p by the dominion, and the work t had to do might be increased with additional expense to the people. Hon. Mr. Labillois said that in answer of yesterday with regard to Stanley bridge he had omitted to st Stanley bridge he had omitted to su that where parties got \$2 per day p ment was for a man and horse, a when \$3 a day was paid, it was for man and team. This was the case

Mr. King introduced a bill to inc porate the Aluminum Production Co. New Brunswick. The incorporators this company are James Robinson, C tails company are James Robinson, C Domwille, Earl Russell, Sir John Pt eston, and others and the capital sto is \$6,000,000. The object of the compa is to carry on the business of mar facturing alumnia and alumnum, mine coal and all kinds of miner and ores, to manufacture electric for light heat and nower to carry for light, heat and power, to carry eral store and supply business, build and operate mills, factories s foundries, to acquire timber lands a to carry on any other business whi may be incident to the objects of t company. The company may also car on the business of mining and man facturing and may acquire the righ franchise and property of the Ne Brunswick Coal and Railway Co. any other railway company in Ne Brunswick. The company is also a thorized to build a town and to it corporate it under the provisions towns incorporation act. The oper tions of this company will be carri

on in the county of Queens.

Mr. King rose to a question of pri sege. In the Sun's report of the piceedings of the public accounts committee they made the following statement: "Among the horses purchas was an English hunter, which we knocked down to Ora P. King, M. P., who it will be remembered was o of the gentlemen selected by the go ernment to purchase the horses. The animal brought exactly \$500 less the