

N. B. LEGISLATURE

Will Not Pass Workmen's Compensation Act This Session

Attorney-General Fugaley and the Leader of the Opposition Paid Warm Tributes to the Recent Gallantry of Canadians in South Africa.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 5.—The house met at 3 o'clock. The attorney general said he thought it his duty to inform the house that the government had decided not to press the Workmen's Compensation Bill during the present session. The measure was a very important one and it had been referred to a special committee of seven members. This committee had considered the matter very carefully and they had before them certain amendments which had been suggested on behalf of the labor societies. These amendments were of a very important character. They had also before them certain representations which had been made in regard to the bill by employers of labor, who pointed out hardships which they conceived would be imposed upon them if the bill passed. All these matters required the most careful consideration and they had decided to let the bill stand until next session. The government hoped that then a bill more perfect might be submitted for the consideration of the house. It seemed to be the desire of the majority of the legislature that the bill should not pass until it had received further consideration.

The attorney general rose to a question of privilege. It had been stated in the St. John Sun that in the law committee he had opposed the bill relating to the appointment of recorder of St. John. He was the chairman of the law committee and it was not correct to say that he had opposed the bill.

The attorney general replied to the inquiry of Mr. Hazen as to how many criminal prosecutions in the supreme court were conducted by him during the last fiscal year and how many since the first of November last. The number during the past fiscal year that he had personally conducted was five, but none since the close of the year. There were a large number of criminal prosecutions which he did not try in court but in respect of which he had given his personal attention. The actual trial of cases in court forms but a small part of the duties of an attorney general in criminal cases. He had given personal attention to a large number of cases of all kinds during the year amongst others three extradition cases.

The attorney general said he thought it his duty to call the attention of the house to the gallant conduct of our Canadian soldiers in the action at Hart's River on the 31st March. In that action Lord Kitchener's official report said: "The Canadian Rifles especially distinguished themselves. They were commanded by Lieut. Bruce Caruthers, holding his post until every man was killed or wounded." He felt certain that it was the desire of the members of this house, as it was of the government, to show their appreciation and warm admiration of the unflinching courage of our Canadian boys in defence of the old flag in South Africa. Lieut. Markham of St. John, one of our own young men, was among the wounded, but he was glad to know that his life was not in danger. While we all recognize how sad are the occasions to the whole country, we all have a feeling of pride in our own boys who have conducted themselves no nobly in South Africa. (Applause.)

Mr. Hazen said it was most fitting and proper that the attorney general should have made this reference to our boys in South Africa. During the session of 1899, several members of the legislature took occasion to praise the grand conduct of the Canadians in the war. While many events that have occurred in South Africa have given cause for criticism, there has never been a word that could be said against the courage or conduct of a single Canadian soldier. All who remember with feelings of pride the distinguished part that was taken by the Canadians in the capture of General Cronje's forces at Paardeburg. It was admitted that this success was largely due to the coolness and courage of the Canadians. But that even did not reflect greater lustre on the sons of Canada than did the engagement of the 31st March, where they held their positions although not a single man escaped being killed or wounded. There were five young men from Fredericton in the contingent that was engaged at Hart's River, one of them being the son of the deputy provincial secretary. He hoped that later despatches would show that none of them lost their lives. It was only fitting that this legislature should take notice of an action which reflected undying glory not only on the people of Canada, but on the province of New Brunswick.

Mr. Appleby introduced a bill respecting records in the inferior courts. On the ground of urgency it was read a second time.

Mr. Whittehead presented the petition of Wellington Shepherd and 98 others against the bill to establish a new polling place in the parish of Douglas.

Mr. King, under suspension of the rule, introduced a bill to provide a fire protection for the village of Hampton and Hampton Station.

The house went into committee. Mr. LaForest in the chair, on a number of bills.

Mr. Barnes recommended the bill to amend the act incorporating the Kent Telephone Lines Co., Ltd. It was agreed to as amended.

Mr. Todd recommended the bill authorizing the town of St. Stephen to aid the Maritime Edge Tool Co. It was amended to read, "real or personal property, or both."

The bill relating to the Moncton hospital was agreed to.

The house again went into committee. Mr. Appleby in the chair, to consider an act to indemnify the municipalities of the province against action in certain cases. Hon. Mr. Hill explained that in the past offenders

against the Canada Temperance Act have been tried before county court commissioners, but the supreme court has decided that the county court commissioners have no jurisdiction in such cases. While the offence in nine cases out of ten has been acknowledged and the fines paid, still the counties in which the Canada Temperance Act is in force are liable to be prosecuted against for recovery of the fines or for damages for false imprisonment. This bill provides that no municipality shall be liable to return to any defendant heretofore convicted before a county court commissioner for violation of the Canada Temperance Act any fine paid or collected under any conviction, nor shall any county court commissioner, inspector, constable or other officer be liable. The bill was agreed to and the house adjourned at 5 o'clock.

FREDERICTON, April 7.—Mr. Copp, after routine, complained that he had been misrepresented by the official reporter, and Mr. Porter later on objected to the Sun's report that some money for a road machine had been sent to his son.

Hon. Mr. Lablanc gave the usual reply to enquiries by Mr. Melanson as to several bridge jobs.

The following bills were passed, more or less amended:

To authorize Rev. Frank L. Rice of Oshawa, Me., to solemnize marriages in New Brunswick.

To vest the appointment of the recorder of St. John in the city council.

To amend the general mining act.

To legalize certain elections of commissioners of sewers in parish of Botsford.

Bill respecting records and proceedings in inferior courts.

To authorize the Roman Catholic Bishop of Chatham to dispose of a lot of land in Redegouche.

To authorize city of Fredericton to assess for agricultural purposes.

Relating to construction of a graving dock in St. John.

To authorize Chatham to make further issue of debentures for water and sewerage purposes.

The following bills were introduced:

By Osmann.—To amend the law relating to pedlars.

By Attorney General Fugaley.—(1) To amend the public courts act; (2) also a bill amending the act relating to the court of divorce and matrimonial cases; (3) also a bill to legalize the electoral lists of 1892; (4) also bill amending the liquor license act of 1896; (5) also a bill amending the election act of 1899; (6) also a bill respecting the sales and leases of 1899; (7) also a bill relating to the jurisdiction of police or stipendiary magistrate. By Hon. Mr. Tweedie, a bill further relating to the public health act; also a bill relating to the succession act.

The bill to amend the game law was discussed and laid over.

The report of the public accounts committee was presented at the evening session. It was of the stereotyped order and contained the usual recommendations.

The supply bills were introduced, agreed to in committee, read a second and third time, and passed. This being done, it is competent for the lieutenant governor to adjourn the house at any moment.

Note from official reporter:—"After the discussion on the bill to vest the appointment of recorder of St. John in the common council, add: 'It was agreed to as amended.'"

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 8.—The house met at 3 o'clock. Hon. Mr. Tweedie laid on the table the returns of the receipts and expenditures of the public hospital, St. John.

Mr. Copp presented the report of the committee on municipalities, reporting adversely on the bill to enable the city of St. John to operate a street railway.

Mr. Flemming moved the following:

Whereas, there are large quantities of hardwood lumber growing in various sections of the province, and whereas, the demand for such hardwood lumber within the province has been limited, and a considerable portion of the quantity cut and exported from the province either as sawn timber or sawn lumber, and whereas, the manufacture of our hardwood lumber, carriage and other articles for which it would be suitable would give employment to a large number of persons, and whereas, the manufacture of such articles in its finished or manufactured state would bring a return to the province many times as great as if the raw

material were exported; therefore resolved, that in the opinion of this house it would be to the interest of the province if the government were to take such steps as to encourage the establishment of such industries in this province of an industry or industries utilizing hardwood largely in the manufacture of such products and industries having for their object not only the supplying of the local needs of the province, but the manufacture for export as well.

Mr. Flemming in speaking of the motion, said that it was well known that there were large quantities of hardwood in the province, which were not being utilized except the small quantity of birch which was manufactured into square timber. We had birch, beech and maple in large quantities, and also elm and ash. The supply of hardwood in this province, especially in the northern counties, is unlimited, yet this wood was not being used. He learned from a carriage builder that a large portion of the wood used in the manufacture of his carriages came from Ontario, although he had just as good wood here. We imported furniture from Ontario, which might be made here out of our own wood, for we have not only the material in abundance, but we have exceptional facilities for manufacturing it. The benefits that would arise from our manufacturing this wood ourselves would be that the money which would be sent out of the province for the purchase of furniture would remain in it. The government had just claimed that it was a good thing to bonus flour mills and the argument was just as strong in favor of bonusing furniture factories, and even stronger, for not only would they keep the money in the province, but they would bring money into it, for we could export furniture to other countries. Another advantage was that this policy would give employment to our people. We have just paid out about \$30,000 for some 500 immigrants from Great Britain. Why not expend some to keep our own people at home? This policy would also enable us to make the most of our resources and would greatly increase the value of our crown lands. All these reasons pointed to the wisdom of bonusing establishments by which the hardwood of this country would be utilized. Mr. Lawson said as the motion was not in the nature of a vote of want of confidence, he felt free to second it. In the past valuable timber had been destroyed for the purpose of clearing the lands. It seems a shame that timber should be considered an encumbrance to be got rid of. There were vast hardwood areas between Madawaska and Restigouche, where the best material could be secured for the manufacture of furniture and other articles. The government had shown commendable enterprise in bonusing flour mills and encouraging agriculture, and they would therefore only be following along the line of their progressive policy of developing the resources of the province if they should take the matter of our hardwood timber into consideration and evolve some scheme of calling the attention of the world to the fact that New Brunswick affords one of the best chances for the manufacture of furniture and other hardwood articles to be found anywhere in the world.

Hon. Mr. Hill said the speech of the member for Carleton was purely academic and only took up valuable time in the closing hours of the session. The truth was that the province cannot afford to go into the business of bonusing every industry that may be started. An industry to be successful must succeed on its own merits. The furniture industry in the United States and Western Canada, to which reference had been made, developed largely on their own merits. The opposition should be at least consistent and practice the economy which they so strongly advocate. It is instead of that they are continually making demands on the government to further increase the expenditure, and at the same time charge them with being too extravagant. There is a day coming when our hardwood lands will have a great value. Hardwood is getting scarcer every year in the United States and in Western Canada and the people of that section must therefore come to us ultimately for hardwood and pay the price we demand. But that time cannot be hurried by granting bonuses. He (Hill) could move a resolution showing where the government might place a bonus to good advantage. The sawing factories in Eastport give employment to three or four thousand persons. Nine-tenths of the sawdust used are caught within this province. The export value of sawdust from Eastport in 1900 was one million and a quarter dollars, which equalled the value the St. John river log export of that year, valued at \$10 per thousand. So it will be seen how important an industry this would be to the province. But as he pointed out before, the government have agreed to make such favorable arrangements should be a guarantee that from time to time in the future similar arrangements can be made for opening more of these lands to settlement.

The house went into committee on the act to amend the divorce act. The attorney general explained that the bill had the approval of Mr. Justice Gregory. It enabled a judge to refer questions of fact to a jury, and also provided for the holding of the divorce court in other counties besides the county of York.

Mr. Hazen objected to the bill because its tendency was to make divorces easier. There was no complaint against the present act, and if the government were going to allow the court to travel all over the province and allow juries to try issues of fact, it would make divorces easier to obtain.

The attorney general—We are going to make them less expensive to suitors. Mr. Hazen thought it very doubtful if allowing juries to try questions of fact would be an improvement. A fact would be an improvement. It is better able to decide than a jury. In this country in commercial cases juries are very little used. In divorce cases juries would likely be influenced by feelings of sympathy. He felt that this bill was a step in the direction of the American system.

The attorney general said if the leader of the opposition had read the bill carefully he would not have said that we were tampering with the divorce law. Nearly all the sections of the bill are taken from the Imperial Act.

The fifth section, which allows the reference of questions of fact to juries, is taken from the Imperial Act. In England they found it proper to leave the judge of the burden of fact to the jury. The British world it has always been recognized that a jury is the best tribunal to determine ques-

tions of fact. As to the judge going to the out counties, if it is desirable to have a divorce court at all, surely it is not unreasonable that they should be available at the least possible expense to the suitors. In all other cases the judge has to go on circuit and it would be considered unreasonable to require every litigant to have his case tried in Fredericton. Why should a different method prevail in the divorce court? The leader of the opposition states that there is no demand for the bill, but it was favored by the judges of the divorce court who had had a large experience.

Mr. Hazen said he wished it to be understood that he objected to the bill on the ground that it was necessary in order to secure an election. The petitions were read in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Sydney, and the Church of the Holy Redeemer, Whitney Pier, yesterday, and largely signed.

A Great Sufferer Cured. Mr. Benjamin Dillon of Leeds, Ont., was cured of Muscular Rheumatism by Polson's Nervine, and says: "I feel my duty is to proclaim Polson's Nervine as an infallible cure for Rheumatism; it cured me after 30 years suffering, and nothing I know of can equal its penetrating power. Nervine simply has no equal in quickly relieving and curing Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, and Lumbago. A trial will convince anyone. Price 25c."

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THIS WILL REMIND YOU that the pain of strains, bruises and sprains, common incidents of active out-door life, is drawn from aching bodies by Perry Davis' Painkiller, as a magnet draws bits of iron from sand.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—John C. Healey, who disappeared in a mysterious fashion seven years ago, returned from the Orient a few days ago. He was sent to Harvard to study law, but preferred travel to study, and set out to see the world. Nothing was heard from his nautic adventures until he worked his passage from the Orient as a stoker on a government transport.

The Spring Feeling.

Not exactly sick; but neither are you well. Sometimes you have a headache; slight exercise fatigues you; your appetite is variable; there is a want of energy; you are easily irritated; you feel depressed and "out of sorts." That is the Spring feeling. It is easily accounted for; close confinement; indifferent or bad ventilation and want of exercise during the winter months are responsible. What you need to put you right is a tonic, and

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

is the greatest of all tonic medicines. These pills make rich, red blood, build up tired and jaded nerves and make weak, depressed men and women bright, active and strong.

Rev. Geo. Read, Methodist Mission, Hartley Bay, B. C., says:—"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been of great benefit to my wife. She was greatly run down in health, and very weak and nervous. They have made her an entirely new woman."

W. C. Graham, 98 Lombard Street, Winnipeg, Man., says:—"We keep Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the house all the time and have found them invaluable as a blood builder and regulator of the system. As a spring medicine they are unequalled."

The world over, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are known as the greatest tonic medicine medical science has yet discovered. What these pills have done for others they will do for you. But you must insist upon getting the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. If you cannot get these pills at your dealers, send direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed post paid at 50c. per box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

tual cost and payment will be extended over a number of years. Today he had received a telegram from Hon. Mr. Costigan saying that the shareholders would meet on the 24th inst. to confirm the arrangement. As soon as this is done steps will be taken by the government to have the land opened up on the terms mentioned. The government appreciate the necessity of opening up this land, and the fact that the company have agreed to make such favorable arrangements should be a guarantee that from time to time in the future similar arrangements can be made for opening more of these lands to settlement.

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ANTI-SCOTT ACT PETITIONS. Largely Signed in Roman Catholic Churches in Sydney on Sunday. (Sydney Post, Monday.)

The League of the Cross have placed in circulation in Sydney, Whitney Pier, North Sydney, Louisbourg, Glace Bay and Reserve Mines petitions addressed to the secretary of state asking that an election be held for the repeal of the Scott Act. In the other districts of the county these petitions have already been circulated by the municipal authorities and over 2,000 signatures secured, and 2,000 more signatures, or one-fourth of the total vote of the county, are necessary in order to secure an election. The petitions were read in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Sydney, and the Church of the Holy Redeemer, Whitney Pier, yesterday, and largely signed.

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