

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN N. B., FEBRUARY 15, 1902.

CAPTAIN SET
FIRE TO VESSEL
HE COULDN'T SAVE

Mystery of Burning Schooner
Off Cape May is
Solved.

WAS THE MARY GRAHAM.

Caught in the Ice, Sprang a Leak,
Crew Suffered Terribly from Cold,
Masts Went Overboard, and Vessel
Was in Danger of Sinking
When Help Arrived.

New York, Feb. 11.—The schooner, which
was burned to the water's edge off Cape
May last night was the Mary Graham,
from Norfolk to New York, and the crew
is safe, having reached here late this
afternoon. They were picked up by the
schooner J. C. Clifford, Captain F. H.
Medley and five men composed the crew
of the Graham. She was a two-masted,
which left Norfolk three weeks ago with
17,000 feet of pine lumber consigned to
a New York firm.

About 5:30 o'clock last Saturday morning
the schooner was caught in the ice
which was coming out of the Delaware
River. The captain, fearful that she
would be crushed or blown ashore, dropped
both anchors, but at that time
eight and a half miles northwest of Cape
May in nine fathoms of water. The
schooner was leaking and the crew was
kept at the pumps. They suffered terribly
from cold.

Heavy seas were breaking over the vessel
and the bowsprit was carried away.
Soon both masts went by the board, and
in falling carried away the only boat. This
left the crew helpless and their only hope
lay in being picked up by a passing ship.
The schooner was a mass of ice and to add
to the peril the captain found she was
in danger of sinking. To lighten her he had
about 20,000 feet of lumber thrown overboard.

The schooner was setting rapidly and the
crew thought that their end had come
when the J. C. Clifford had in sight
about 9 o'clock yesterday morning.
Seeing there was no chance of saving
the vessel Captain Medley set fire to it.
In explaining this action, he said that the
vessel was more than 20 years old and
that the hull was in such condition that
he knew she would sink anyhow.
The Graham was 106 tons and was owned
by Norfolk, Va., parties.

DON'T AGREE WITH
HALIFAX SCHEME.

Manufacturers' Association Disapproves
of Proposal to Merge I. C.
R. into Canadian Pacific.

Toronto, Feb. 11.—(Special)—The proposal
of the Halifax Board of Trade that
the Intercolonial railway should be turned
over to the Canadian Pacific was discussed
at a meeting of the railway and
transportation committee of the Canadian
Manufacturers' Association this afternoon,
and while no decision was reached, the
feeling of the meeting was strongly against
any such transfer.

CANADA'S TRADE EXPANSION.

South Africa Wants Our Lumber and Flour
—Sweden Will Take Our Coal.

Toronto, Feb. 11.—(Special)—The
Telegraph's special cable from London says:
Lord Strathcona has received a letter from
Colonel Steele, who is in command of a
division of the South African constabulary.
In this letter, Colonel Steele states
there will be a great opening in South
Africa for Canadian trade. This is especially
the case, he says, in regard to flour
and lumber. Supplies of the former are
not very good, as compared with the
quality of Canadian flour, and lumber is
scarce and dear.

Toronto, Feb. 11.—(Special)—In a letter
received by the Canadian Manufacturers'
Association, the British vice-consul for
Sweden writes there is an opening for
Canadian coal in that country. Some
Canadian coal has been imported, he says,
but the railways are now advertising to
send large quantities and while
Canadian coal scarcely hope to get the
whole contract, there is an opportunity
of getting in some sample cargoes.

Collections in Public Schools.

State Superintendent Skinner, of the
New York public schools, has refused to
permit collections of any kind to be taken
up in the public schools of that state. His
ruling was on the proposition to have the
school children make contributions to a
McKinley monument fund. And he is
right, very right. School collections do
more harm than they can possibly do
good. In probably every school collection
ever made a number of children were
humiliated, or parents gave up money that
they could ill afford to spare, or both—
Savannah News.

A Sorry Lot.

They are surprised abroad because
Geddesman Schwan does not look like a
German. If we had to look like our
names over in this country we should
resemble everything from Chicago anarchists
to the guests in No. 1's Ark.—Brooklyn
Eagle.

LETTER OF ATTORNEY GENERAL PUGSLEY TO THE ELECTORS OF KINGS COUNTY.

Rothsay, Kings County, February 10th, 1902
To the Electors of the County of Kings:
Gentlemen,—As your representative in the legislature and government of the
province, I feel it to be my duty, in view of the approaching by-elections, to state
some of the reasons why, in my opinion, Mr. King, the candidate selected by the
friends of the government, in convention, should be elected.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS BEEN CHARGED WITH DELAYING THE ELEC-
TION. THE CHARGE IS WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

As you are aware, after the vacancy in the representation occurred through the
resignation of Hon. A. S. White, steps were taken for bringing on the election and
the writ was about being issued, when it was brought to my notice that a

GRAVE CRIME
had been attempted against the electorate of the county, by the substitution of a
bogus list of voters for the real list which had been prepared and returned to by
the revisors of the parish of Rothsay. To this day, I am happy to be able to say,
neither the revisor appointed by the government, nor the councilors of the parish
(constituting the other revisors) were parties. Some of the opposition newspapers
have charged that Revisor Gilliland addressed to the clerk of the peace the en-
velope containing the bogus list. In making this charge they knowingly do Mr.
Gilliland a great injustice. The envelope when addressed by him contained the

GENUINE LIST.
He assured me, and I can say to you with the utmost sincerity, that I believe
his statement, that he gave the letter to another party to mail, and that it was after
the letter left his hands that the substitution of the bogus for the genuine list took
place.

I have been charged with not bringing the guilty parties to justice, but under
our law there must be sufficient ground of suspicion against a person accused of a
crime before an information can be laid against him. I had no power to compel Mr.
Gilliland to disclose to me the name of the friend to whom he gave the letter for the
purpose of being mailed.

Firmly believing him absolutely innocent of any wrong doing in connection with
the list, I had to look elsewhere for the offender, and neither from political friend
or foe did I ever receive the slightest clue to his identity. My opponents have
professed to have a knowledge of who the offender was, but if they had such
knowledge they failed in their duty to the public in not themselves taking
proceedings to secure his punishment, or giving me such information as they pos-
sessed.

The legal firm of which the leader of the opposition is a member commenced a
civil suit against Mr. Gilliland to recover penalties, which they subsequently
abandoned. Apart from this, with all their professed knowledge as to the guilty
party, our opponents have taken no action whatever. They have, on the other
hand,

INDULGED IN INSINUATIONS,
more or less vague, against myself in connection with the Rothsay list.

Had any man
VENTURED TO CHARGE ME IN THE NEWSPAPERS
with being a party, either directly or indirectly, to this offence, he would have
been compelled to answer in the courts of the country for

CRIMINAL LIBEL.
The moment I learned of what had been done, I wired the premier, asking
him to countermand the order for issuing the writ for election, and with the
approval of my colleagues, introduced and had passed through the legislature an act
declaring void the filing of the bogus list and providing all possible safeguards
against the perpetration of such an outrage in the future.

But the government went further. They gave effect to the principle of
ONE MAN, ONE VOICE,
and at their instance the legislature passed an act providing that no person shall
be allowed to vote unless at the time of tendering his vote he is a resident of and
domiciled within the electoral district.

It not having been practical to bring on the election until the legislation above
referred to had been obtained, the question arose as to whether it would be better
to have it during the past summer or autumn or wait until after the 1st of January,
when the election would be run on the new lists. To have adopted the latter
course

WOULD HAVE DISFRANCHISED MANY YOUNG MEN
who had come of age since the lists of 1901 were prepared, and who can now
exercise their franchise.

The latter course was therefore decided on, and the county will have its due
representation at the coming session of the legislative assembly.

I HAVE GONE THUS FULLY
into this matter because of the tendency of our opposition friends to misrep-
resent, and to charge the government with fearing to face the electors of Kings.
Gentlemen, for the offence in connection with the Rothsay lists, neither the
government, Mr. King, nor myself are in any way responsible. I should hesitate
to believe that any friend of the government in his sober senses could be guilty
of attempting so outrageous an act, and at the same time, so insane an act. However,
as a candidate, it is in any way connected with wrongdoing, either directly or im-
plicitly, and therefore the question of the Rothsay lists

IS NOT AN ISSUE IN THIS CAMPAIGN.
As to the government being afraid to face the electorate, the suggestion is too
absurd to require refutation. A government which is as strong as this is in the
legislature and the county, against whose candidates in the three by-elections in
Carlton, York and Kent, it was either loud in its approval or regarded as useless in
its opposition, would scarcely be afraid to appear to a constituency, whose favor-
able opinion it has so steadily enjoyed, and which, when it last had the oppor-
tunity of speaking, declared its confidence in the administration by a majority of
more than 800 votes.

Ever since you first elected me as your representative in 1885, I have, while
in the legislature, constantly sought to advance the interests of this county, and to
keep it as well as possible in the front in moulding the legislation of the province
and in the administration of affairs, which I think you will agree with me that
its representatives a strength and influence which could not otherwise be exerted.
And now in this by-election, I trust that the people of the county will send to the
legislature a gentleman who will work heartily with Mr. Scovell and myself in the
interest of the county, and at the same time give a united expression of the views
of the people in favor of legislation and government action looking toward the
continued progress and development of the province.

THE ADVANCED AGRICULTURAL POLICY
of the government is well known to you, and need only be alluded to by me. It
is well recognized that our province, under the wise policy which has been pur-
sued, is rapidly attaining a first rank among the provinces of Canada as an agri-
cultural province, more especially in the line of raising the stock of the govern-
ment in stimulating agricultural development has drawn forth most favorable
comment from leading agriculturists of the other provinces of the dominion, as

RECORD POTATO BUSINESS.
Arostook County, Me., Farmers Ship Four-
and-half Million Bushels.

Bangor, Feb. 11.—For six months past
long trains loaded with potatoes have
been coming down from Arostook,
Maine's "golden county," bound for all
parts of the United States east of the
Mississippi, and for three or four months
yet the shipment will continue, for the
1901 crop in the north county was a re-
cord breaker. Shipments began on August
1, and from that date to and including
January 31, this year, Arostook has sent
away 2,500,000 bushels of good potatoes as
ever came out of the ground. This is a
gain of 988,745 bushels over the ship-
ments in the corresponding period of the
previous year. In the month of January,
1902, shipments amounted to 225,638 bush-
els, an increase of 190,449 bushels over
January, 1901.

The Arostook potato crop of 1901 is
estimated at 5,000,000 to 5,500,000 bushels,
and railroad men estimate the total ship-
ments this season at 4,500,000 bushels,
which would be 1,500,000 in excess of
shipments from the crop of 1901. Many
Arostook potatoes are sent to the south-
ern states for seed, and last year Texas
bought a large quantity for food; prices
have been so high this year, however, that
the Texas people have gone to Michigan
and Colorado for their supplies. The trans-
portation of the Arostook crop thus far
has required about 5,000 cars, which, to-
gether would make a train over thirty
miles long.

Riveting of boilers and the like is now
done almost entirely by a compressed air
hammer, which strikes 1,500 times a min-
ute.

CASES OF UNITED TWINS.
A Noble Surgical Operation to Repair a
Freak of Nature.

Paris, Feb. 11.—The Hindu twins, Ra-
dhama and Dhadika, united as were the
Siamese twins, were separated yesterday
by Dr. Doyen. The result of the opera-
tion is doubtful. The outcome of the
operation must necessarily be a
matter of conjecture. Modern surgery
has, however, minimized the dangers, and
it is possible that Dr. Doyen, who is one
of the leading surgeons of France, will
save the lives of his patients. These Hindu
twins, whose names have been also given
as Radhica and Dhadika, are natives of
Orissa, a province of Bengal, in India.
For several years they have been shown
as a freak of nature in dime museums.
The operation to effect their separation
as an anatomical achievement has a pre-
cedent in the case of the Brazilian twins,
Rosalia and Maria, on whom a
partly successful operation was performed
in 1900 at Rio Janeiro, for, though Maria
died from pleurisy seven days after the
operation, Rosalia recovered uninter-
ruptedly, and was taken by Dr. Choquet-
Prevost, the surgeon, to Paris. The Hindu
twins were attached from breast to breast
by a flexible bony connection, with vis-
ceral attachment below. Food and medi-
cine given to one affected both alike.

In the case of the Brazilian pair liga-
ments united the seventh ribs, the chests
were joined, and the lungs and liver in
each body were also held together. The
position of the organs was located by use
of the X-rays, and after the ribs had been
cut apart as one operation, the final sep-
aration was effected subsequently. The
children were born in the province of
Minas, in Brazil, and were 10 years old
at the time of the operation. They were

pretty, intelligent and not otherwise dis-
tinguished. Science had first turned its at-
tention to the problem of separating twins
joined at birth, in a case of which
Cravellier made a special study in 1834.
In the case of the Siamese twins, Chang
and Eng, who died in 1874, Dr. J. H.
Hollingsworth, of Mount Airy, N. C. They
were married, lived in separate houses
about a mile and a half apart, and phys-
iologically they were separate entities.
Their physical functions were performed
separately and unconnectedly.

The sickness of one had no effect upon
the other, so that if Chang suffered from
fever Eng's pulse would beat normal, and
at the normal rate. Chang was quar-
terly, while Eng's temper was good.
They frequently quarrelled. Chang de-
manded a separation. Dr. Hollingsworth
wrote, but insisted that the band which
bound him to Eng should be cut exactly
in the middle. The twins had families.
They made it a rule to spend three days
alternately in their respective domiciles.
In August, 1870, Chang suffered a paralytic
stroke, and four years later a re-
currence of the trouble caused his death.

Eng fell into a stupor and expired a couple
of hours later. The "double-headed night-
ingale," Millie and Christine, was born at
Columbia, S. C., in 1851. Twins were
born in Indiana in 1887 connected at the
hips and lower abdomen, and in 1885 a
Mrs. J. Kooper in New York gave birth
to girl twins joined at the back by liga-
ments which were so elastic that the chil-
dren could face each other.

well as the eastern states, who feel that we are working along the right lines to
secure the best results, the advancement of the interests of agriculture.

ATTENTION IS NOW BRING DIRECTED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE PROVINCE.

Under the vigorous and progressive legislation which was enacted to stimulate
the prospecting for oil, several wells have been discovered, and, from the information
which I have obtained, I feel that I am in a position to say with the utmost con-
fidence, that it will not be many months before it will be demonstrated that the
oil fields of New Brunswick are as extensive and as valuable as those in any part
of the world. This is the opinion of the experts who have gone carefully into the
matter. I am happy to be able to inform you that the geologists, under whose di-
rection the oil wells in Westmorland and Albert have been bored, and in which oil
quantities have been proved by hand, have expressed a very positive opinion that the
oil sands extend into Kings county, and I am informed that they have recommend-
ed the sinking of wells in different sections of the county during the coming sea-
son.

It is impossible to overvalue the stimulating effect which these discoveries will
have on the general business of the province. This development is taking place
without costing the country anything, while the government has retained the right
to collect a royalty upon the oil produced, which will afford a revenue of very many
thousands of dollars in the near future.

Recognizing that we had in the counties of Queens and Sunbury
VAST DEPOSITS OF COAL,
which only needed a railway and the adoption of modern methods to produce a
large and valuable source of power, the government has retained the right to
collect a royalty upon the coal produced, which will afford a revenue of very many
thousands of dollars in the near future.

At least a thousand tons of coal a day.
This will mean the employment of a large number of men and the development of
an extensive business at the same time, it will give to the people of the province
a very much cheaper coal for manufacturing and domestic purposes than they
have been able to obtain in the past. The development of this great industry will
mean very much to the people of Norton, Springfield and other portions of the
province, which are now dependent upon the Central Railway in first-class condition,
and the making of the through line from Norton to Fredericton one of the best rail-
roads in the province.

In this matter of assisting in developing the coal areas of the province, the govern-
ment has not merely secured the coal areas, it has been careful to satisfy itself
of the vast deposits of coal existing in the counties of Queens and Sunbury; it has
assured itself by careful tests, which have been made on locomotives of the Inter-
colonial Railway and by manufacturers, of the excellence of the coal for steaming
purposes.

The government has also taken steps to ascertain the likelihood of a market for
the coal, and with the quantity which will be taken by the Intercolonial and Cana-
dian Pacific railways, and by manufacturers in St. John and elsewhere, a profit-
able market is assured.

These coal deposits are the property of the crown, much of the coal being upon
ungranted lands. We have been careful to thoroughly safeguard the interests of the
ungranted lands. By legislation that on all coal lands by the railway a
royalty of ten cents per ton on that mined upon granted lands and of fifteen
cents on that mined upon ungranted lands shall be paid into the provincial exche-
quer.

The present mining act has been criticised in some quarters, but its enactment
became absolutely necessary if we were going to secure any marked progress in min-
ing of copper at Dorchester, where upwards of a quarter of a million dollars of
foreign capital has already been invested, and a large amount of labor is em-
ployed. This enterprise will also yield a considerable revenue to the province.

I CONFIDENTLY LOOK FORWARD TO THE GOVERNMENT RECEIVING
A REVENUE OF AT LEAST FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$50,000) A YEAR
FROM THE DEVELOPMENT OF ITS MINERAL RESOURCES IN THE IM-
MEDIATE FUTURE.

This is a hopeful outlook and means much to the people of the province, because,
in addition to the industrial development which will be effected, and the employ-
ment of labor, it will afford more money for the various public services, and at
the same time it will warrant the government in stimulating the building of other
railways and various important and necessary public works. I have for many
years looked forward to the time when there would be a railway to the valley of the
St. John river, all the way to Edmundston, and have at all reasonable times urged the importance of this undertaking.

The road when constructed will prove of enormous advantage to the section of
country through which it will pass, the benefit being felt by the people of the
most fertile section of the province. I intend to urge upon my colleagues that
they should endeavor to make arrangements with the dominion administration so
that by the aid of the two governments, this great work may be undertaken in the
near future and pushed forward as rapidly as the finances of the province will
permit.

As the people of this great and intelligent county have always been to the
front in the arduous, and oftentimes disheartening, struggle to have the claims of
St. John to be one of the winter ports of Canada recognized, let me ask you now
to join with me in the arduous, and oftentimes disheartening, struggle to have
the claims of the noble River St. John, which will increase the prosperity of the
city of St. John, and the whole river valley, will add materially to your prosperity
and well-being.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AWARD.
You will remember that when the premier, Hon. Mr. Tweedie, stated in the
legislature that he felt certain that this claim would be paid, doubt was thrown
upon the position on his prediction. For years, Conservative governments in Ottawa
have refused to recognize the opening up of Central New Brunswick, and have
asked for what we believed to be justly due to this province but they had asked in
vain. When the present dominion government came into power the question was
re-opened before the arbitrators. I had the honor, with the premier, of
you are aware, submitted the claim to the arbitrators. An award has been made
in favor of the province, and the provincial exchequer has been enriched by the sum
of upwards of \$275,000.

Some of our opponents—even those who said the province was not entitled to
this money, and therefore confidently predicted that it would never be collected—
are now attacking us because the receiver general has not carried it to capital ac-
count instead of to current revenue. When it is borne in mind that the claim
was wholly made up of interest upon moneys which were withdrawn by the provin-
ce, and that the provincial half-yearly subsidies, and which, if they had been
paid would have formed part of the current revenues of the province, the absolute
unfairness of the attack is apparent.

This money is being used and properly used in paying for the construction of
bridges, repairs of roads and other public services. It belonged to the people of
the province, and every dollar of it is being expended for their benefit.

THE FISHERIES CLAIM.
The provincial government has from time to time put forward the contention
that the property in the fisheries within the territorial limits of the province be-
longed to the province under the terms of the British North America Act. This
claim, as you are aware, has been constantly disputed by the dominion authorities.
For several years after confederation, even the control of the fisheries in non-
tidal rivers was claimed by the dominion government, but by the decision of the
courts this claim was many years ago determined to be without foundation, and
the province now receives considerable revenue from its fishing lakes.

There still remained, however, the question of the fisheries in tidal waters. The
case between the provinces and the dominion in respect to these has been adju-
dicated upon by the judicial committee of the Privy Council, with the result, as I
provincial government believes, that the fisheries not only in tidal rivers, but within
three miles of the coast-line of the province, are vested in the province, and are
under provincial control.

Negotiations are pending between the provincial and dominion governments,
looking to the completion of such amicable arrangements for the management
and regulation of these fishery rights, which are of great value to our people, as
well as the best interests of the province, and especially of those whose live-
lihood depends upon the successful prosecution of this industry.

There is, however, involved in this question still another important matter of
importance to the province. Under what is known as the Halifax award the United
Kingdom to the dominion government \$5,500,000 for the right of fishing in the
territorial waters of the maritime provinces. If, as we contend, the result of the
judgment of the judicial committee is that the fisheries within three miles of the
coast belong to the province, the limited amount at his disposal, speaks volumes for
one million and a half dollars, and it is the intention of the government to press
earnestly for its payment. We have already brought the matter to the notice of
the dominion government, and have asked that steps may be taken by a reference
to the courts or otherwise to have the right of the province to this amount deter-
mined.

I mention these matters in order to remind you that the government which you
are now asked to support
IS ALIVE TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE PROVINCE.

The record of the government is one of
PRUDENT AND AT THE SAME TIME PROGRESSIVE AND SUCCESSFUL
ADMINISTRATION.

When in September, 1900, my premier honored me by offering me the im-
portant position of attorney general I came back to you, pursuant to the constitu-
tional law, for your approval. You showed that approval by electing me by a very
large majority. You then by your votes helped
TO CREATE THE GOVERNMENT
which now asks you to give it a supporter. You will not, as I firmly believe,
seek to

UNDO THE WORK WHICH YOU SO NOBLY PERFORMED IN 1900,
by now sending an opponent to the legislature, and thereby weakening my hands
as a member of the administration.

I DEFY OUR OPPONENTS
to point to a single act of legislation or administration which has not been in the
public interest and calculated to promote the public welfare.

I have pointed to our agricultural policy, which commands the approval of the
best thinking farmers of the province, as well as those ordinarily opposed, as those
who are friendly to us; I have pointed to our energetic efforts to develop the min-
eral resources of the province. I have shown you how we have looked after the
rights of the province in respect to questions between it and the dominion, and I
feel that I am justified in looking to you with confidence for a recognition of the
fact that our best efforts have been constantly directed to the advancement of the
public interest.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS HAS HAD UNPRECE-
DENTED DEMANDS
made upon him for the building and repair of bridges and highways throughout
the province, and the fact that he has been able in so satisfactory a manner to
meet these demands, with the limited amounts at his disposal, speaks volumes for
his care and diligence in the management of his department.

Through the constant attention to your needs in respect to roads and bridges
and other public services by Mr. Scovell, your present efficient representative, and
Hon. Mr. White, who he represented you so worthily in the government and leg-
islature, with what assistance their other colleagues from time to time have cheer-
fully given, this county has received a large number of permanent bridges, while,
I think you will agree with me, all the public services in the county, which look to
the provincial government for aid, have been well maintained.

THE CROWN LANDS, WHICH AFFORD SUCH A LARGE REVENUE, HAVE
BEEN FAITHFULLY AND HONESTLY ADMINISTERED.
The cries that were raised years ago, that the province was on the eve of bank-
ruptcy have been proven to be false. For 19 years, since 1883, when the present
local government party, led by Hon. A. G. Blair, came into power, there has
been the same prudent and progressive administration of affairs, the same liberal
provision for all the public services, and
NEVER I VENTURE TO SAY, DURING THOSE 19 YEARS, HAS THE OUT-
LOOK BEEN SO HOPEFUL AS IT IS AT THE PRESENT TIME.

Under these circumstances what good reason can now be put forward for
electing an opponent of the government? Surely none.

When I first appealed to you for support I addressed myself particularly to the
subject of building wharves along the Kennebec, the Belleisle and the St. John
rivers, recognizing that the people of these districts who were shut out from rail-
road accommodations were entitled to great consideration, and that you will agree
with me that I have been true to my pledges in this particular. Many wharves
have been constructed, and they have been located with a single desire to advance
the public interest and to give to the people that accommodation to which they
were entitled. Considerable yet remains to be done in this department, and I think
I can fairly ask the people whose interests I have served so well to show their
approval of my course by electing a supporter of the government in the coming
election, and thus strengthening my hands in the legislature and the government
of the country.

Since Mr. King was nominated by the convention of the friends of the local
government he has given a great deal of his time and attention to looking after the
roads and bridges, and I can assure you that he has shown such care and good judg-
ment in this work that I feel satisfied
HE WILL MAKE AN EXCELLENT REPRESENTATIVE
and that
IT WILL BE VERY GREATLY TO THE ADVANTAGE OF THE COUNTY
to have him as a member of the legislative assembly.

Trusting that he will receive the same splendid support which was given to
me when I last had the honor of appealing to you, I am,
Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM PUGSLEY.

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the province, and every dollar of it is being expended for their benefit.

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under provincial control.

Negotiations are pending between the provincial and dominion governments,
looking to the completion of such amicable arrangements for the management
and regulation of these fishery rights, which are of great value to our people, as
well as the best interests of the province, and especially of those whose live-
lihood depends upon the successful prosecution of this industry.

There is, however, involved in this question still another important matter of
importance to the province. Under what is known as the Halifax award the United
Kingdom to the dominion government \$5,500,000 for the right of fishing in the
territorial waters of the maritime provinces. If, as we contend, the result of the
judgment of the judicial committee is that the fisheries within three miles of the
coast belong to the province, the limited amount at his disposal, speaks volumes for
one million and a half dollars, and it is the intention of the government to press
earnestly for its payment. We have already brought the matter to the notice of
the dominion government, and have asked that steps may be taken by a reference
to the courts or otherwise to have the right of the province to this amount deter-
mined.

I mention these matters in order to remind you that the government which you
are now asked to support
IS ALIVE TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE PROVINCE.

The record of the government is one of
PRUDENT AND AT THE SAME TIME PROGRESSIVE AND SUCCESSFUL
ADMINISTRATION.

When in September, 1900, my premier honored me by offering me the im-
portant position of attorney general I came back to you, pursuant to the constitu-
tional law, for your approval. You showed that approval by electing me by a very
large majority. You then by your votes helped
TO CREATE THE GOVERNMENT
which now asks you to give it a supporter. You will not, as I firmly believe,
seek to

UNDO THE WORK WHICH YOU SO NOBLY PERFORMED IN 1900,
by now sending an opponent to the legislature, and thereby weakening my hands
as a member of the administration.

I DEFY OUR OPPONENTS
to point to a single act of legislation or administration which has not been in the
public interest and calculated to promote the public welfare.

I have pointed to our agricultural policy, which commands the approval of the
best thinking farmers of the province, as well as those ordinarily opposed, as those
who are friendly to us; I have pointed to our energetic efforts to develop the min-
eral resources of the province. I have shown you how we have looked after the
rights of the province in respect to questions between it and the dominion, and I
feel that I am justified in looking to you with confidence for a recognition of the
fact that our best efforts have been constantly directed to the advancement of the
public interest.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS HAS HAD UNPRECE-
DENTED DEMANDS
made upon him for the building and repair of bridges and highways throughout
the province, and the fact that he has been able in so satisfactory a manner to
meet these demands, with the limited amounts at his disposal, speaks volumes for
his care and diligence in the management of his department.

Through the constant attention to your needs in respect to roads and bridges
and other public services by Mr. Scovell, your present efficient representative, and
Hon. Mr. White, who he represented you so worthily in the government and leg-
islature, with what assistance their other colleagues from time to time have cheer-
fully given, this county has received a large number of permanent bridges, while,
I think you will agree with me, all the public services in the county, which look to
the provincial government for aid, have been well maintained.

THE CROWN LANDS, WHICH AFFORD SUCH A LARGE REVENUE, HAVE
BEEN FAITHFULLY AND HONESTLY ADMINISTERED.
The cries that were raised years ago, that the province was on the eve of bank-
ruptcy have been proven to be false. For 19 years, since 1883, when the present
local government party, led by Hon. A. G. Blair, came into power, there has
been the same prudent and progressive administration of affairs, the same liberal
provision for all the public services, and
NEVER I VENTURE TO SAY, DURING THOSE 19 YEARS, HAS THE OUT-
LOOK BEEN SO HOPEFUL AS IT IS AT THE PRESENT TIME.