### POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WHEK IN TELEGRAPH ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 18, 1903.

# LEAD IN KINGS

#### FINE MEETING AT WATERFORD HEARS ABLE ABBRESSES BY ATTORNEY-GENERAL PUGSLEY, MESSRS, SCOVIL AND KING.

Betokens Big Majority for Them-Dr. Pugsley Scores Opposition Arguments and Questionable Tactics—Fishery Award Will Benefit Our Fishermen.

instead of sending money out of the province for these articles, as we were doing a few years ago, before the incommodious hall at that place Saturation of the government policy in the candidates, Atturney General like pockets of our farmers upwards of \$208,000 for factory cheese and butter exported from the province, in addition to about \$134,000 worth, for which a market had been found within the province, one of the opposition candidates, the warm feeling will rich was manifed for the government ticket and the that the government is as popular in district, as ever is very gratifying, are were quite a number of ladies at meeting, and they semiad to be equal-interested in the discussion of political stions.

Attorney-General's Speech.

The strings of your good many years, while Mr. Hair was premit; stree the diagram of the opto soliton had greatered that the time would use the street of farmers to use of a content of the content of t

ince of the securing of the readjustment of the subsidies and the payment of the fishery award would be to add to the provincial revenues nearly \$200,000 a year. He also answered the arguments which the opponents of the government were making that the province would be no better off if it had the amount of the fishery award, because the dominion government had been paying the interest in fishery bounties.

which compensation was given, were, as he was informed, of substantially the same value as the inshore fisheries of Nova Scotia. He showed that the province, after receiving the \$2,000,000, could pay the same bounties to the fishermen as at present, if the dominion government should decline to continue them, and still have out of the interest upon the money upwards of \$60,000 per year for all time to come. The \$60,000 per year for all time to come. The addition of nearly \$200,000 per annun to the revenues of the province, as a result of the action which the government had taken, would be of enormous benefit to the people, and he trusted that by their votes on the 28th instant, the electors would show their approval of the course of the government in thus respect, and stamp their mark of disapproval upon the stamp their mark of disapproval upon the conduct of men who were seeking to discredit the claims which the government were making on behalf of the province, and by every means in their power were thus attempting to prevent justice being done to the people of New Brunswick.

The Unfair Sun.

Stanley—Dr. Moore, Michael Crotty.

St. Mary's—Hubbard Niles, Luther Goodspeed.

Goodspeed.

Tourise exerting every section of the county, executing every

In this connection he referred to a most remarkable statement which had been made at an opposition meeting held in Waterford a few evenings ago, in which it was stated by one of the candidates that the establishment of creameries was of no benefit to the farmers, because by reason of consumers acquiring a taste for had sought to create the impression that he was interested in a project to divert a portion of the waters of the St. John river near its source in the State of Maine, and when it appeared that, far they would not use the form this being the case, he had taken the statement which had been made at an opposition meeting held in the fact that the Sun a few days ago had sought to create the impression that he was interested in a project to divert a portion of the waters of the St. John river near its source in the State of Maine, and when it appeared that, far Coun. Alfred Rowley, of Marysville, was reason of consumers acquiring a taste for creamery butter, they would not use the ordinary butter made by the farmers. Mr. Pugsley ridiculed this statement, and said that those who made it evidently had a poor appreciation of the intelligence of their audience, because it was apparent to everyone that one of the effects of the production of creamery butter was to educate the wives and daughters of farmers to the necessity of mak. to injure him in the eyes of the public.

The attorney general said he had al

NAMED IN YORK.

W. T. Whitehead, John Campbell, Geo. W Allen and Geo. Burden, the Liberal Stand-

W. Turney Whitehead, land agent of Fredericton; John A. Campbell, farmer of Kingsclear; George W. Allen, barrister, of

Coun. Alfred Rowley, of Marysville, was called to the chair and William Lemont

two delegates from each parish and ward, was appointed and after 15 minutes de-liberation reported that their choice of candidates had fallen upon the gentlemen

with the uniquess grows of the legislation of the form a manner of the previous and the property of the legislation of the form of the previous and the property of the legislation of the form of the previous and the property of the legislation of the form of the previous and the property of the legislation of the form of the previous and the property of the form of the previous and the property of the previous and the previous

las; Charles B. Morgan, St. Marys; Wins-low Gilbert, Douglas; George Strange, Kingselear; J. A. Edwards, Wm. West, Gibson; Horace Pugh, Douglas; Charles Gunter, Kingselear; J. W. Gerow, Ed-Meeting Betokened Big Government Majority.

Meeting Betokened Big Government Majority.

Mill Be Good for Our Fishermen.

This he denied. He said it was true that the dominion government had been paying shout \$160,000 annually in bounties, but it was given for the encouragement of deep sea fishing, and it was to fishermen of British Columbia, as well as to fisher men of the fishermen whose rights had been interfered with under the Treaty of Washington.

Mr. Pugsley stated that the compensation which the United States paid was entirely for the privilege of enjoying the inshore fisheries, that is, the fishernes within three entiles of the coast, and which under the recentles of the cost, and which under the recent decision of the judicial committee of the privicy council are declared to be the property of the provinces; whereas, the bounties were given for the encouragement of deep sea fishing. New Brunswick, for which compensation of Nova Scotis; whereas the inshore fisheries of New Brunswick, for which compensation of Nova Scotis; whereas the inshore fisheries of New Brunswick, for which compensation which was paid to the fishermen of Nova Scotis; whereas the inshore fisheries of New Brunswick, for which compensation of Nova Scotis; whereas the inshore fisheries of New Brunswick, for which compensation of Nova Scotis; whereas the inshore fisheries of New Brunswick, for which compensation seed to the provinces; whereas the inshore fisheries of New Brunswick, for wh

Queensbury—Lemuel Cliff, Chas.Gunter. New Maryland—Wm. Knight, William A. Daniels. McAdam-Coun. Green, Alex. Mitchell-

Douglas-Alexander Brewer, Arthur Bright-William Graham, Dudley Cur-Southampton-Councillor Fawcett. Wm.

Canterbury-Edward London, Richard North Lake-Leonard Gould, John Kingsclear-Thomas Murray, Councillor

Stanley-Dr. Moore, Michael Crotty. St. Mary's-Hubbard Niles, Luther

CHARLOTTE BOHERED.

sion on Saturday nominated Messrs. Grimmer, Clarke and Hartt, giving the fourth place on the ticket to Hon. George F. Hill, who will run as an independent. could not obtain a man satisfactory to themselves. The political deal is con-demned by the members of both parties, while the dissenting delegates are being praised for their independent and manly stand. The Conservative convention of Nearly all the opposition delegates re-turned home disgusted with the action of the St. Stephen leaders and not a few

Many of the Conservative delegates from St. Andrews and the Islands on leaving here stated that they wou.— never vote for the party again. There was great difficulty in persuading T. A. Hartt to accept the nomination, as he had been turned down at the convention after having been led to believe that if he and his fellow delegates from St. Andrews would support the resolution he would be nominated as one of the two candidates. When the St. Andrews delegation found that they had been tricked into support-

Mr. Hartt's partner, Mr. Greenlaw, denounced the Conservative leaders for the political deal. Afterwards when the Conservative convention offered Mr. Hartt a place as one of the nominees on the straight opposition ticket, he refused the offer and left for home in a very indignant mood.



## GREAT PRAISE FOR MR. BLAIR.

#### **WOULD GIVE HIM AUTOCRATIC** POWERS.

Vice-President of Toronto Board of Trade Makes Strong Statement Before Cabinet Members at Ottawa -- Delegation Urges Systematic Re-adjustment of Railway Freight Rates.

than appears on the surface, and this, although the distance in favor of Toronto stematic readjustment of the railway is some 500 miles.

from Napanee say they can team their produce to the town cheaper than they can have it sent by rail. Merchants in Waterford, when they buy their goods from Brantford wholesale houses, haul their purchase from the wholesale warehouses to the retail store, 18 miles, and say they save money by doing so, although there is direct railway connection between railway interests only.

Rates on Long Hauls Within Canadian

the rate on apples was about 90 cents per barrel. Apples weigh less than flour and, although they are supposed to, they really receive no greater care in the handling than is given the latter commodity. It is

charge on the apples.
"In the Niagara district, where fruit growing is the main industry, 10 or 12 car loads of fruit are in the height of the season shipped daily by freight to Montreal. These cars all go through together as part of a mixed train load. The trip to Montreal is made in 36 hours, and yet,

WILL GIVE MR. B.AIR AUTOCRATIC NOWERS.

Trade is concerned I desire to emphasize everything I heard heretoday and I am glad to be able to sa; that the present minister of railways has come incumbent of that position tian any one who heretofore has occuped the position, and had he full scope w would soon have all that we as for.
I would like to see the minister riven autocratic powers."—(Secretary Alan, of Toronto Board of Trade at Ottawa meeting yesterday).

side, of 112 cents. It was further stated in the same report that our railways gave the same rate from Portland to Chicago the same rate from Portland to Chicago that was given from Montreal to Chicago. "To this may be added the fact that at the present time, the rate on cattle from Chicago to St. John (N. B.), is 28 cents per 100 pounds, as compared with 27 cents from Barrie to St. John, and 25 cents from Toronto to St. John. It is understood too that Chicago shippers obtain Ottawa, Feb. II—(Special)—A joint stood, too, that Chicago shippers obtain a rebate, which makes their rate lower

freight rates now charged in this country, based upon these general statements:—

1. Rates on short hauls within Canadian territory are so high as to be in many cases practically prohibitory.

2. Rates on long hauls also within Canadian territory do not in many cases berafair proportion, either to the cost or value of the service rendered.

3. Rates on local Canadian traffic are in many cases much higher than rates under similar conditions on local traffic in the United States.

4. On traffic originating in the United States and carried over Canadian roads to the seaboard, the rates are in numerous instances not only relatively, but actually, lower than the rate imposed on Canadian products carried over the same lines, but for a shorter distance.

Prof. J. F. S. McLean in a report to "During the past season of navigation,

"The discrimination practiced by our Prof. J. F. S. McLean, in a report to the government a year ago, pointed out that the rate on salt from Wingham to as well as the Canadian farmer. It is not to the control of the control Fordwich, 17 miles, in less than carload lots, was nine cents, while merchants charge on freight hauled from point to St. Stephen, Feb. 15—(Special)—The Conservative bosses after a lengthy session on Saturday promised Massys. from Harriston to Fordwich, eight miles, for \$7.50, while the cost of hauling by railway would have been \$12.

What Professor McLean said as to local rates in the particular section of Western Ontario referred to by him, might be said of almost any part of the province.

"Farmers living from 20 to 25 miles from Nananae say they can team their tion with the present railway situation."

railway interests only.
"When the railways obtain government sanction for a maximum rate, the fixing of a rate below that point is entirely in their hands. The maximum is invariably higher than the railways have any intention of charging. Thus the fixing of rates at what may be an excessive figure is quite within their power. They are also at liberty to overcharge at non-competitive points; to levy excessive rates on short hauls and to discriminate in favor of localities or individuals. It was by giving an unfairly low rate to the Standard Oil great combination was rendered possible. Competitors denied the same privilege were driven out of business. By the adoption of similar means today our Canadian railways can make or break a locality or individual.

"A reduction in rates should be as much under the control of the government or a body representing the government, as an increase in rates. Provision should be made, too, for the prevention of granting secret rebates to favored shippers. The ing an act, imposing a penalty of \$20,000 for an offence of this kind, is entirely commendable.
"The root of the whole evil, so far as

and equipment could be duplicated at \$40,000 per mile. Rates could be fixed on rates charged should not be more than sufficient to pay dividends on the actual outlay necessary to duplicate the present

taken to procure the arrangement of rates on a just and scientific basis? We believe this can best be accomplished by the appointment of a railway commission, charged with the sole duty of hearing complaints, making all necessary inquiries, and taking means to prevent a continuance of unequal or excessive charges. This is the conclusion arrived at by Professor McLean after a careful and exhaustive inquiry, carried on under instructions from the government. With the tions from the government. With the finding of Professor McLean in this particular we heartily agree. We believe that such a commission should be composed of men of first class ability and the highest men of first class ability and the highest standing, and that they should be clothed with full authority to fix, justify and equalize rates. We are further of opinious that from a decision by this tribunal there should be but one appeal to a single court, and that on question of law only.

"One of the most important duties of such a commission would say the single contract."

semi-annual reports, setting forth as to rates now charged. Facts of this nature in regard to rates charged in the United States are much more readily available in

in favor of the American city, lying along | (Continued on page 8, second column)